



The Calcutta Gazette

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Government of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 2041A.—*The 24th February 1928.*—Whereas Maulvi Muhammad Radeque, a member elected to the Bengal Legislative Council from the Noakhali East Muhammadan constituency, has been unable to attend to the duties of his office for a period of over two consecutive months, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to declare, under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 93 of the Government of India Act, that his seat in the said Council has become vacant.

No. 2156A.—*The 28th February 1928.*—Under the provisions of section 93 of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr Sydney Charles Stuart-Williams of his office of member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

No. 2159A.—*The 28th February 1928.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 26 (2) of the Bengal Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hafizar Rahman Chaudhuri to be a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

No. 2162A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—**No. 1959A.**—*The 21st February 1928.*—Maulvi Sirajul Islam, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the headquarters station of the Mymensingh district.

Mymensingh.

No. 1967A.—The 21st February 1928.—Mr. R. L. Walker, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the headquarters station of the Hooghly district.

No. 1977A.—The 21st February 1928.—Babu Suresh Chandra Guha Thakurta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bakarganj, is transferred to the Sirajganj subdivision of the Pabna district.

No. 1988A.—The 22nd February 1928.—Babu Radha Krishna Goswami, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bakarganj, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of that district.

No. 2002A.—The 22nd February 1928.—The Sub-Deputy Collectors named below are posted to the Dacca Division on relinquishing charge of their duties as Forest Settlement Officers, Attiah Forests, Dacca :—

Maulvi Muhammad Fariduddin.

Babu Jogendra Chandra Banarji.

POLICE.—No. 2107A.—The 27th February 1928.—Mr. C. J. Minister, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, acted as Additional Superintendent of Police of that district from the 17th to the 23rd December 1927, inclusive, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. R. Johnson.

CONFIRMATION.

GENERAL.—No. 2005A.—The 23rd February 1928.—Mr. A. Cassells, I.C.S., officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Finance, Commerce and Marine Departments, is confirmed in that appointment.

POLICE.—No. 1942A.—The 20th February 1928.—Mr. W. H. Bemrose, probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is confirmed in the inferior scale of the Indian (Imperial) Police Service.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—No. 1985A.—The 22nd February 1928.—Maulvi Wali-ul Islam, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bakarganj, is allowed leave on average pay, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, from the 26th March 1928 to the 5th April 1928, inclusive.

No. 1994A.—The 22nd February 1928.—Babu Suresh Chandra Chakrabatti, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 6th September 1927.

No. 2088A.—The 25th February 1928.—Maulvi Muhammad Husain Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tangail, Mymensingh, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 16th March 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

No. 2100A.—The 25th February 1928.—Maulvi Jamiluddin Ahmad, Registrar, Police Courts, Calcutta, is allowed leave on average pay for three months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2907P.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as amended by the Press Law Repeal and Amendment Act, 1922 (Act XIV of 1922), and Act XXXVI of 1926, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the Bengali book entitled "Tarun Bangali" edited by Braja Bihari Barman Roy, printed by Sasi Bhusan Pal at the Metcalfe Press, No. 15, Noyan Chand Dutt Street, and published from the Barman Publishing House, No. 193, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, on the ground that the said book contains passages which bring or attempt to bring into hatred or contempt and excite or attempt to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, and also promote or attempt to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, the publication of which is punishable under sections 124A and 153A, Indian Penal Code.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

No. 1129 Pl.—The 27th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 (1) (s) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and in modification of all previous notifications published in the *Calcutta Gazette* relating to the area included in the Mirpur police-station in the district of Nadia and to the boundaries of that area, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the village specified in the following schedule, which has hitherto been included in that police-station, shall be included in the police-station Daulatpur in the same district :—

Schedule.

Name of village	Jurisdiction list number of Mirpur police- station.
Hariballabhpnur	41

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2163A.

POWERS.

No. 1996A.—The 22nd February 1928.—Maulvi Sirajul Islam, Deputy Magistrate, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 1998A.—The 22nd February 1928.—Maulvi Sirajul Islam, Deputy Magistrate, Mymensingh, is vested with powers under sections 110 and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 2080A.—The 24th February 1928.—The officers named below are vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure :—

Mr. Satyendra Nath Ray (No. II), I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Jhargram, Midnapore.

Mr. Sukumar Basu, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Tamluk, Midnapore.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 1874J.—The 25th February 1928.—Babu Renupada Mukharji, officiating munsif of Kandi, in the district of Murshidabad, is appointed to act as a munsif in the district of Rangpur, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, *vice* Babu Hem Chandra Basu No. II.

**Murshidabad.
Rangpur.**

No. 1876J.—The 25th February 1928.—Babu Hem Chandra Basu No. II, munsif of Rangpur (Sadar), is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Sarada Kumar Sen Gupta, or until further orders.

**Rangpur.
Midnapore.**

No. 1891J.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Phanindra Kumar Mitra the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Rangpur, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Gaibandha subdivision of the said district,
- (b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of Gaibandha bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 1898J.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon each of the gentlemen named below the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Mymensingh, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of Netrokona subdivision of the said district,
- (b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Netrokona bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language:—

Maulvi Abul Hossain Ahmad.

Maulvi Muhammad Serajul Huq.

No. 1900J.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Amarendu Narayan Ray the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Murshidabad, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Kandi bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 1911J.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Priya Nath Brahmachari the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Rajpur bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

LEAVE.

No. 1902J.—The 25th February 1928.—Babu Rasik Mohan Bhattacharji, 1st Additional Subordinate Judge of Noakhali, is allowed leave on average pay for three months on medical certificate under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 10th January 1928.

POWERS.

No. 1828J.—The 23rd February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Babu Prafulla Kumar Chakrabarti, an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar bench, the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Mymensingh, for the period during which he has been directed to sit as a member of the said bench in respect to such cases as may be made over to him, when sitting singly, within the limits of the Sadar subdivision of the said district, and to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

M. C. GHOSH,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1781J.—The 21st February 1928.—Under rule 4 (3) of the rules regarding the management and discipline of the House of Detention in Calcutta, published with notification No. 8033J., dated the 12th December 1923, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned ladies and gentlemen as members of the Visiting Board for the control and management of the House of Detention at 85, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, for a period of two years, with effect from 22nd February 1928 :—

Calcutta.

- (1) Mrs. F. Stanley.
- (2) Miss Margaret Arbuthnot.
- (3) Dr. D. N. Maitra.
- (4) Shamsul-Ulama M. Hedayet Hussain, Khan Bahadur, Ph.D., M.R.A.S.
- (5) Khan Bahadur Maulvi S. Mahboob Aley.
- (6) Rev. Father L. H. Bryan, S.J.
- (7) Mr. J. Bartley, I.C.S.

No. 1785J.—The 21st February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following members of the Union Boards mentioned below, during their term of office as such members, to be Union Bench within the jurisdiction of the Union Board of which they are members for the purposes of that section.

2. This notification will take effect from the date of the first meeting of the reconstituted Union Boards at which a quorum is present.

Madaripur subdivision, Faridpur district.

Rajair police-station, Hossainpur union board.

Babu Debesh Chandra Roy.

Babu Jatindra Mohan Basu.

„ Kunja Behari Banik.

Munshi Mir Chand Ali.

Munshi Abdul Kader Matbor.

No. 1786J.—The 21st February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following members of the Union Boards mentioned below, during their term of office as such members, to be Union Court within the jurisdiction of the Union Board of which they are members for the purposes of that section.

2. This notification will take effect from the date of the first meeting of the reconstituted Union Boards at which a quorum is present :—

Madaripur subdivision, Faridpur district.

Rajair police-station, Hossainpur union board.

Babu Debesh Chandra Roy.

Babu Jatindra Mohan Basu.

„ Kunja Behari Banik.

Munshi Mir Chand Ali.

Munshi Abdul Kader Matbor.

No. 1788J.—The 21st February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Jogendra Lal Roy, President of the Chanderchar union board in police-station Homna, in the Sadar North subdivision of the district of Tippera, to be, during his term of office as such member, a member of the union bench within the jurisdiction of the said union board for the purposes of that section.

Tippera.

M. C. GHOSH,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 1797J.—The 22nd February 1928.—In item (4) in notification No. 13216 J., dated the 30th December 1927, published at page 40, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th January 1928, for “Noakhali Munsifi” against the name of Babu Jitendra Nath Chatarji read “Hatiya Munsifi.”

Noakhali.

M. C. GHOSH,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 206 M.—The 24th January 1928.—The following proposed plan for lighting a portion of the South Suburban Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, with electricity, which has been submitted by the Commissioners of that municipality to the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) for sanction under section 308 read with section 319 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of person likely to be affected thereby.

2. The proposed plan will be taken into consideration on the 2nd April 1928, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered :—

Electric Lighting Plan.

1. The portion of the municipality which it is proposed to light with electricity is defined below :—

North—The present southern boundary of the Corporation of Calcutta forming the southern boundary of the property of the Port Commissioners and Tollygunj Circular Road of the Corporation of Calcutta.

East—Tolly's Nullah.

South—Old Tollygunj Road, 2nd section, Shirity Road and Brahmosamaj Road.

West—Brahmosamaj Road, Garagacha Road, Kajipara Road, Bonomali Naskar Road, Pathakpara Road, and Sagar Manna Road.

2. Two hundred and twelve electric lamps will be installed as detailed in the accompanying statement. The Commissioners have decided to enter into an agreement with the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for installation of these lamps and for their maintenance at the annual rates of Rs. 40-2-8 for 60 watt. lamps and Rs. 25-2-8 for 30 watt. lamps burning for 4,000 hours and Rs. 31-4-2 for 60 watt. lamps and Rs. 20-11-5 for 30 watt. lamps burning 2,500 hours. The total cost of the whole scheme is estimated at Rs. 5,175-4-1. The Commissioners propose to impose a lighting rate of 2 per cent. on annual value of holdings situated within 825 feet from centre on either side of the roads and lanes proposed for lighting at present, and later on taking up other roads and lanes and imposing light tax within the area defined above. The income to be derived from light tax as at present estimated is Rs. 6,388-15 per year against an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,175-4-1 as noted above.

Statement showing the number of lights to be lighted in each road and lane of the portion of the South Suburban Municipality proposed for lighting with electricity.

ETALGHATA WARD.

			60 watt.	30 watt.
1.	Old Tollygunj Road, first section	...	9	22
2.	Tarpanghat Road	...	...	4
3.	Tarpanghat Cremation ground	...	1	1
4.	Shirity Cremation ground	...	1	1
5.	Chanditala Road	...	...	10
6.	Rai A. C. Roy Bahadur Road	...	7	15
7.	Hon'ble S. N. Roy Road	...	...	21

SHAHAPORE WARD.

8.	Rai A. C. Roy Bahadur Road	...	5	25
9.	Booroshibhata Main Road	...	...	15
10.	Hon'ble S. N. Roy Road	...	4	4
11.	Rai Bahadur Lane	...	3	6

BEHALA WARD.

12.	Diamond Harbour Road	...	19	...
13.	Brahmosamaj Road	...	...	8
14.	Behala Bazar Road	...	...	10
15.	Bonomali Naskar Road	...	...	15
16.	Pathakpara Road	...	...	6
Total			49	163

ABSTRACT.

				Nos.
60 watt. lamps burning 4,000 hours	...	...	...	24
30 " " 4,000 "	...	...	...	12
60 " " 2,500 "	...	...	...	25
30 " " 2,500 "	...	...	...	151
Total			...	212

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 509M.—The 17th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to appoint Mr. A. E. Gnymer as a Commissioner of the Naihati Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. R. H. Robottom, deceased.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 520M.—The 17th February 1928.—In Government notification No. 5658M., dated the 28th December 1927, published at page 15, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th January 1928, for "Babu Surendra Nath Ray" read "Babu Surendra Kumar Roy."

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 535M.—The 18th February 1928.—The following draft order which the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) propose to make under section 86, clause (f) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 16th April 1928 and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date, will be duly considered:—

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 86, clause (f) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Gouripur Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to sanction the levy, under section 321 of that Act by the Commissioners of the said municipality, of fees for the cleansing of private privies and cess pools within that municipality.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 537L.S.-G.—The 18th February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the provident funds established by the municipalities and district boards in Bengal under section 47(b) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and section 35A of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), respectively.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 557M.—The 18th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to appoint Babu Mati Lal Bhattacharyya as a Commissioner of the Ghatal Municipality in the district of Midnapore, *vice* Babu Nritya Gopal Sarkar, deceased.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 568M.—The 20th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to appoint Mr. John Smith as a Commissioner of the Budge-Budge Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. W. C. Henderson, resigned.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 438M.—The 22nd February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Khirpai Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, under section 23 of that Act electing Babu Sital Das Ray to be their Chairman.

Midnapore.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 440M.—The 22nd February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to appoint Mr. D. Walker to be a Commissioner of the Chandpur Municipality, in the district of Tippera, *vice* Mr. W. E. Duncan, resigned.

Tippera.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 442M.—The 22nd February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Gouripur Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to extend the provisions of Part VI of that Act to the said municipality.

Mymensingh.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 613L.S.-G.—The 23rd February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act (Bengal Act I of 1899), and after consideration of the views of the Rajshahi District Board and the Boalia local board, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to direct that notification No. 2561L.S.-G., dated the 15th August 1925, establishing certain union boards in the Boalia subdivision of the Rajshahi district, shall be amended as follows:—

Rajshahi.

For the entries relating to Monigram union, police-station Charghat, in the table appended to the said notification *substitute* the following:—

Name of union.	Names of the mauzas constituting a local area with jurisdiction list number.			Name of union.	Names of the mauzas constituting a local area with jurisdiction list number.		
Monigram ...	Hilalpur	...	63	Monigram ...	Parsaota	...	71
	Bhanukar	...	59		Habaspur	...	72
	Parsaota Arazi	...	64		Monigram	...	108
	Binodepur	...	66		Atghari	...	164
	Kalabaria	...	67		Boliyar	...	113
	Mahadipur	...	68		Tulsipur	...	106
	Ruppur Hariram-pur	...	69		Gangarampur	...	107
	Hossenpur	...	70		Bara Sadiar	...	156
					Atarpara	...	167

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 617M.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Serajganj Municipality, in the district of Pabna, under section 23 of the Act, electing Maulvi Syed Akbar Ali to be Chairman of that Municipality.

Pabna.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 619 L.S.-G.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 34 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to extend the provision of the said section to the union boards of Kurigram, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat and Saidpur, in the district of Rangpur.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 621 M.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1881 (Bengal Act III of 1881), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Ghatal Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, under section 23 of the Act, electing Babu Ashutosh Chowdhuri to be Chairman of that municipality.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 630 L.S.-G.—The 25th February 1928.—The following draft of a notification which the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) intend to issue in exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published, as required by section 143 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th April 1928, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto, which may be received by the undersigned before that date, will be duly considered :—

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules published with the notification, dated the 15th December 1885, as subsequently amended, viz. :—

(1) At the end of rule 29 *add* the following, namely :—

“and no nomination shall be held to be valid unless the nomination form is properly filled in”.

(2) For rule 30 *substitute* the following, namely :—

30. Not less than four weeks before the date fixed for the election, the Magistrate of the district, or such other officer as he may appoint in this behalf for any particular area, shall publish a notice in the office of the Panchayati or Village Self-Government unions, as the case may be, fixing the date on which nomination papers shall be scrutinized by him, such date being not less than three weeks before the date fixed for the election. On the latter date so fixed he shall ascertain whether all of the nominated candidates are duly qualified to take office; his decision on this point shall be final. He shall also, if possible, ascertain whether they are all willing to take office.

Note.—(As in the existing rule.)

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 628 L.S.-G.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), and after consideration of the views of the Murshidabad District Board and the Jangipur local board, the Government of Bengal

(Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to direct that each of the following local areas in thanas Raghunathganj, Suti, Shamsherganj and Sagardighi, in the Jangipur subdivision, in the district of Murshidabad, shall be declared a union for the purposes of the Act :—

Name of District Board—Murshidabad.

Name of local board—Jangipur.

Name of thana or police-station—Raghunathganj.

Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Jamuar	Bandia ... 1	Mirzapur	Ramchaudrabati ... 68
	Naith Badra ... 13		or Naudha ... 69
	Saheb nagar ... 14		Gankar Chak ... 50
	Mandalpur ... 15		Paikar ... 64
	Kulri ... 37		Santoshpur ... 63
	Singhi Kalijai ... 38		Baghpara ... 65
	Senda Jamua ... 39		Pachunpara ... 66
	Birhamba ... 40		Dhanna ... 108
	Jharura ... 41		Bosantapur ... 109
	Salempur ... 44		Keshabbati ... 110
	Aribari Chak ... 45		Kanchanpur ... 62
	Palithar ... 72	Daffarpur	Pashai ... 10
	Ramna Shekh-dighi ... 42		Sujapur ... 105
	Badala ... 12		Daffar Char ... 117
Jorur	Hashampur ... 2		Dhamangadpur or Daffarpur ... 119
	Jhokakhi ... 3		Jagai Charka ... 120
	Baga ... 4		Bajaptha ... 53
	Ghorshala ... 5		Charka ... 52
	Mangalpur ... 6		Dehar Raninagar ... 29
	Deoli ... 7		Raninagar ... 28
	Srimantabati ... 8		Raj nagar ... 26
	Kuarpur or Umarpur ... 9		Bahala Chak ... 54
	Nandanbati Chak ... 10		Jatia ... 51
	Shakalipara ... 11		Laksmi Har ... 51
	Simulia ... 16		Bindhaban ... 24
	Jorur ... 17		Ramakantapur ... 25
	Sadhua ... 18		Katloi Arazi ... 27
	Surathpur or Kakuria ... 19	Mithipur	Jagadanandabati ... 22
	Bandhkhola ... 20		Char Sakundara ... 23
	Karkari ... 21		Kachi Char Lal Khan Dehar ... 24
	Bandhkhola ... 22		Gheria Kismat ... 25
	Kismat Nistha ... 23		Giria ... 26
	Thalai ... 35		Sakandara ... 27
	Guri Mathurapur ... 36		Mithipur ... 28
	Monail ... 1		Rameswarpur ... 111
	Kanupur ... 2		Makundapur ... 112
	Khidirpur ... 3	Dayrampur	Pananagar ... 29
	Sonatikri ... 5		Ramdebpur ... 30
	Shyampur ... 6		Pirojpur ... 31
Mirzapur	Gankar and Tola ... 30		Kazikola ... 32
	Hatihata ... 31		Ramdastuli ... 33
	Mirzapur ... 32		Akbarpur ... 34
	Brahmanpara ... 33		Markol ... 35
	Badhupur ... 34		Chak Sadpur ... 36
	Bhagaban Chak and Gankar ... 46		Sadpur ... 37
	Katuai ... 47		Binod Dighi ... 38
	Bijaypur ... 48		Hirkati ... 39
	Amgachi ... 49		Dayarampur ... 50
	Kismat Jot Dehi or Gorapakua ... 67		Hirkati ... 51
	Dakshinpara ... 67		Naudha Tola ... 52
			Gosainpur ... 53
			Pirapur ... 54
			Chandpur Chak ... 83
			Bil Jamir ... 84
			Hudarpur ... 84

Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction Hat.		Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction Hat.	
Dayrampur ...	Bajitpur ...	40	Gobindapur ...	Asrafnagar ...	90
	Bokrali Narayanpur ...	41		Etelghata ...	91
	Khamra ...	48		Kulgachi ...	92
	Dariapur ...	49		Nashipur Arazi ...	93
	Hasamnagar ...	55		Khanpur ...	94
	Kazimati ...	56		Mahespur ...	95
	Kalaimati ...	57		Jhamra ...	96
	Sibpur ...	58		Maheshpur Arazi ...	97
	Indranarayanpur ...	59		Laksmijole ...	98
	Pania ...	60		Durgapur ...	99
	Kanaimati ...	61		Babupur ...	100
	Bhabki ...	62		Bahara and Hatpara ...	101
	Jot Biswanath ...	64		Kasiadanga and Mithirpur ...	102
	Narukhaki ...	65		Dighirpahar ...	103
	Char Gota ...	66		Kismat Alaspur and Baghpara ...	55
	Malgota ...	67		Mahamadpur ...	56
	Harishchandrapur ...	69		Alaspur Arazi ...	57
Teghari ...	Kutubpur Chak ...	80		Raghunathpur ...	58
	Kutubpur Chak ...	81		Dehar Raghunathpur ...	59
	Nashipur ...	82	Sekhalipur. ...	Char Bag Danga ...	47
	Jalalpur ...	85		Doobra ...	63
	Jalsuka ...	86		Bagdanga Mali ...	68
	Habipur ...	87		Debi Nagar ...	70
	Dhunolia ...	88		Sekhalipur ...	71
	Thaghari ...	89		Khandua ...	72
	Rampur ...	104		Lara Jumla ...	73
	Shahzadpur ...	106		Putia ...	74
	Bara Simulia ...	107		Kharkati ...	75
	Sidaigachi ...	108		Simultala ...	76
	Sundarjote ...	109		Krishna Sali ...	77
	Alam Chak or Naya Jagir ...	110		Krishna Sali Arazi ...	78
	Jotekamal ...	114		Bil Parulia ...	79
	Islampur ...	115			
	Bramhatoli or Khurd Rampur ...	116			
	Khudhur Chapra ...	118			

Name of thana or police-station—Suti.

Kasimnagar ..	Baurifuli ...	1	Hilora ...	Panchgachi ...	33
	Kismat Umarapur ...	2		Gobindapur ...	34
	Bahashalpur ...	3		Hilora ...	35
	Balaghata ...	4		Kalinagar ...	36
	Sankarpur ...	5		Ratori ...	37
	Baze Gazipur ...	6		Srirampur ...	38
	Gazipur ...	7		Amuali ...	39
	Najampur ...	9		Mirjapur ...	41
	Kadamtala ...	10		Bangsabati ...	42
	Amuha ...	12		Gambhira ...	43
Bahutal ...	Amdoal ...	16		Dahina ...	44
	Panchareh ...	17		Harowa ...	45
	Kadoa ...	18		(Beel area) ...	46
	Ghorsa Arazi ...	19	Mahesail ...	Faridpur ...	8
	Bhoital ...	20		Mahishal ...	11
	Nandai ...	21		Akatia ...	13
	Sidhri ...	22		Hajipur ...	14
	Hoseinpur ...	23		Sakalpur ...	15
	Gokulnagar ...	24		Basantapur ...	45
	Kushumgachi ...	25		Kishoripur ...	46
	Lalupur ...	26		Bilgangin ...	47
	Gopalnagar ...	27		Ramoha ...	48
	Umarpur ...	28		Bishnupur or Bhairabpur ...	49
	Bheluram ...	29		Kulgachi or Mirzapur ...	50
	Khuskagachi ...	30		Parulia ...	51
	Sujaganpur ...	31			
	Mahammadpur ...	32			

Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.		Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Mahesail ...	Bhabkia ...	52	Nurpur ...	Gotha ...	89
	Kurulia ...	53		Srirampur ...	90
	Khidirpur ...	85		Naya Bahadur- pur ...	91
Aurangabad ...	Mahindrapur ...	55		Chak Sayadpur ...	93
	Hafania ...	56		Fatehpur Nij ...	94
	Manikpur ...	57		Bima Bahadurpur ...	95
	Madhupur ...	58		Bahadurpur ...	96
	Dafahat ...	59		Bagdanga ...	97
	Jagtai ...	60		Bahadurpur or Atpalgachi ...	98
	Debipur ...	61		Panchgachhia ...	99
	Etalipara ...	62		Chandamari ...	100
	Raianpur ...	63		Madanpur Diar alias Madanpur ...	101
Bajitpur ...	Monoharpur ...	91		Sadikpur ...	102
	Kayadanga ...	54		Sujalipara ...	103
	Lakshminagar ...	64	Ahiran ...	Nazirpur ...	40
	Syampur ...	65		Gorapakia Gangin Fatehullapur ...	104
	Taraf Ponrapara or Chautpur ...	66		Arazi ...	105
	Raghunathpur ...	67		Sonapur ...	106
	Hasanpur ...	68		Malaipur Diar ...	107
	Gourangapur ...	69		Malaipur Banga- bari ...	108
	Narayanpur ...	73		Maheshpur ...	109
	Panka ...	74		Jahalinagar ...	110
	Chaipara ...	83		Alampur ...	111
	Islampur ...	84		Jelingipara ...	112
	Khanpur ...	86		Kismat Roshan- pur ...	113
	Lakshmipur ...	87		Jalangipara ...	114
	Chak Punrapara ...	88		Ahiran ...	115
	Chak Meghban ...	122		Ajagarpara ...	116
	Syampur ...	123		Chandpur ...	117
Nurpur ...	Narayanpur ...	75		Shyampur ...	118
	Nurpur ...	76		Nazirpur ...	119
	Sadhua Nurpur ...	77		Achamba ...	120
	Fatullapur ...	78		Soharapara ...	121
	Ramakantapur ...	79			
	Fatehpur ...	80			
	Arazi Rama- kantapur ...	81			
	Arazi Gotha ...	82			
Name of thana or police-station—Shamsherganj.					
Bewa ...	Fatehpur ...	*134	Beniagram ...	Nagri ...	34
	Shikarpur ...	126		Jote Sundar Arazi ...	35
	Gobindarampur ...	1		Chandur ...	36
	Jadabpur Nimtala ...	2		Bagdahra ...	37
	Bharatpur ...	3		Nimaitaki ...	38
	Hoseinpur ...	4		Abhla ...	42
	Beua ...	5		Lakshmipur ...	43
	Srimantapur ...	6		Domapara ...	44
	Puran Chandipur ...	7		Jafarganj ...	26
	Dohitpur ...	8		Fatehpur ...	27
	Shahabnagar ...	11		Srirampur ...	20
	Chandipur ...	12		Sahanagar ...	19
	Chouki ...	14		Kasimnagar ...	18
	Langaldahi Ram- nagar ...	15		Shamaspur ...	25
	Nagoldihi ...	16		Beniagram ...	17
Beniagram ...	Bhabanipur ...	9		Asua ...	21
	Bir Kendua ...	10		Hosenpur ...	22
	Kendua ...	29		Baikantpur ...	125
	Andhua ...	13	Imamnagar ...	Kuli ...	23
	Bhrigurampur ...			Imamnagar ...	24
	Imamnagar ...	28		Ballalpur ...	54
	Krishnapur urf Sudna ...	30		Ballalpur (Brahmottar) ...	55
	Pasupara Bhoi- pahari ...	31		Tulshipukur ...	51
	Talipur ...	32		Damodarpur ...	50
	Jote Sundar ...	33		Laharia ...	52
				Alaipur ...	53

* According to thana map 134 and according to jurisdiction list 135.

Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.		Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Imamnagar ...	Shahbazpur ...	49	Protapganj ...	Lalpur ...	74
	Jote Raghu ...	48		Anantapur ...	75
	Rojipur ...	47		Sheopur ...	76
	Jamalpur ...	46		Sobhapur ...	80
	Khisnia ...	45		Baidyanathpur ...	81
	Bahadurpur ...	39		Kamalpur ...	82
	Bhairabdanga ...	41		Laharpur	
	Baje Usmanpur ...	40		Meherpur ...	102
	Uluppur ...	57		Sikdarpur ...	103
	Kanupara ...	56		Jaykrishnapur ...	109
Arjunpur ...	Bhabanipur ...	60		Mahammadpur ...	110
	Pachnigram ...	58		Kohetpur ...	112
	Shankarpur ...	59		Chandalidaha ...	117
	Mamrezpur			Mahammadpur ...	118
	Kismat ...	69		Jotekashi ...	128
	Jigri Kulgachi ...	132		Dharampur ...	129
	Shibnagar ...	61		Chandpur ...	130
	Arjunpur ...	62		Araji Dharmpur ...	131
	Sankhopara ...	63	Nimtita ...	Nutan Char Tara-	
	Paranpur ...	67		pur ...	79
	Mahadebnagar ...	68		Bijaypur ...	83
	Deonapur ...	78		Ramnagar ...	84
	Balarampur ...	127		Jamalpur ...	85
Kanchantala ...	Anupnagar ...	66		Sukdebpur ...	86
	Phulandara ...	70		Sadak ...	87
	Malanchi ...	71		Radhanagar ...	93
	Ratanpur ...	72		Haridebpur ...	94
	Jafrabad ...	73		Nimtita ...	95
	Hankuria ...	111		Kasimnagar ...	96
	Ghoramara ...	113		Serpur ...	97
Nawpara ...	Maheshatoli ...	107		Durgapur ...	98
	Antadipa ...	114		Hasimpur ...	99
	Adaityanagar ...	115		Dhusaripara ...	100
	Bhasupaikar ...	116		Jaladipur ...	101
	Naskarpur ...	119		Chachari ...	104
	Dogachi ...	120		Basudebpur ...	105
	Nayapara Arazi ...	121		Alam Sahi ...	106
	Umarpur ...	122		Bulbulpara ...	108
	Nayapara ...	123		Nutan Char	
	Lakshanpur ...	124		Jamalpur ...	133

Name of thana or police-station—Sagardighi.

Bokhra ...	Bahalnagar ...	1	Bokhra ...	Debagram Buzurg	32
	Raypur ...	2		Debagram ...	33
	Teliula ...	3	Sagardighi ...	Kundar ...	26
	Chandpur Chak ...	4		Shugaura <i>alias</i>	
	Bokhra ...	5		Jugar ...	27
	Udaynagar ...	6		Chachna ...	28
	Jambanda ...	7		Pupara ...	29
	Bhabanipur ...	8		Sagardighi ...	30
	Imamnagar ...	9		Teliula or Bair-	
	Sahara ...	10		gram ...	31
	Beluria ...	11		Durgapur ...	34
	Jogpur ...	12		Chandanbati ...	38
	Saknagar Chak ...	13		Santoshpur ...	39
	Dohain and			Haldi ...	40
	Dangapara ...	14		Hurhure ...	41
	Lakshminarayan-			Baragarha ...	42
	pur ...	15		Tapsanda or	
	Bolsanda ...	16		Taspara ...	58
	Dhumarpahar ...	17		Bayar ...	59
	Dhamua, &c. ...	18		Iswarbati ...	60
	Ganeshbati Chak ...	19		Fulban ...	61
	Shibpur ...	20		Aharipara or	
	Jote Kamal ...	21		Momrezpur ...	62
	Brahmangram ...	22		Dingoli ...	76
	Dangaraina ...	23	Barala ...	Kalidighi ...	35
	Bhabanipur or			Parulia ...	36
	Pania ...	24		Shamashabad ...	37
	Jhilsa ...	25			

Name of union.		Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.		Name of union.		Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Barala	...	Kathairpara	63	Patikaldanga...		Ujan Malika	86
		Nrisinghapur	64			Eturi	87
		Ballabhhati, &c.	65			Chonigram and	
		Bharatchandra	66			Raghunathpur	88
		Nanoch	67			Dangapara	106
		Krishnapur	68			Bhabki	107
		Binodhati	69			Mahipal	108
		Phalsadanga	70			Nurpur	109
		Kounrakhi	71			Bostambati	110
		Anahar	72			Kismat Gopalhat	111
		Matapara	73			Taraf Hukarhat	112
		Sainpara	74			Singheswari	
		Fulban Arazi	75			Gauripur	113
		Hukumapur	89			Arizpur	114
		Hoseinpur	90			Halagachi Taraf	
		Putimari	91			or Mutaluke	
		Mat Tagarpur	92			Dehar Jangharpara	115
		Tagarpur	93			Ganj Singheswari	
		Gararhat, &c.	94			or Ruipati	117
		Sawandi	95			Joabarmat	118
		Rambhadrapur	96			Baganhat	124
		Puranpur	97	Balía	...	Bangsheha	43
		Diara	98			Bishnupur	41
		Kounra	99			Kaliadanga	45
		Kondai	100			Kafirpur	46
		Charigachi alias				Balia	47
		Ramna Bajitpur	101			Sanyashidanga or	
		Bazitpur	102			Kabilpur	48
		Barhala	103			Tejraypur	49
		Shahapur	104			Balagachi and	
		Tikardanga	105			Gopalpur Chak	52
		Onagar	126			Ramnagar	53
		Sridharpur	127			Jote Balaram or	
		Chardighi	128			Pitiki Noishashur	54
Gobardhandanga	...	Taraf Singheswari	116			Gorshala	55
		Taraf Bhoimhat	119			Dangapara	56
		Kamarpara	120			Nayapara	57
		Taraf Ganj Singheswari	121			Chamunda	79
		Ramna	122			Nutan Pisti Char	48
		Kalikapur	123	Manigram	...	Kantanagar	60
		Jadabpur	125			Kismat Gadi	61
		Lakshanpur, &c.	129			Bhumchar	107
		Baora	130			Harirampur	111
		Gosaingram	131			Chandpur	112
		Polanda	132			Hatpara	113
		Khetua	133			Baikanthapur	114
		Ramnagar Tekhur	134			Dogachi	115
		Jadabpur Arazi	135			Manigram	116
		Mansinghpur	136			Balarambati	117
		Gobardhandanga	137			Balarambati Arazi	118
		Dasturhat	138			Kherur	119
		Binod	139			Thakurpara, &c.	120
		Darikapara	140			Karua	121
		Lalpani	141	Moregram	...	Udaynagar	103
		Maliapara	142			Nachana	104
		Diar Dasturhat	138			Buzrug Fatehpur	105
Patikaldanga...		Oladanga	50			Paoli	106
		Harirpara	51			Aikrokhi	122
		Katia or Bishnudanga	77			Bhola	123
		Khurd Lakhopur or Lakshanpur	78			Saharan and	
		Balagachi	80			Seharal	124
		Ramna Mahaddipur	81			Gokulta	125
		Laksmihat	82			Kharugram	126
		Hukar Hat or				Sitalpur	127
		Dihi Buruz	83			Gangure	128
		Paraspara	84			Mathurapur Chak	129
		Patikaldanga	85			Karua Chak and	
						Karkaria	130

Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.		Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Moregram ...	Kantha or Koear	131	Banneswar ...	Shaora	84
	Surjapur	132		Saur	85
	Bhukunda	133		Sahara Kutna	86
	Moregram	134		Jagnai	87
	Damburpara	135		Belaipara	88
Banneswar ...	Biprakalui	43		Nispiberol or Tantiberol	89
	Anupnagar	70		Budhi	90
	Chandpur Chak	71		Athua	91
	Babugram	73		Shyampur	92
	Chandpur	74		Khorti	93
	Kismat Dakshin-gram	75		Jab Dighi	94
	Jianagar	76		Belajay Chak	95
	Debgram	77		Baroli	96
	Kalikapur	78		Nagrpara Chak	97
	Madhubati Chak	79		Maheshpur Chak	98
	Banthapur	80		Durga Chandpur	99
	Kismat Nispi-berori	81		Kismat Shekh Dighi	100
	Harirampur	82		Ramna Shekh Dighi	101
	Tantibarol	83		Fulseori	102

2. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to establish union boards for each of the unions hereby declared and to fix nine as the number of members of each union board.

3. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to direct that one-third of the members of each union board shall be appointed by the District Magistrate on the grounds that the electors are inexperienced and that such appointment is necessary for the due representation of minorities.

4. This supersedes Notification No. 4179L.S.-G., dated the 8th September 1921.

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CORRIGENDA.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 612L.S.-G.—The 23rd February 1928.—In the table appended to notification No. 2561L.S.-G., dated the 15th August 1925, published at pages 1305-1306, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 20th August 1925, make the following corrections:—

Page 1306, showing the names of mauzas constituting the Bajubagha union, read—

“ Jote Joyram ... 117 ” for “ Jote Joy Narayan ... 117 ”
 “ Chak Chatari ... 112 ” for “ Chak Chhadari ... 112 ”

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 881Medl.—The 23rd February 1928.—Lt. Col. F. A. F. Farnardo, C.I.E., C.B.E., Civil Surgeon, Serampore, is allowed leave from the 20th February 1928 (or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it) to the 3rd June 1929, viz., leave on average pay for five months and nineteen days under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, and leave on half average pay for the remaining period under rule 81 (d) of those rules.

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 813Medl.—The 18th February 1928.—The appointment of the undermentioned gentlemen as members of the Committee for the management of the Ayurvedic charitable dispensary at Ghatbhoje, in the district of Khulna, is notified for general information :—

Babu Kailas Chandra Chatterjee.	Babu Surendra Nath Bhattacharjee.
„ Trailokya Nath Chatterjee.	„ Kalipada Chatterjee.
„ Srimanta Chatterjee.	„ Kali Kanta Chatterjee.
„ Jatindra Nath Banerjee.	„ Jadu Nath Mukherjee.
Babu Kedar Nath Mukherjee.	

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 815Medl.—The 18th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 4 of the Bengal Medical Act, 1914 (Bengal Act VI of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. O'Brien, I.M.S., to be a member of the Bengal Council of Medical Registration, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel M. Mackelvie, C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., resigned.

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 492P.H.—The 23rd February 1928.—Intimation having been received of the outbreak of plague in Moulmein, it is hereby notified for general information that Moulmein is declared to be an infected port and that the existing regulations for the prevention of the introduction of plague by sea are being enforced in the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong against vessels arriving from Moulmein.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 494P.H.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Bengal Mining Settlements Act, 1912 (Bengal Act II of 1912), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to make the following rule in supersession of rule 67 in Part V of the rules made under the said section, which were published under notification No. 1420P.H., dated the 10th July 1924, viz :—

67. When a bill has been duly passed under the foregoing rules, cheques may be signed in payment on behalf of the Board—

Signing of cheques.

- (a) by the Vice-Chairman alone up to Rs. 500,
- (b) by the Chairman alone up to Rs. 1,000,
- (c) by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and a member of the Finance Committee up to any amount.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 505P.H.—The 25th February 1928.—In pursuance of section 37F of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), it is hereby notified for general information that the Waterworks Improvement Scheme submitted by the Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality has been approved by the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) and that the particulars of the said scheme are as follows :—

(a) The scheme provides for (1) the erection of three high level steel tanks supported on R. S. Joist staging with a total storage capacity of 400,000 gallons of water; these will be situated—one at the waterworks, second at Wari and third at Kasimnagore in ward VII, (2) rising and delivery mains from these reservoirs, (3) additions and alterations in the existing distribution mains, (4) duplicating the suction main and relaying the existing suction main.

(b) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4,80,000.

(c) The additional estimated cost of maintenance is Rs. 4,000.

(d) The sum of Rs. 4,80,000 on account of the cost of the scheme will be met as follows :—

	Rs.		
Government contribution	1,17,000
Loan from Government	1,63,000
Municipal contribution	2,00,000
Total	4,80,000

(e) A loan of Rs. 1,63,000 bearing interest at 5½ per cent. per annum will be taken by the municipality from Government to meet the partial cost of the scheme. It will be repaid by forty half-yearly instalments of Rs. 6,909-15-9 each, twenty years being required to repay the loan in full.

(f) The total annual additional charge on account of the maintenance of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 4,000 and that on account of the repayment of the loan of Rs. 1,63,000 is Rs. 13,819-15-6. This expenditure will be met from the proceeds of the water-rate. The amount of Rs. 14,622 now being paid annually for the repayment of the present waterworks loan of Rs. 2,00,000 which will be paid in full by 1930, will be reserved for the recurring expenditure in connection with the proposed scheme.

(g) The water rate will be levied as heretofore at the rate of 2 per cent. on the annual valuation of holdings having no water connection and at the rate of 5 per cent. on the annual valuation of holdings having water connection. The water-rate will be increased, if necessary, for the repayment of the proposed loan. There will be substantial increase of revenue in the shape of water-rate even at the present rate from additional house connections that will be allowed after the completion of the proposed scheme.

(h) The average incidence of such water-rate per head of the population in this municipality is annas 11-2.

2. The said scheme will be taken into consideration on or after the 2nd May 1928 and any objection or suggestion with regard thereto, which may be received by the undersigned before that date, will be duly considered.

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal.

No. 3026, dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1928.—Dr. Tarak Nath Sur, M.D., Assistant Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted leave on average pay for two months (entirely on account of privilege leave) under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules and the note thereunder, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

No. 3030, dated Calcutta, the 22nd February 1928.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. Khagendra Narayan Ghosh is granted leave on average pay for one month under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

G. TATE, MAJOR-GENL., I.M.S.,

Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Director of Public Health, Bengal.

No. 2845A.—The 21st February 1928.—Under article 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, Babu Tarak Nath Sen Gupta, Assistant Analyst, attached to the Dacca Branch Public Health Laboratory, is allowed an extension of leave on average pay for a period of forty-five days, in continuation of the leave previously granted to him in notification No. 20400A., dated the 26th November 1927.

CHAS. A. BENTLEY,

Director of Public Health, Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 684Edn.—*The 23rd February 1928.*—Mr. T. W. Clark, English Master, Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong, is allowed leave on half average pay under rules 81 (d) and 82 (d) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 1st March 1928, or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, in combination with the winter vacation of the school for the year 1928-29.

Darjeeling.

No. 691Edn.—*The 23rd February 1928.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), as amended by the Calcutta University Act, 1921 (VII of 1921), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to re-nominate Professor Pramatha Nath Banerjee, M.A., D.Sc., M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University, with effect from the 20th February 1928.

Calcutta.

No. 694Edn.—*The 23rd February 1928.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), as amended by the Calcutta University Act, 1921 (VII of 1921), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to re-nominate Dr. Mahendra Nath Banerjee, C.I.E., B.A., M.F.C.S., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

Calcutta.

No. 697Edn.—*The 23rd February 1928.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c) and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), as amended by the Calcutta University Act, 1921 (VII of 1921), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to re-nominate Dr. Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., D. Litt., Ph. D., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

Calcutta.

No. 700Edn.—*The 23rd February 1928.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c) and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), as amended by the Calcutta University Act, 1921 (VII of 1921), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to re-nominate Mr. Johan Van Manen to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

Calcutta.

No. 703Edn.—*The 23rd February 1928.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), as amended by the Calcutta University Act, 1921 (VII of 1921), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to re-nominate Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, M.B.E., M.A., B. Litt., I.E.S., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

Calcutta.

No. 706Edn.—*The 23rd February 1928.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), as amended by the Calcutta University Act, 1921 (VII of 1921), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to re-nominate Mr. A. Macdonald, M.A., B.Sc., A.M.I.E. (Ind.), to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

Calcutta.

No. 709Edn.—*The 23rd February 1928.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), as amended by the Calcutta University Act, 1921 (VII of 1921), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to re-nominate Prof. C. V. Raman, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

Calcutta.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 739Edn.—*The 25th February 1928.*—The Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint the following members to constitute the Governing Body of the Hooghly College for the academic year 1928-29 :—

Hooghly.

- (1) The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, President (*ex officio*).
- (2) The Principal of the Hooghly College, Vice-President and Secretary (*ex officio*).
- (3) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Bhagabat Kumar Goswami Shastri, M.A., Ph.D., representative of the College staff.
- (4) Khan Sahib Maulvi Muhammad, Professor, Hooghly College.
- (5) Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur, M.A., B.L.
- (6) Rai Satish Chandra Mukherjee Bahadur, B.L.
- (7) Maulvi Syed Altaf Hossain.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 748 Edn.—The 25th February 1928.—The Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., M.A. (Oxon.) of the Port Trust, as a member of the Governing Body of the Presidency College, Calcutta, for the remaining period of the academic year 1927-28, *vice* Mr. W. A. Burns, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, resigned.

Calcutta.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 760 Edn.—The 27th February 1928.—Maulvi A. K. M. Abdul Kadir, Professor, Islamia College, Calcutta, was on leave for the period from the 4th to the 18th January 1928 (both days inclusive), *viz.*, privilege leave on full pay for six days under article 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, and privilege leave on half pay on urgent necessity for the remaining period under article 271 of the same Regulations.

Calcutta.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 762 Edn.—The 27th February 1928.—Miss Sephalika Roy is appointed to act or until further orders in the Bengal Educational Service (Women's Branch) as Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Comilla, with effect from the date on which she joins the appointment, *vice* Miss Surabala Ghosh, retired.

Tippera.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 765 Edn.—The 27th February 1928.—Babu Durga Mohan Das, head master, Chittagong Collegiate School, is appointed to be head master, Perojpur Government High School, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Kiran Sasi Datta, transferred.

**Chittagong.
Bakarganj.**

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 766 Edn.—The 27th February 1928.—Babu Kiran Sasi Datta, head master, Perojpur Government High School, is appointed to act, until further orders, as head master, Howrah Zilla School, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Brahma Kishore Mukharji, appointed to act as head master, Sanskrit Collegiate School, Calcutta

**Bakarganj.
Howrah.**

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 767 Edn.—The 27th February 1928.—Babu Aswini Kumar Bhattacharji, officiating head master, Howrah Zilla School, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Bengal Educational Service, as head master, Chittagong Collegiate School, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Durga Mohan Das, transferred.

**Howrah.
Chittagong.**

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 770 Edn.—The 27th February 1928.—Babu Kshirode Chandra Sen, officiating assistant head master, Jalpaiguri Zilla School, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Bengal Educational Service as head master of the school, with effect from the 6th February 1928, *vice* Babu Makhan Lal Ray Chaudhuri, on leave.

Jalpaiguri.

J. H. LINDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REGISTRATION.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 192 Regn.—The 22nd February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Hazi Bazle Ahmed temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Memari in the district of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Kazi Abdur Rahman, or until further orders.

Burdwan.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 193 Regn.—The 22nd February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Hazi Bazle Ahmed temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Memari, in the district of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Kazi Abdur Rahman, or until further orders.

Burdwan.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 198 Regn.—The 23rd February 1928.—Babu Santosh Nath Mukharji, officiating Sadar Sub-Registrar of Bankura, is allowed leave on average pay for six weeks, under rule 81 b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 30th January 1928, or any subsequent date on which he availed himself of it.

Bankura.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 199 Regn.—The 23rd February 1928.—Babu Ashutosh Mukharji, Sub-Registrar of Vishnupur, in the district of Bankura, is appointed to act as Sadar Sub-Registrar of Bankura, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Santosh Nath Mukharji.

Bankura.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 210 Regn.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Moslehuddin Ahmed temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Araihasar, in the district of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Ilahi Baksh, or until further orders.

Dacca.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 211 Regn.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Moslehuddin Ahmed temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Araihasar, in the district of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Ilahi Baksh, or until further orders.

Dacca.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 216 Regn.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Quazi Hamiduddin Ahmed temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-stations of Morelganj and Sarankhola, in the district of Khulna, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Abdul Majid, or until further orders.

Khulna.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 217 Regn.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Quazi Hamiduddin Ahmed temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-stations of Morelganj and Sarankhola, in the district of Khulna, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Abdul Majid, or until further orders.

Khulna.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 226 Regn.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Saiyid Nurul Huq temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Bhurangamari, in the district of Rangpur.

Rangpur.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 227 Regn.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Saiyid Nurul Huq temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Bhurangamari, in the district of Rangpur.

Rangpur.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 232 Regn.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Abdur Razzak temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Amtoli, in the district of Bakarganj.

Bakarganj.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 233 Regn.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Abdur Razzak temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Amtoli, in the district of Bakarganj.

Bakarganj.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 238 Regn.—The 27th February 1928.—Maulvi Abdur Razzak Ansari, Sadar Sub-Registrar of Dacca, is allowed leave on average pay, out of India or Ceylon, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 1st March 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved, up to the 30th June 1928.

Dacca.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 239 Regn.—The 27th February 1928.—Maulvi Qazi Mahmud-ur-Rahman, Sub-Registrar of Serampore in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar in charge of the Sadar Registration office at Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Abdur Razzak Ansari, or until further orders.

**Hooghly.
Dacca.**

J. H. LINDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

No. 105.—The 20th February 1928.—Babu Kshitindra Nath Mukharji, Sub-Registrar, attached to Krishnagar in the district of Nadia, is appointed, until further orders, to be the Sub-Registrar of Badarganj in the district of Rangpur with effect from the 14th January 1928.

**Nadia.
Rangpur.**

No. 106.—The 21st February 1928.—Maulvi Mokhlesur Rahman Chaudhuri, Sub-Registrar of Parbatipur in the district of Dinajpur, is allowed leave on average pay for four months under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Dinajpur.

No. 107.—The 21st February 1928.—Babu Anath Nath Mukharji, Sub-Registrar, on leave, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Parbatipur in the district of Dinajpur, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Mokhlesur Rahman Chaudhuri, Sub-Registrar, on leave, or until further orders.

Dinajpur.

No. 108.—The 22nd February 1928.—Babu Binod Behari Sen (No. II), 3rd Joint Sub-Registrar of Comilla in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave on average pay for fourteen days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 51, dated the 24th January 1928.

Tippera.

No. 109.—The 22nd February 1928.—Maulvi A. B. Syed Rezai Karim, probationary Sub-Registrar of Comilla in the district of Tippera, is appointed to act as Sadar 3rd Joint Sub-Registrar of that district, with effect from the 12th January 1928, *vice* Babu Binod Behari Sen (No. II), Sub-Registrar on leave or until further orders.

Tippera.

- No. 110.—The 22nd February 1928.**—Babu Binod Behari Sen, No. 11, Sadar 3rd Joint Sub-Registrar of Comilla in the district of Tippera, on leave, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Joynagar in the district of the 24-Parganas.
Tippera.
24-Parganas.
- No. 111.—The 22nd February 1928.**—Babu Phani Bhushan Ray, Sub-Registrar of Seharail in the district of Mymensingh, now officiating Sub-Registrar of Jaynagar in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Kakdwip in the same district.
Mymensingh.
24-Parganas.
- No. 112.—The 22nd February 1928.**—Babu Nibaran Chandra Sen, Sub-Registrar of Rajbari in the district of Faridpur, is allowed leave on average pay for fifteen days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 75, dated the 3rd February 1928.
Faridpur.
- No. 113.—The 22nd February 1928.**—Maulvi Abdur Razzak, Sub-Registrar of Muksudpur in the district of Faridpur, on leave, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Pangsa in the same district.
Faridpur.
- No. 114.—The 22nd February 1928.**—Babu Nikunja Behari Sen Gupta, Sub-Registrar of Radhaballav in the district of Bakarganj, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Muksudpur in the district of Faridpur.
Bakarganj.
Faridpur.
- No. 115.—The 23rd February 1928.**—Babu Prabhat Chandra Sarkar, Sub-Registrar attached to Malda, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Kaliachak in the same district, with effect from the 13th December 1927, *vice* Maulvi Sayed Muhammad Hasan, Sub-Registrar, on leave, or until further orders.
Malda.
- No. 116.—The 23rd February 1928.**—Maulvi Arfuzzaman, probationary Sub-Registrar of Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month, viz., leave on average pay for five days under subsidiary rule 288 framed under rule 104 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 9th February 1928, and extraordinary leave without allowances for the remaining period under rule 85 (a) of the same rules.
Calcutta.
- No. 117.—The 23rd February 1928.**—Babu Ramani Mohan Mazumdar, Sub-Registrar, under orders of transfer to Atrai in the district of Rajshahi, was on extraordinary leave without allowances for eight days, under rule 85 (a) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 765, dated the 21st December 1927.
Rajshahi.
- No. 118.—The 23rd February 1928.**—Maulvi Habibar Rahman, No. 11, Sub-Registrar attached to Tippera, officiating at Hosaindi in the same district, is allowed leave on half average pay for five days, under rule 81 (d) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 99, dated the 16th February 1928.
Tippera.
- No. 119.—The 23rd February 1928.**—Babu Ratish Chandra Ray, Sub-Registrar of Durgapur in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave on average pay for one month, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 21, dated the 17th January 1928.
Mymensingh.
- No. 120.—The 23rd February 1928.**—Babu Jitendra Lal Basu, Sub-Registrar of Ketugram in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave on average pay for ten days under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 721, dated the 12th December 1927.
Burdwan.
- No. 121.—The 23rd February 1928.**—Maulvi Mataherai Karim, Sub-Registrar attached to Faridpur, officiating at Muksadpur in the same district, was on extraordinary leave without allowances for nine days, under rule 85 (a), Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 675, dated the 28th November 1927.
Faridpur.
- No. 122.—The 23rd February 1928.**—Babu Biraj Mohan Naha, Sub-Registrar attached to Comilla in the district of Tippera, acted as Second Joint Sub-Registrar of Jamalpur in the district of Mymensingh, from the 28th November 1927 to the 9th December 1927, both days inclusive.
Tippera.
Mymensingh.

No. 123.—The 23rd February 1928.—Qara Hussain Qaiser Mirza, Sub-Registrar of Barrackpur in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed leave on average pay for ten days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th February 1928.

No. 124.—The 23rd February 1928.—Babu Jnanendra Mohan Banerji, probationary Sub-Registrar of Alipore in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Barrackpur in the same district, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th February 1928, *vice* Qara Hussain Qaiser Mirza, Sub-Registrar, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 125.—The 23rd February 1928.—Babu Anukul Chandra Datta, Sub-Registrar of Anwara in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave on average pay for two months and twenty-seven days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 28, dated the 21st January 1928.

J. N. RAY,

Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

AUDIT.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

The Fundamental and Subsidiary Rules (1st edition).

No. 989F.—The 25th February 1928.—The following corrections have been authorised and are published for information :—

MEDICAL.

Page 264, Appendix No. 17.—After the words "Subordinate Medical Officers" against "Civil Surgeons" *add* the following :—

including Sub-Assistant Surgeons of Police Hospitals other than the Calcutta Police Hospital.

Date of effect—16th February 1928.

Page 82, Fundamental Rule 46.—*Substitute* the following *for* the audit instructions under this rule :—

Grant of Honoraria and fees.

The rule required that the reasons for the grant should be recorded in writing, as it is intended that the grant of an honorarium or fee should be carefully controlled by Government and scrutinised by audit, and that audit should be given an effective opportunity of comment if it be deemed necessary. Audit officers may, therefore, require that the reasons for the grant of an honorarium or fee should be communicated to them in each case.

Page 31, F. R. No. 44, Audit Instructions.—*Insert* the following as a note under paragraph (2) :—

NOTE—An officer transferred from a Military to a Civil Department will draw travelling allowance according to the rules in force in the Civil Department.

Date of effect—17th February 1928.

Page 113, F. R. 75 (2) (a).—*For* the words "claimed or been deemed to be a native of India" in lines 9 and 10 *substitute* the words "claimed and been deemed to be of Indian domicile".

Date of effect—24th July 1923.

Page 114, F. R. 75A.—*Substitute* a "comma" *for* "full stop" at the end of rule and *insert* the following :—

"unless in the case of a person to whom the proviso in sub-rule 2 (a) of rule 75 does not apply it is proved to the satisfaction of the appointing authority that he did not have his domicile in Asia on that date".

Date of effect—24th July 1923.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1024 Com.—The 20th February 1928.—Mr. E. W. Hammond, Inspector of Factories, Bengal, is allowed leave preparatory to retirement for one year, one month and twenty-three days, viz., leave on average pay for four months and eight days under Fundamental Rule 81 (b) (i), and leave on half average pay for the remaining period under rules 81 (d) and 86 of those rules, with effect from the 30th January 1928.

The notification No. 6476 Com., dated the 22nd December 1927, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1084 Com.—The 22nd February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 248 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Kali Kumar Datta to be an Additional Assistant Registrar for the registration of companies under the Act in the Presidency of Bengal up to the 31st March 1928. He is also appointed under sub-section (9) of section 2 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 (V of 1912), and sub-section (9) of section 2 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), to perform the respective duties of the Registrar under those Acts during that period.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL.

No. 1106 Com.—The 24th February 1928.—With reference to rule 7 of the rules issued by the Government of India with their resolution No. 7552—7581-121, dated the 15th September 1913, for regulating the grant by Local Governments of licenses to prospect for minerals and the grant of mining leases in British India, it is hereby certified that Babu Motilal Patel of No. 7, Bow Street, Calcutta, is approved by the Government of Bengal as a fit and proper person to whom such licenses or leases can be granted in the Presidency of Bengal.

2. Under rule 8 of the aforesaid rules this certificate will expire at midnight on the 31st of December 1928.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 13 Marine.—The 18th February 1928.—Bengal Government notification No. 85 Marine, dated the 16th December 1927, and notification No. 86 Marine of the same date, published on pages 2669-2684 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 22nd December 1927, prescribing the scales of medicines and appliances to be carried by foreign-going British ships and by home-trade ships of more than 300 tons burden, respectively, are hereby cancelled.

No. 14 Marine.—The 20th February 1928.—Mr. H. S. Flynn is appointed to act as Deputy Shipping Master, Calcutta, with effect from the 23rd February 1928, or any subsequent date on which he assumes charge of his office, in place of Mr. E. Whayman appointed to act as Shipping Master, Calcutta, in this department notification No. 5 Marine, dated the 20th January 1928.

No. 15 Marine.—The 21st February 1928.—Mr. D. I. Halford, Senior Master Pilot, Bengal Pilot Service, is appointed to act as a Branch Pilot, with effect from the 15th February 1928 P.M.

No. 16 Marine.—The 21st February 1928.—Mr. E. E. King, Acting Senior Master Pilot, Bengal Pilot Service, having completed the requisite period of service in the grade of Junior Master Pilot and having passed the necessary examinations, is promoted to the grade of Senior Master Pilot with effect from the 26th February 1928.

No. 17 Marine.—The 21st February 1928.—Mr. R. S. Smyth, Branch Pilot, is appointed Deputy Port Officer (Pilotage) with effect from the 1st March 1928, on which date the scheme of reorganisation of the Bengal Pilot Service sanctioned by the Government of India comes into force.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

AGRICULTURE.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 997 Agri.—The 16th February 1928.—Babu Indu Bhusan Chatarji, Laboratory Assistant under the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to act as Assistant Agricultural Chemist, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gostabehari Pal, or until further orders.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 1067 Agri.—The 22nd February 1928.—Babu Jyotis Chandra Ray, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, is allowed leave on half average pay for four months under rule 81 (d) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 1123 Agri.—The 24th February 1928.—Mr. F. Smith resumed charge of his duties as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Eastern Circle, on the forenoon of 28th January 1928, on the expiry of his leave.

R. N. REID,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 1143 Z.G.—The 27th February 1928.—Mr. E. H. Marshall is appointed to be Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the committee of management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. W. K. Dods.

R. N. REID,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

EXCISE.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1128 Ex.—The 24th February 1928.—Maulvi Mabinuddin Ahmad, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, Rajshahi, was on leave on average pay on the 3rd January 1928, under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1153 Ex.—The 27th February 1928.—Babu Tarapada Mukherjee, Sub-Inspector of Excise and Salt, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Inspector of Excise and Salt, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Muhammad Abdulla or until further orders.

R. N. REID,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

No. 2743.—The 21st February 1928.—Babu Gosta Behari Pal, Assistant Agricultural Chemist, is granted, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, leave on average salary for one month, with effect from the 23rd January 1928.

He is permitted to prefix Sunday, the 22nd January 1928, to the leave.

R. S. FINLOW,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Orders by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

No. 52L.—The 21st February 1928.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Kuchaidanga Co-operative Credit Society (registered No. 114 of 1915), in the district of Nadia, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint the Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Meherpur, to be liquidator of the said society.

No. 53L.—The 23rd February 1928.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Dwarata Co-operative Bank, Limited (registered No. 97 of 1924), in the district of Tippera, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said society.

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint Babu Hara Lal Ray, Pleader, Brahmanbaria, to be liquidator of the said society.

J. M. MITRA,

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

Orders by the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

No. 48Exc.—The 21st February 1928.—Babu Manindra Nath Ray, late Inspector of Excise and Salt, 24-Parganas, was on extension of commuted furlough on average pay for one month and a half, in continuation of the leave granted to him in this office notification No. 35Exc., dated the 17th September 1926.

This cancels the Gazette notification No. 48Exc., dated the 9th November 1926.

No. 50Exc.—The 22nd February 1928.—Maulvi Muhammad Abdulla, Inspector of Excise and Salt, 24-Parganas, is allowed four months and thirteen days' leave on average pay (out of India and Ceylon) with effect from the 8th March 1928 under proviso to Fundamental Rule 81 (b) (ii).

S. K. RAHA,

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal (offg.).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.
NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2639L.R.—The 22nd February 1928.—Under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act (Act V of 1875), the Governor in Council is pleased to order **Bakarganj.** that a survey shall be made of all lands which are comprised in the Government estate Char Kakra bearing tauzi No. 5198 of the Bakarganj Collectorate and situated in the district of Bakarganj and that the boundaries of the estate, tenures, mauzas and fields be demarcated on the lands so to be surveyed.

No. 2640L.R.—The 22nd February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 101 (2) (d) of the Bengal Tenancy Act (Act VIII of 1885), as amended up to date, the Governor in Council is pleased **Bakarganj.** to order that a survey shall be made and a record-of-rights prepared in respect of all lands which are comprised in the Government estate Char Kakra bearing tauzi No. 5198 of the Bakarganj Collectorate and situated in the district of Bakarganj.

The particulars to be recorded in the record-of-rights shall be the following :—

- (a) the name of each tenant or occupant ;
- (b) the class to which each tenant belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rents or rates, settled raiyat, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure ;
- (c) the situation and quantity and one or more of the boundaries of the land held by each tenant or occupier ;
- (d) the name of each tenant's landlord ;
- (e) the rent and cess lawfully payable by each tenant at the time the record-of-rights is being prepared ;
- (f) the mode in which the rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise ;
- (g) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases ;
- (h) the rights and obligations of each landlord and tenant in respect of—
 - (i) the use by tenants of water for agricultural purposes, whether obtained from a river, jhil, tank or well or any other source of supply, and
 - (ii) the repair and maintenance of appliances for securing a supply of water for the cultivation of the land held by each tenant, whether or not such appliances be situated within the boundaries of such land ;
- (i) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy ;
- (j) any right-of-way or other easement attaching to the land for which a record-of-rights is being prepared ;
- (k) if the land is claimed to be held rent-free, whether or not rent is actually paid, and if not paid, whether or not the occupant is entitled to hold the land without payment of rent, and, if so entitled, under what authority.

No. 2646 L.R.—The 22nd February 1928.—Under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), the Governor in Council is pleased to order that a survey shall be made of all lands which are comprised in the following Government and temporarily settled private estates, in the district of Noakhali, and that the boundaries of the estates, tenures, mauzas and fields be demarcated on the lands so to be surveyed :—

Temporarily settled private estates.

Serial No.	Name of estate.	Tauzi No.
1.	Thak Char Hossen Hossen	1578
2.	Diara Mahal Afzal Fakira	1569
3.	Char Shulokia	1551
4.	Char Khondakar	1560
5.	Thak Khoazar Lamchi	1586
6.	Thak Darbesh Diara Halka No. 35	1585
7.	Thak Darbesh Halka No. 34	1772
8.	Thak Dirghafar	1789
9.	Diara Kaiyadagi Payadagi and Samserabad	1573
10.	Diara Estate East and West Char Lengta	1957
11.	New Diara Estate East and West Char Lengta	1958
12.	Thak Baoria	1948
13.	Thak Kachiafar	1949
14.	Thak Nij Kunjra	1785
15.	Char Fakira	1549
16.	Thak Chhotadhali Musapur	1581
17.	Char Tooni South of Purbalash	1554
18.	Char Palwan	1552

Government estates.

1.	Char Iswar Ray, Part I	1675
2.	Char King	1647
3.	Char Bharat Sen	1673
4.	Char Amanulla	1677
5.	Ram Chandra Brahmachari	1640
6.	Char Gazi	1671
7.	Char Bose	1783
8.	Char Meher	1627
9.	Char Jabar Group	1853
10.	Char Ram Narayan	1599
11.	Noabad Group	1790

No. 2647 L.R.—The 22nd February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 101 (2) (d) of the Bengal Tenancy Act (Act VIII of 1885), as amended up to date, the Governor in Council is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record-of-rights prepared in respect of all lands included within the boundaries of the following Government estates in the district of Noakhali:—

Serial No.	Tauzi No	Name of estate.	Thana.
1	1675	Char Iswar Ray, Part 1	... South Hatya.
2	1647	Char King	... Ditto.
3	1673	Char Bharat Sen	... Ditto.
4	1677	Char Amanulla	... Ditto.
5	1640	Ram Chandra Brahmachari	... North Hatya.
6	1671	Char Gazi	... Ditto.
7	1783	Char Bose	... Ditto.
8	1627	Char Meher	... Ditto.
9	1853	Char Jabar group	... Sudharam.
10	1599	Char Ram Narayan	... Feni.
11	1790	Noabad group	... Ditto.

The particulars to be recorded in the record-of-rights shall be the following:—

- (a) the name of each tenant or occupant ;
- (b) the class to which each tenant belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenuro, holder, raiyat holding at fixed rents or rates, settled raiyat, occupancy raiyat-non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure ;
- (c) the situation and quantity and one or more of the boundaries of the land held by each tenant or occupier ;
- (d) the name of each tenant's landlord ;
- (e) the rent and cess lawfully payable by each tenant at the time the record-of-rights is being prepared ;
- (f) the mode in which the rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise ;
- (g) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases ;
- (h) the rights and obligations of each landlord and tenant in respect of—
 - (i) the use by tenants of water for agricultural purposes, whether obtained from a river, jhil, tank or well or any other source of supply, and
 - (ii) the repair and maintenance of appliances for securing a supply of water for the cultivation of the land held by each tenant, whether or not such appliances be situated within the boundaries of such land ;
- (i) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy ;
- (j) any right-of-way or other easement attaching to the land for which a record-of-rights is being prepared ;
- (k) if the land is claimed to be held rent-free, whether or not rent is actually paid, and if not paid, whether or not the occupant is entitled to hold the land without payment of rent, and if so entitled, under what authority.

No. 2648 L.R.—The 22nd February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 101 (2) (d) of the Bengal Tenancy Act (Act VIII of 1885), as amended up to date, the Governor in Council is pleased to order that a survey shall be made and a record-of-rights prepared in respect of all lands included within the boundaries of the following temporarily-settled private estates in the district of Noakhali:—

Serial No.	Tauzi No.	Name of estate.	Thana.
1	1578	Thak Char Hossen Hossain ...	... North Hatya.
2	1569	Diara Mahal Afzal Fakira ...	... Ditto.
3	1551	Char Shulokia ...	... Sudharam.

Serial No.	Tauzi No.	Name of estate.	Thana.
4	1560	Char Khondakar	Feni.
5	1586	Thak Khoazer Lamchi	Ditto.
6	1585	Thak Darbesh, Diara Halka No. 35 ..	Ditto.
7	1772	Thak Darbesh, Halka No. 34 ..	Ditto.
8	1789	Thak Dirghafar	Sandip.
9	1573	Diara Kaiyadagi, Payadagi and Sam-serabad	Ditto.
10	1957	Diara Estate East and West Char Lengta	Ditto.
11.	1958	New Diara Estate East and West Char Lengta	Ditto.
12	1948	Thak Baoria	Ditto.
13	1949	Thak Kachiafar	Ditto.
14	1785	Thak Nij Kunjra	Chhagalnaya.
15	1549	Char Fakira	Companiganj.
16	1581	Thak Chhotadhali Musapur	Ditto.
17	1554	Char Toom South of Purbalash	Lakhipur.
18	1552	Char Palwan	Ditto.

The particulars to be recorded in the record-of-rights shall be the following:—

- (a) the name of each tenant or occupant ;
- (b) the class to which each tenant belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rents or rates, settled raiyat, occupancy raiyat, non-occupancy raiyat, or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure ;
- (c) the situation and quantity and one or more of the boundaries of the land held by each tenant or occupier ;
- (d) the name of each tenant's landlord ;
- (e) the rent and cess lawfully payable by each tenant at the time the record-of-rights is being prepared ;
- (f) the mode in which the rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise ;
- (g) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases ;
- (h) the rights and obligations of each landlord and tenant in respect of—
 - (i) the use by tenants of water for agricultural purposes, whether obtained from a river, jhil, tank or well or any other source of supply, and
 - (ii) the repair and maintenance of appliances for securing a supply of water for the cultivation of the land held by each tenant, whether or not such appliances be situated within the boundaries of such land ;
- (i) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy ;
- (j) any right-of-way or other easement attaching to the land for which a record-of-rights is being prepared ;
- (k) if the land is claimed to be held rent-free, whether or not rent is actually paid, and if not paid, whether or not the occupant is entitled to hold the land without payment of rent, and, if so entitled, under what authority ;
- (l) the name of each proprietor, with the character and extent of his interest, and the situation and quantity and one or more of boundaries of the lands, if any, which are his private lands as defined in chapter XI of the Act.

No. 2649 L.R.—The 22nd February 1928.—Under section 4 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Act V of 1875), Mr. I. Newton, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent for the purpose of carrying out the survey directed to be made under Government notification No. 2646 L.R., dated the 22nd February 1928, in the district of Noakhali.

Noakhali.

No. 2654 L.R.—The 22nd February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1825 (IX of 1825), read with section 20 of the Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822 (VII of 1822), the Governor in Council is pleased to vest Babu Basanta Kumar Gangali, Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Rajshahi, who has, by notification No. 733 C.P., dated the 19th January 1928, been vested by the Board of Revenue with the powers of a Collector in the estate of Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur in the district of Rajshahi, for the purpose of the work of maintenance of the record-of-rights of that estate, with powers under section 19 of the said Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822, within the local limits of that estate, to require and compel persons mentioned in the section to attend and produce accounts and other papers and to examine such persons under that section for the purpose of the said work of the maintenance of the record-of-rights.

No. 2655 L.R.—The 22nd February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1825 (IX of 1825), read with section 20 of the Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822 (VII of 1822), the Governor in Council is pleased to vest Babu Ratan Lal Das Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Malda, who has, by notification No. 734 C.P., dated the 19th January 1928, been vested by the Board of Revenue with the powers of a Collector in the estate of Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur in the district of Malda, for the purpose of the work of maintenance of the record-of-rights of that estate, with powers under section 19 of the said Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822, within the local limits of that estate, to require and compel persons mentioned in the section to attend and produce accounts and other papers and to examine such persons under that section for the purpose of the said work of the maintenance of the record-of-rights.

No. 2656 L.R.—The 22nd February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1825 (IX of 1825), read with section 20 of the Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822 (VII of 1822), the Governor in Council is pleased to vest Babu Ashutosh Chaudhuri, Sub-Deputy Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Pabna, who has, by notification No. 732 C.P., dated the 19th January 1928, been vested by the Board of Revenue with the powers of a Collector in the estate of Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur in the district of Pabna, for the purpose of the work of maintenance of the record-of-rights of that estate, with powers under section 19 of the said Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822, within the local limits of that estate, to require and compel persons mentioned in the section to attend and produce accounts and other papers and to examine such persons under that section for the purpose of the said work of the maintenance of the record-of-rights.

No. 2693 L.R.—The 23rd February 1928.—Whereas by an order No. 48 L.R., dated the 3rd January 1927, which was published at page 67, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th January 1927, it was notified for general information that the estimate of the probable expenses to be incurred in respect of the repairs, maintenance and works connected therewith of the Argowal drainage channel and sluice in the district of Midnapore, for a period of fifteen years, commencing from the 1st April 1928, amounted, at the rate of Rs. 1,880 per annum, to Rs. 28,200.

2. And whereas, as required by section 63 of Act II (B. C.) of 1882, this estimate was locally published with a general notice calling on all persons interested to prefer to the Collector of Midnapore any objections they might think proper against such amount being fixed as the total sum payable.

3. And whereas fifteen petitions of objection filed before the Collector of Midnapore have been duly considered and disposed of by the Governor in Council with the result that fourteen of them, filed by the undermentioned persons, have been disallowed and one submitted by the tenants of mauza Kukra Aul in the district of Midnapore has been allowed, the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 63 of Act II (B. C.) of 1882, to fix the estimated amount of Rs. 28,200 as the sum payable during the period of fifteen years commencing from the 1st April 1928, by the zamindars of the estates benefited by such repairs, maintenance and works :—

- (1) Babu Bijoy Chandra Singha,
- (2) Srimati Janaki Moni Dasi and another,
- (3) „ Mrinalini Dasi,
- (4) Babu Hangsa Narayan Hazra and others,
- (5) Srimati Kiran Moni Dasi,
- (6) „ Kiran Moni Dasi,
- (7) Babu Prasanna Kumar Das and others,
- (8) „ Durga Prasad Patra and others,
- (9) „ Prasanna Kumar Das and others,
- (10) „ Gopi Nath Kar and others,
- (11) „ Jogendra Nath Das and others,
- (12) Chaudhuri Upendra Nandan Das Mahapatra and others,
- (13) Babu Dwaraka Nath Das and others,
- (14) Chaudhuri Girish Chandra Mahapatra.

No. 2696 L.R.—The 23rd February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-clause (b) of clause 7, section 3 of the Land Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act VII of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to adopt the villages lying in the police-stations of Nabagram, Kandi, Khargram, Bharatpur and Barwan within the administrative units of the Murshidabad district as surveyed and recorded under the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), and the Bengal Survey Act (Bengal Act V of 1875), in accordance with notifications Nos. 2427T.-R., dated the 11th October 1920, and 3564L.R., dated the 10th April 1923, as defining mauzas for the purpose of that clause in the said police-stations in that district.

No. 2697 L.R.—The 23rd February 1928.—It is hereby notified that the survey carried out under the orders of Government under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act (Bengal Act V of 1875) and sub-section (1) of section 101 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), and embodied in the under-noted notifications, is adopted as defining villages for the purpose of clause 10(b) of section 3 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), in the police-stations of Nabagram, Kandi, Khargram, Bharatpur and Barwan in the district of Murshidabad :—

No. 2427T.-R., dated the 11th October 1920.

No. 3564L.R., dated the 10th April 1923.

No. 2859 L.R.—The 25th February 1928.—Maulvi Taheruddin Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector on probation, is appointed to be an Assistant Settlement Officer in the district of the 24-Parganas, with effect from the 13th February 1928.

No. 2860 L.R.—The 25th February 1928.—Under the provisions of section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), Maulvi Taheruddin Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector on probation, is authorised to discharge, in the district of the 24-Parganas, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights.

He is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Settlement Officer, under Chapter VI, Part I of the rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in respect of the aforesaid area.

No. 2878 L.R.—The 25th February 1928.—Babu Sailesh Chandra Chandhuri, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed as an Assistant Settlement Officer in the Murshidabad-Birbhum settlement, is allowed leave on average pay from the 3rd to 13th January 1928, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules.

No. 2882 L.R.—The 25th February 1928.—Mr. J. B. Kindersley, I.C.S., employed as Settlement Officer, Chittagong, is allowed leave on average pay for eight months, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 29th March 1928.

No. 2887 L.R.—The 25th February 1928.—It is hereby notified that the survey carried out under the orders of Government under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act (Bengal Act V of 1875) and sub-section (1) of section 101 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), and embodied in the under-noted notifications, is adopted as defining villages for the purpose of clause 10(b) of section 3 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), in the police-stations of Labpur, Nanoor and Bolpur in the district of Birbhum :—

No. 7541 L.R., dated the 3rd September 1920.

No. 7534 L.R., dated the 25th August 1921.

No. 215 L.R., dated the 8th January 1924.

No. 2890 L.R.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-clause (b) of clause 7, section 3 of the Land Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act VII of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to adopt the villages lying in the police-stations of Labpur, Nanoor and Bolpur, within the administrative units of the Birbhum district as surveyed and recorded under the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), and the Bengal Survey Act (Bengal Act V of 1875) in accordance with notifications Nos. 7541 L.R., dated the 3rd September 1920, No. 7534 L.R., dated the 25th August 1921, and No. 215 L.R., dated the 5th January 1924, as defining mauzas for the purpose of that clause in the said police-stations in that district.

No. 2893 L.R.—The 25th February 1928.—It is hereby notified that the survey carried out under the orders of Government under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), and sub-section (1) of section 101 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), and embodied in the undermentioned notifications is adopted as defining villages for the purpose of clause 10 (b) of section 3 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), in the police-stations Patharghatta (thana Matbaria) and Amtali in the district of Bakarganj :—

Notification No. 679T.-R., dated the 15th September 1926.

Notification No. 680T.-R., dated the 15th September 1926.

No. 2896 L.R.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of clause (7) of section 3 of the Land-Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act VII of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to adopt the villages lying in the police-stations Patharghatta (thana Matbaria) and Amtali within the administrative units of the district of Bakarganj as surveyed and recorded under the Bengal Tenancy Act (Act VIII of 1885) and the Bengal Survey Act (Bengal Act V of 1875), in accordance with notifications No. 679T.-R., dated the 15th September 1926, and No. 680 T.-R., dated the 15th September 1926, as defining manzars for the purpose of that clause in the said police-stations in that district.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

LAND ACQUISITION.

No. 2700 L.A.—The 23rd February 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Rangpur Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for construction of methor' quarters at Nawabganj, Rangpur, in the village of Radhaballav, pargana Manthana, zilla Rangpur, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1.452 acres bounded on the—

North—By land of Ajitulla,

East—By land of Jalbil, Amirbax and Abdul Nasya,

South—By Municipal Garoanpara road,

West—By lands of Ajitulla and Basir,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Radhaballav.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Rangpur.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Rangpur.

No. 2703 L.A.—The 23rd February 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Kanchrapara Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a road to connect Bhagar Road with the road acquired to connect Nakari Mandal's Lane with the existing road leading to burial ground in the village of Bahirbag, jurisdiction list No. 4, thana Naihati, pargana Habilishahar, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.2029 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the land of Tekaruddin Mandal and others and Shaikh Ibrahim,

East—By the Bhagar road,

South—By the land of Gour Mohan Sadhukhan and Balai Chand Goswami,

West—By the road acquired under declaration No. 9065 L.A., dated the 23rd August 1926,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Bahirbag.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

The plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Chairman, Kanchrapara Municipality.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of 24-Parganas.

No. 2863 L.A.—The 25th February 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Kanchrapara Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a road to connect Dhobipukur-Dangapara road with the road to connect the station road with Ramananda's road, in the village of Beejpur, jurisdiction list No. 5, thana Naihati, pargana Habilishahar, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose three pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 0·4711 of an acre, bounded on the—

PLOT I :

North—By the Maniktala road,

East—By the land of Eastern Bengal Railway effluent bed, Rudhal Sing and Ramananda Mistry,

South—By Dhobipukur-Dangapara road,

West—By the land of Panchu Ghosh, Rashbehari Dey, Briam Sing, Mohabat Sing and Ramananda Mistry,

PLOT II :

North—By the road under acquisition notified under declaration No. 7241 L.A., dated the 21st May 1927,

East and West—By the land of Ramananda Mistry and Gour Mohan Sadhukhan,

South—By the Maniktala road,

PLOT III :

North—By the land acquired under declaration No. 4408 L.A., dated the 19th March 1927,

East and West—By the land of Gour Mohan Sadhukhan,

South—By the road under acquisition notified under declaration No. 7241 L.A., dated the 21st May 1927,

are likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Beejpur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Chairman, Kanchrapara Municipality.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of the 24-Parganas.

No. 2866 L.A.—The 25th February 1928.—The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the notification No. 12793 L.A., dated the 8th August 1927, published under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, at page 1672, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 72 of an acre of land required for the Sub-Registry office and quarters at Paterhat in the village of Sonamukhi, pargana Idilpur, zilla Bakarganj.

No. 2872 L.A.—The 25th February 1928.—The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the notification No. 6599 L.A., dated the 5th May 1927, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published at page 959, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 1·336 acres of land required for the Rajshahi College sanitation in the village Dargapara, pargana Laskarpur, district Rajshahi.

No. 2875L.A.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 (1) of Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs 3 chitaks and 20 square feet of standard measurement, equivalent to '0365 of an acre, being premises No. 1, Protap Chatterji Lane, which was notified for acquisition under declaration No. 5226L.A., dated the 11th May 1925, published at page 723, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, and required by the Corporation of Calcutta for widening a portion of Protap Chatterji Lane in ward No. IX of the Calcutta Municipality.

No. 2905L.A.—The 25th February 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bansberia Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for disposal of carcasses and for a trenching ground in the village of Bansberia, jurisdiction list No. 51, thana Chinsura, pargana Arsa, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose three pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, '713 of an acre, bounded on the—

PLOT NO. I :

North—By trenching ground road,
East—By Shaikh Abdul Barik's land,
South—By municipal trenching ground,
West—By East Indian Railway fencing,

PLOT NO. II :

North—By Trenching ground road,
East—By Shaikh Abdul Rahaman's land,
South—By municipal trenching ground,
West—By Shaikh Abdul Rahaman's land,

PLOT NO. III :

North—By Trenching ground road,
East—By Shaikh Abdul Rahaman's land,
South—By municipal trenching ground,
West—By Shaikh Abdul Barik's land,

are likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Bansberia.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Hooghly.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Hooghly.

No. 2909L.A.—The 25th February 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the residence of the Executive Engineer, Damodar Canal Construction Division, Burdwan, in the village of Sadanpur, pargana Burdwan, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 5.664 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Sashi Bhusan Bose, Bhabendra Nath Mukherjee, Sarat Chandra Bose and a Pirstan,
East—By the land and guest-house of Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan and a Pirstan,
South—By a pucca road to Burdwan Station and a Pirstan
West—By the land acquired by Public Works Department for the Civil Surgeon's residence, Sashi Bhusan Bose and a Pirstan,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Sadanpur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer Burdwan, as well as in that of the Executive Engineer, Canal Construction Division, Burdwan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (4) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply in this case.

No. 2954 L.A.—The 27th February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6 cottahs of standard measurement, equivalent to 0.0992 of an acre, being a portion of premises No. 42, Dilkusha Street (old No. 44, Tiljala 1st Lane) and bounded as described below, which was included in the area notified for acquisition under declaration No. 11773 L.A., dated the 13th November 1926, published at pages 1757-58, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, as subsequently amended by the notifications noted below, and required by the Calcutta Improvement Trust for Scheme No. VIII-C (New Park Street to Old Ballygunge Road) in ward No. XXI of the Calcutta Municipality.

- (1) Notification No. 12248 L.A., dated the 29th July 1927.
- (2) „ „ 13352 L.A., dated the 20th August 1927.
- (3) „ „ 13353 L.A., dated the 20th August 1927.
- (4) „ „ 13526 L.A., dated the 24th August 1927.
- (5) „ „ 15692 L.A., dated the 31st October 1927.
- (6) „ „ 18134 L.A., dated the 20th December 1927.

BOUNDARIES.

North—By premises No. 43, Dilkusha Street.

East—By the remaining portion of premises No. 42, Dilkusha Street.

South—By premises No. 45A, Dilkusha Street.

West—By Dilkusha Street.

No. 2957 L.A.—The 27th February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs and 15 square feet of standard measurement, equivalent to 0.0665 of an acre, being premises No. 43, Dilkusha Street, and bounded as described below, which was included in the area notified for acquisition under declaration No. 11773 L.A., dated the 13th November 1926, published at pages 1757-58, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, as subsequently amended by the notifications noted below, and required by the Calcutta Improvement Trust for Scheme No. VIII-C (New Park Street to Old Ballygunge Road), in Ward No. XXI of the Calcutta Municipality :—

- (1) Notification No. 12248 L.A., dated 29th July 1927.
- (2) „ „ 13352 L.A., „ 20th August 1927.
- (3) „ „ 13353 L.A., „ 20th „ „
- (4) „ „ 13526 L.A., „ 24th „ „
- (5) „ „ 15692 L.A., „ 31st October 1927.
- (6) „ „ 18134 L.A., „ 20th December 1927.

Boundaries.

North—Dilkusha Street.

East and South—Premises No. 42, Dilkusha Street.

West—Dilkusha Street.

No. 2969 L.A.—The 27th February 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bausberia Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening the Tribeni Station Road in the village of Baikunthapur, jurisdiction list No. 36, thana Chinsura, pargana Paunan, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby notified

Hooghly.

that for the above purpose four pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, '024 of an acre, bounded on the—

1ST AND 2ND PLOTS :

North—By Babu Dol Govinda Biswas' parlour,

East—By Station road,

South—By Babu Krishna Chandra Pattra's house,

West—By Babu Bejoy Kumar Chakrabarti and Babu Jnanendra Nath Deb Roy's land,

3RD PLOT :

North—By Municipal road,

East and South—By Babu Kamal Krishna Kundu's land and compound wall,

West—By Station road,

4TH PLOT :

North—By E. I. R. Station compound,

East—By Babu Satish Chandra Acharya's garden,

South—By Municipal road,

West—By Station road,

are likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Baikunthapur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Hooghly.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Hooghly.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 2869 L.A.—The 25th February 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing office and quarters of the Sectional Officer in the village of Shaikpur (Barodangal), pargana Byara, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 7 cottabs 9½ chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 0.45 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By village road,

East and South—By patit land of Ashidhari Chakrabarty,

West—By patit land of Becharam Bhattacharjee and tank of Lalit Mohan Chakrabarty,

is required within the aforesaid village of Shaikpur (Barodangal).

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Arambagh.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 2960 L.A.—The 27th February 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board, 24-Parganas, for a public purpose, viz., for a road from Panchuria to Panshila in the village of Panchuria, jurisdiction list No. 283, thana Baraset, pargana Anwarpur, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·8946 acre, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Trailakha Ghosh, Paran Ghosh, Gopal Chandra Ghosh, Rashik Ghosh, Dipchand Ghosh, Haricharan Ghosh, Pachu Ghosh and Meghnad Ghosh and by the village road,

East—By the lands of Trailakha Ghosh, Tarak Ghosh, Kinu Mandal, Gopal Chandra Ghosh, Rashik Ghosh, Dipchand Ghosh, Paran Ghosh, Hari Charan Ghosh, Pachu Ghosh and Meghnad Ghosh,

South—By the lands of Trailakha Ghosh, Tarak Ghosh, Kinu Mandal, Gopal Chandra Ghosh, Rashik Ghosh, Dipchand Ghosh, Paran Ghosh, Hari Charan Ghosh, Pachu Ghosh and Meghnad Ghosh and by the road to Pansila,

West—By the lands of Trailakha Ghosh, Paran Ghosh, Gopal Chandra Ghosh, Rashik Ghosh, Dipchand Ghosh, Hari Charan Ghosh, Pachu Ghosh and Meghnad Ghosh,

is required within the aforesaid village of Panchuria.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the District Engineer, 24-Parganas.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 2963 L.A.—The 27th February 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Basirhat Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a new trenching ground in the village of Basirhat *alias* Daltitha, jurisdiction list No. 18, thana Basirhat, pargana Balia, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·5826 acre bounded on the—

North—By the land of Jeher Mondal and by the public passage,

East—By the public passage and drain of Itinda road,

South—By the drain of Itinda road and by Badartala khal,

West—By the Badartala khal and by the land of Jeher Mondal and public passage,

is required within the aforesaid village of Basirhat *alias* Daltitha.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Commissioners of the Basirhat Municipality.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 2966 L.A.—The 27th February 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening Babudanga Road, scheme No. 3 in the village of Sulkea, pargana Paikan, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·12 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By premises of Surendra Nath Mukherjee,

East—By premises of Narendra Nath Dutta,

South—By open land of Narendra Nath Dutta,

West—By Babudanga Road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Sulkea.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Howrah.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

ERRATUM.

No. 2951 L.A.—The 27th February 1928.—In lines 6 and 7 of declaration No. 60931 L.A., dated the 7th June 1926, published at page 815, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th idem, in respect of the land required by the Corporation of Calcutta for improving the junction of Mudially 1st Lane and Mudially Road, in the village of Mudially, pargana Magura, zilla 24-Parganas, *read* "7 cottahs 7 chitaks and 9 square feet of standard measurement, equivalent to 1230 of an acre" *for* "6 cottahs 9 chitaks and 25 square feet of standard measurement, equivalent to 1088 of an acre."

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

FOREST.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2813 For.—The 24th February 1928.—Whereas by notification No. 588 T.R., dated the 23rd September 1925, issued under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and published at page 1611, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th October 1925, the Governor

**Dacca.
Mymensingh.**

in Council was pleased to declare his proposal to constitute certain areas in the forest known as the Attiah Forest in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh as reserved forest, and appointed Forest settlement officers to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such areas or in or over any forest produce and to deal with the same, and

Whereas the Forest settlement officers have completed their record in respect of the areas comprised in the cadastral plots of mauzas Bashtail (jurisdiction list No. 190), Haritakitak (jurisdiction list No. 191), Chhitmamudpur (jurisdiction list No. 192) and Nayapara (jurisdiction list No. 203), in the aforesaid forest known as the Attiah Forest, as mentioned below, and the time for preferring appeal has expired, and all appeals have been disposed of, and

Whereas the events necessary in the case under section 19 of the aforesaid Act have occurred.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the areas comprised in the cadastral plots described below to be a reserved forest with effect from the 1st May 1928. The approximate total area is 544 acres :—

Schedule.

Name of mauza.	Cadastral plots
Bashtail (jurisdiction list No. 190), police-station Mirjapur.	491, 478, 255, 256, 499, 473, 481, 483, 489, 497, 1137, 1150, 3019, 3094.
Haritakitak (jurisdiction list No. 191), police-station Mirjapur.	194, 133, 147, 150, 1213, 811, 805.
Chhitmamudpur (jurisdiction list No. 192), police-station Mirjapur.	395, 403, 509, 27, 821, 828, 1116, 1119, 1122, 1124, 1128, 805, 810.
Nayapara (jurisdiction list No. 203), police-station Mirjapur.	144, 149, 156, 196, 198, 199, 37.

A copy of the map showing the plots mentioned in the schedule may be seen in the office of the Collector of Mymensingh.

No. 2814 For.—The 24th February 1928.—Whereas by notification No. 588T.R., dated the 23rd September 1925, issued under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and published at page 1641, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th October 1925, the Governor in Council was pleased to declare his proposal to constitute certain areas in the forest known as the Attiah Forest in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh as reserved forest, and appointed Forest settlement officers to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such areas or in or over any forest produce and to deal with the same, and

Whereas the Forest settlement officers have completed their record in respect of the areas comprised in the cadastral plots of mauzas Chunia (jurisdiction list No. 226), Aushnara (jurisdiction list No. 227) and Haldia (jurisdiction list No. 228), in the aforesaid forest known as the Attiah Forest, as mentioned below, and the time for preferring appeal has expired and all appeals have been disposed of, and

Whereas the events necessary in the case under section 19 of the aforesaid Act have occurred,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the areas comprised in the cadastral plots described below to be a reserved forest with effect from the 1st May 1928. The approximate total area is 251·92 acres :—

Name of mauza.	Schedule.	Cadastral plot.
Chunia, jurisdiction list No. 226, police-station Madhupur	...	2745, 2752, 2717 and 2651.
Aushnara, jurisdiction list No. 227, police-station Madhupur	...	1411, 1461, 1914, 1908, 2161, 2253, 2230, 2237 and 2241.
Haldia, jurisdiction list No. 228, police-station Madhupur	...	528, 581 (excluding present plot No. 581/5 measuring 14 acre of land) and 221.

A copy of the map showing the plots mentioned in the schedule may be seen in the office of the Collector of Mymensingh.

No. 2847 For.—The 25th February 1928.—Whereas by notification No. 588T.R., dated the 23rd September 1925, issued under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and published at page 1641, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th October 1925, the Governor in Council was pleased to declare his proposal to constitute certain areas in the forest known as the Attiah Forest in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh as reserved forests, and appointed Forest settlement officers to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such areas or in or over any forest produce and to deal with the same, and

Whereas the Forest settlement officers have completed their record in respect of the areas comprised in the cadastral plots of mauzas Idilpur (jurisdiction list No. 168), Betbari (jurisdiction list No. 211), Joynatail (jurisdiction list No. 230) and Laufula (jurisdiction list No. 193) in the aforesaid forest known as the Attiah Forest, as mentioned below, and the time for preferring appeal has expired and all appeals have been disposed of, and

Whereas the events necessary in the case under section 19 of the aforesaid Act have occurred,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the areas comprised in the cadastral plots described below to be a reserved forest with effect from the 1st May 1928. The approximate total area is 377·06 acres :—

Name of mauza.	Schedule.	Cadastral plots.
Idilpur (jurisdiction list No. 168) police-station Madhupur	...	50, 163, 206, 227, 141/424, 51/425, 26/451.
Betbari (jurisdiction list No. 211) police-station Madhupur	...	227/315.
Jaynatail (jurisdiction list No. 230) police-station Madhupur	...	277.

Name of mauza.	Cadastral plots.
Laufula (jurisdiction list No. 193) police-station Madhupur	... 659 (excluding present plot No. 659/45 measuring .94 acre), 692, 699, 705, 707, 709, 729, 762, 787, 890, 1088, 1096, 1108, 1117 (excluding present plot No. 1117/6 measuring .94 acre and 1121 (excluding present plot No. 1121/50 measuring 1.41 acres and 1121/43 measuring .47 acre).

A copy of the map showing the plots mentioned in the schedule may be seen in the office of the Collector of Mymensingh.

No. 2849 For.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the list of animals contained in notification No. 8337 For., dated the 25th August 1914, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd September 1914, namely :—

At the end of the said list, under the heading “Animals” *add* the following :—

“*Iguanas (vern. Go-shap).*”

No. 2850 For.—The 25th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the list of animals protected for the whole year contained in notification No. 10479 For., dated the 10th November 1914, as amended by subsequent notification No. 5240 For., dated the 2nd July 1918, namely :—

At the end of list A of the said notification under the heading “Animals” *add* the following :—

“*Iguanas (vern. Go-shap).*”

No. 2972 For.—The 27th February 1928.—Mr. F. J. A. Hart, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is placed in charge of the Cox's Bazar Division with effect from the 2nd March 1928 or any subsequent date, *vice* Mr. R. I. Macalpine, Assistant Conservator of Forests, proceeding on leave.

No. 2974 For.—The 27th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (d) of section 76 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of rules V and VII of the rules for the measurement and registration of boats in the Sundarbans Forest Division as prescribed in notification No. 4945 For., dated the 28th March 1927, namely :—

V. For the registration of any boat the following fees shall be paid in advance to the Revenue or Checking Station Officer who is asked to register, namely :—

								Rs. A.
For each boat	of	25 maunds capacity or less...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3
Ditto	over	25 „ but not over	50 maunds capacity	...	...	...	...	0 6
Ditto	over	50 „ but not over	100 „	...	...	...	...	0 8
Ditto	over	100 „ but not over	300 „	...	...	...	...	0 12
Ditto	over	300 „ but not over	500 „	...	...	...	...	1 0
Ditto	over	500 „ but not over	1,000 „	...	...	...	...	1 8
Ditto	over	1,000 „ capacity	...	...	...	...	...	2 0

VII. Each registration shall hold good for the period of one year from the date of registration.

Rule V will come into force from 1st March 1928 and Rule VII will have effect from 1st April 1927.

No. 2848 For.—The 25th February 1928.—Whereas by notification No. 588 T.R., dated the 22nd September 1925, issued under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and published at page 1641, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th October 1925, the Governor in Council was pleased to declare his proposal to constitute certain areas in the forest known as the Attiah Forest in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh as reserved forest and appointed Forest settlement officers to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such areas or in or over any forest produce and to deal with the same, and

Whereas the Forest settlement officers have completed their record in respect of the areas comprised in the cadastral plots of mouzas Dariapur (jurisdiction list No. 95), Deobari Gazaria (jurisdiction list No. 97) and Solapratima (jurisdiction list No. 112) in the aforesaid forest known as the Attiah Forest, as mentioned below, and the time for preferring appeal has expired and all appeals have been disposed of, and

Whereas the events necessary in the case under section 19 of the aforesaid Act have occurred ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the areas comprised in the cadastral plots described below to be a reserved forest with effect from the 1st May 1928. The approximate total area is 2,528·08 acres :—

Schedule.

Name and number of mauza.	Cadastral plot.
Dariapur (jurisdiction list No. 95), police-station Basail.	478, 482, 489, 492/1688, 578, 588, 621, 634, 651, 651/1859, 853, 864, 890, 893, 905, 907 (excluding present survey plot 3180, area 3·52 acres), 917 excluding present survey plot 3226, area 1·40 acres), 917/3240, 1504/1862, 1505 (excluding present survey plots 3227, 3230, area 1·68 acres), 1505/3229, 1511, 1528 (excluding present survey plots 3237, 3238, area 6·70 acres), 1528/3236, 1528/3239, 1859.
Deobari Gazaria (jurisdiction list No. 97), police-station Basail.	51 (excluding present survey plots 1297/1299, 1302, area 5·31 acres), 70, 80 (excluding present survey plots 1303/1308, area 9·73 acres), 101 (excluding present survey plots 1312/1319, 1322/1328, 1415, 1416, 1419, area 19·07 acres), 101/1418, 101/1426, 225, 229/279, 231/280, 242/278, 243, 269, 271, 273 (excluding present survey plots 1404/1407, 1409, area 1·37 acres), 276, 704 (excluding present survey plots 1355, 1356, area 2·40 acres), 722/905, 729 (excluding present survey plots 1358/1362, 1364, 1365, area 12·61 acres), 729/1428, 730 (excluding plots 1354, 1418, 1421, 1422, area 7·96 acres of which an area of 2·80 acres was excluded in the notification under section 4), 730/1423, 801, 816 (excluding present survey plots 1333/1337, 1339, area 6·94 acres), 816-1125, 828, 833 (excluding present survey plots 1329, 1331, area 1·36 acres), 835, 838, 840, 842, 852, 864 (excluding present survey plot 1353, area 3·68 acres), 864/1424, 868 (excluding present survey plots 1363, 1366, area 6·69 acres, these with the southern portions of excluded plots 729/1360, 1362, 1365 make a total excluded area of 7·93 acres, the area excluded in the notification under section 4 being 7·56 acres), 868/1427, 886 (excluding present survey plots 1368/1371, area 7·57 acres), 888, 889, 900, 1010, 1016, 1101 (excluding present survey plots 1373, 1376/1378, area 1·58 acres, of which an area of 1·35 acres was excluded in the notification under section 4), 1101/1429, 1118 (excluding present survey plots 1379/1382, area 5·10 acres, which with the southern portion of the excluded plot 1101/1378 make up a total area of 5·48 acres as excluded in the notification under section 4), 1120 (excluding present survey plots 1383/1385, 1412, area 3·69 acres as excluded in the notification under section 4), 1123, 1134, 1177, 1262, 1265, 1278.
Solapratima (jurisdiction list No. 112), police-station Basail.	24, 37/48, 101, 104, 116, 141, 143, 151, 155, 159, 164, 166, 170, 173, 181, 183, 195, 201, 203, 209, 215, 220, 226 (excluding an area of 1·01 acres for <i>bata</i> plot 1393 as notified under section 4), 229, 231, 235, 240, 241 (excluding an area of ·96 acre for <i>bata</i> plot 1394), 248, 254, 258, 259, 302/442, 303, 308, 311, 314, 327, 330, 333, 335, 337, 345, 348, 353, 360, 362, 365, 369, 371/427, 374, 376, 381, 386/450, 392, 397, 398, 402, 404, 406, 408, 411, 417, 419, 423, 426/466, 428, 431, 434, 436, 501/502, 505, 509, 514, 528, 530, 532, 536, 538 and 1351.

A copy of the map showing the plots mentioned in the schedule may be seen in the office of the Collector of Mymensingh.

No. 3020 For.—The 28th February 1928.—Whereas by notification No. 588 T.-R., dated the 23rd September 1925, issued under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and published at page 1641, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th October 1925, the Governor in Council was pleased to declare his proposal to constitute certain areas in the forest known as the Attiah Forest in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh as reserved forest, and appointed Forest-settlement officers to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such areas or in or over any forest produce and to deal with the same, and

Whereas the Forest-settlement officers have completed their record in respect of the areas comprised in the cadastral plots of mauzas (1) Fulmalirchala (jurisdiction list No. 306), (2) Pagaria (jurisdiction list No. 304), (3) Kamalpur (jurisdiction list No. 288), (4) Dolma (jurisdiction list No. 124), (5) Kahalgaon (jurisdiction list No. 125), and (6) Rasulpur (jurisdiction list No. 258) in the aforesaid forest known as the Attiah Forest, as mentioned below, and the time for preferring appeal has expired, and all appeals have been disposed of, and

Whereas the events necessary in the case under section 19 of the aforesaid Act have occurred;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the areas comprised in the cadastral plots described below to be a reserved forest with effect from 1st May 1928. The approximate total area is 4,428.41 acres:—

Name and number of mauza.	Cadastral plot.
Fulmalirchala (jurisdiction list No. 306), police-station Ghatail.	46, 53, 58 (excluding present survey plots Nos. 58/1057, 58/1058, area, — .58 acre), 60, 66, 120, 123, 132, 208, 156, 173 (excluding present survey plots Nos. 173/897, 17/-898, 173/908, 173/911, 173/914, 173/917, 173/923, 173/926, 173/929, 173/931, 173/935, 173/937, 173/938, 173/942, 173/944, 173/946, 173/947, 173/956, 173/960, 173/964, 173/966, 173/973, 173/978, 173/980, 173/981, 173/986, 173/996, 173/997, 173/1006, 173/1007, 173/1009, 173/1013, 173/1016, 173/1025, 173/1027, 173/1034, 173/1036, 173/1040, 173/1082, area, — 11.41 acres), 199, 194, 10, 201/222, 273, 275 (excluding the present survey plots Nos. 275/1063, 275/1065, 275/1067, 275/1166, 275/1175, 275/1186, 275/1187, 275/1189, area, — 2.52 acres), 317, 321, 336, 406, 414, 421, 425, 427, 442 (excluding present survey plots Nos. 442/1099, 442/1101, 442/1103, 442/1106, area, — .90 acre), 448, 466, 488, 491, 495, 506, 551, 553, 560, 564, 570, 625, 628, 635, 645, 648, 663, 567, 660/665, 701 (excluding present survey plots Nos. 701/873, 701/876, 701/877, 701/879, 701/882, area, — 2.74 acres), 710, 711, 726, 734, 738, 740, 752, 782, 843, 839, 831, 827, 823, 820, 846, 850, 854, 862, 768, 479, 580, 585.
Pagaria (jurisdiction list No. 304), police-station Ghatail.	1, 4, 9, 12, 16, 27, 36, 51, 73, 76, 78, 80, 112, 105, 359 (excluding present survey plots Nos. 359/466, 359/467, 359/468, 359/469, 359/470, area, — 5.98 acres), 429, 433 (excluding present survey plots Nos. 433/461, 433/462, 433/463, area, — 1.06 acres), 257, 200, 241, 246 (excluding present survey plot No. 246/490, area, — 1.88 acres), 275 (excluding present survey plot No. 275/488, area, — .32 acre), 284, 294, 372 (excluding present survey plot No. 372/457, area, — .15 acre).
Kamalpur (jurisdiction list No. 288), police-station Ghatail.	64, 67, 71, 76, 103, 110, 276, 36, 57, 180, 204, 331, 342, 512 (excluding present survey plot Nos. 512/514, 512/515, 512/516, area, — 1.14 acres) and 507 (excluding present survey plot No. 507/520, area, — .25 acre).
Dolma (jurisdiction list No. 124), police-station Fulbaria.	1, 18, 21, 23 (excluding present survey plots Nos. 23/294 and 23/295, area, — .64 acre), 41, 50, 62, 110, 116, 119, 139, 144, 147, 168, 192, 196, 200, 222, 224, 228, 232, 252.

Name and number of mauza.	Cadastral plots.
Kahalgaon (jurisdiction list No. 125), police-station Fulbaria.	41, 57, 63, 72, 77 (excluding present survey plots Nos. 77/671, 77/676, 77/685, 77/679, area, - 1.21 acres), 78 (excluding present survey plot Nos. 78/697, 78/700, 78/701, 78/703, and 78/715, area, - 1.76 acres), 85, 95, 2 (excluding present survey plots Nos. 2/709 and 2/710, area, - .34 acre), 9 (excluding present survey plots Nos. 9/711, 9/712, 9/714, area, - .79 acre), 129, 183, 193, 197 (excluding present survey plots Nos. 197/641, 197/649, 197/655, 197/656, 197/658, area, - 1.36 acres), 208, 224, 232, 235, 237, 239, 241, 263, 281, 289 (excluding present survey plots Nos. 289/590, 289/591, 289/592, 289/593, area, - 4.40 acres), 296 (excluding present survey plots Nos. 296/543, 296/544, 296/545, 296/546, 296/549, 296/552, area, - 2.73 acres), 306, 313, 360, 361, 378, 339, 395, 397, 403, 453, 490, 498, 509, 522, 480/531 (excluding present survey plots Nos. 531/600, 531/601, 531/606, 531/612, 531/613, 531/615, 531/619, 531/622, 531/624, 531/626 and 531/628, area, - 2.32 acres), 450/532, 164/533, 3/534, 365/535, 363/536, 402/537, 206/541, 227, 33, 168, 338, 364, 416, 405, 441, 460, 507 (excluding present survey plot No. 507/634, area, - .25 acre), 529, 485/542.
Rasulpur (jurisdiction list No. 258), police-station Ghatail.	559/754, 547/755, 750, 364, 744, 787, 790, 792, 962, 812/1127, 772/1125.

A copy of the map showing the plots mentioned in the schedule may be seen in the office of the Collector of Mymensingh.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

EMIGRATION.

No. 2934 Emi.—The 25th February 1928.—Lieutenant P. E. O'Donoghue, I.M.D. (Retired), is appointed to be Assistant Superintendent of Emigration and Embarkation Agent, Goalundo, with effect from the 1st March 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may take over charge, *vice* Captain A. P. Lopez, I.M.D., transferred.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

EXCLUDED AREA.

No. 2977 Ex.—The 27th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 18 of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation, 1900 (Regulation I of 1900), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules for the administration of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, published under the Government of Bengal notification No. 1724 L.R., dated the 20th February 1924, and subsequently amended by the Government of Bengal notification No. 9128 L.R., dated the 18th November 1924, namely:—

(1) *To rule 34 of the said rules add the following sub-rules, namely:—*

(10) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 34 or in sub-rule (3) of that rule, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the approval of the Commissioner, for special reasons to be recorded by the Deputy Commissioner in writing, sanction the lease or sub-lease either permanently or for a term of years of and land, whether held directly by Government or not, to any person of the cultivating class on such terms as he may think fit.

(11) The rent of a sub-tenant of any grade cannot be enhanced except by the Deputy Commissioner. The rent of such a sub-tenant shall not be enhanced if his rent for the land held by him exceeds the rent paid by the landlord or, if the rent of the landlord is also under enhancement, the rent settled as payable by the landlord by more than 50 per cent. except for special reasons to be recorded by the Deputy Commissioner in writing.

The rent of such a sub-tenant may, subject to this condition, be enhanced by the Deputy Commissioner up to such limit as he considers fair and equitable, on the application of the landlord, if the rent of the sub-tenant has not been enhanced during the ten years previous to the application.

(12) Sub tenants of whatever grade who have been recognised by the Deputy Commissioner under any rule other than sub-rule (3) of rule 31 or under sub-rule (10) of that rule, when the lease has been sanctioned for a term of years, shall have, subject to the provisions of the rules regarding ejectment and resumption permanent and heritable rights in the land for which they pay rent.

(13) A tenant directly under Government shall have permanent and heritable rights in the land for which he pays rent unless there is a definite contract that his right is not permanent or heritable, subject to the provisions contained in these rules or his lease, if any, regarding resumption :

Provided that he shall be liable to ejectment—

(i) If he fails to pay an arrear of rent recorded or fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, or

(ii) if he uses the land in any manner which renders it unfit for the purpose of the tenancy, or

(iii) if in accordance with the terms of his lease, if any, he is liable to be ejected or the lease cancelled for any other reason ;

Provided also that all lands not kept under cultivation shall be liable to resumption—

(1) if they are held on condition that such lands are so liable, or

(2) if the tenant did not on the 8th March 1928, hold the lands under a written lease but held them within three months before that date under a lease which contained such a condition.

(2) After the said rule 34 insert the following rule :—

34A. The flow of any natural water course cannot be stopped or diverted without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 12.—*The 24th February 1928.*—Babu Probodh Chandra Basu, Assistant Engineer, is granted, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and twelve days, with effect from the date of relief.

No. 13.—*The 24th February 1928.*—Babu Indu Bhushan De, Assistant Executive Engineer, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Nadia Rivers to the Canals Division, until further orders.

No. 14.—*The 24th February 1928.*—Babu Subodh Krishna Pal, Assistant Engineer, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Cossye to the Nadia Rivers Division, until further orders.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

TREASURY NOTICES.

ORDER.

Babu Mriganka Bhusan Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rangpur, is placed in charge of the Rangpur treasury from the forenoon of the 21st February 1928, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. N. GUPTA, *Collector.*

RANGPUR, the 21st February 1928.

Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Babu Anil Chandra Bose has been placed in executive charge of the Jessore Treasury and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries with effect from the forenoon of the 15th February 1928.

JESSORE, the 15th February 1928.

M. A. MOMEN, Collector.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

CIVIL.

The 24th February 1928.

No. 2940A.—Babu Charu Chandra Basu, No. II, munsif of Jessore (Sadar), is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50, within the local limits of the Sadar munsifi of Jessore.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—CIVIL.

The 24th February 1928.

No. 3030-G.—The following rules having been framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in exercise of the power vested in it by clause (2) of section 6 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (XXXVIII of 1926), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), are published for general information. The rules shall not take effect until the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, directs that the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Bar Councils Act come into force.

Rules.

1. In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context and subject to the provisions of rule 36—

- (i) "Act" means the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926.
- (ii) "Advocate-General" means the Advocate-General of Bengal.
- (iii) "Bar Council" means the Bar Council to be constituted for the High Court.
- (iv) "Barrister" means a barrister of England or Ireland or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.
- (v) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Bar Council as provided by section 4 (4) of the Act.
- (vi) The "High Court" means the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.
- (vii) "Secretary" means the Secretary or other person to be appointed by the Bar Council to perform the duties of a Secretary however designated and shall include any person appointed under rule 8.
- (viii) "Voter" means any person entitled by virtue of the Act to vote at elections to the Bar Council.

2. Elections of members of the Bar Council shall be held at such place and on such day and within such hours as the Chairman may appoint, but not later than one month after the terms of office of elected members who shall next vacate office shall expire.

3. (i) Notice of such time and place shall be given by publication in the *Calcutta* and *Assam Gazettes* over the signature of the Secretary upon a date not less than 30 days before the date of the election.

(ii) Copies of such notice shall also be sent by the Secretary to the Advocate-General and to the President of the Vakils' Association to be affixed as they may direct.

4. Every candidate for election as a member of the Bar Council shall be proposed by ten voters by letter addressed to the Secretary and signed by each of such voters and delivered to the Secretary not less than 15 and not more than 30 days before the date fixed for the election.

5. The Secretary may submit to the Advocate-General any proposal as to the validity of which he may have any doubt and subject to the provisions of rules 15, 16, 18 and 19 the decision of the Advocate-General shall be final.

6. In the event of the Advocate-General deciding that a proposal is invalid the fact shall be notified forthwith to the candidate by the Secretary and the candidate may thereupon submit another proposal within the time prescribed by rule 4 but in default of the candidate being so notified he shall not be entitled to submit another proposal after the time prescribed by rule 4.

7. Not less than seven days before the date fixed for the election the Secretary shall cause the names of all candidates duly proposed to be posted on a notice board in the court house and shall send lists of the said names to the Advocate-General and the President of the Vakils' Association to be affixed as they may direct.

8. Elections and all matters relating thereto provided for by these rules shall be conducted by the Secretary or such person as the Bar Council may appoint to discharge the duties of the Secretary under these rules and the Secretary or such person may, with the approval of the Chairman, appoint any person or persons to assist him in the conduct thereof.

9. On the day and time and at the place appointed for the election a voting paper bearing the names of all candidates duly proposed and stating the number of members to be elected shall be handed by the Secretary to each voter who shall apply in person therefor.

10. (i) A voter shall vote by placing a cross against the name of any candidate for whom he desires to vote. He shall not place a cross against more names than the number of members to be elected. He shall not give more than one vote to one candidate. The voting paper shall not be signed by the voter. In the event of any erasures, obliterations or alterations on the voting paper or of an excessive number of votes purporting to have been given or of the voting paper purporting to have been signed by a voter the voting paper shall be deemed to have been defaced and no votes purporting to have been given thereby shall be counted.

(ii) The decision of the Advocate-General whether a voting paper has or has not been defaced shall be final.

11. The voter after voting shall personally return the voting paper to the Secretary who shall place it in a sealed box and the name of the voter shall be struck off the list of voters.

12. At the conclusion of the voting the votes shall be counted and the voting papers shall thereupon be placed in a box and sealed and the names of the candidates shall be set out in a list which shall specify the number of votes obtained by each and which of such candidates are barristers and which of such candidates not being barristers have been entitled to practise in the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction for the period determined under section 4 (3) of the Act. The list so prepared shall be filed by the Secretary as of record.

13. (i) The number of candidates who shall be declared to have been elected shall be as many as shall with members, if any, who do not go out of office complete the total number of ten elected members.

Such candidates shall be ascertained by taking one by one from the list prepared under rule 12 :—

Firstly, as many candidates with most votes qualified under the Resolution of the High Court, dated the day of 1928 as will with members, if any, who do not go out of office complete the proportion and number required by the said resolution of members qualified thereunder.

Secondly, if the number required by section 4 (2) of the Act of members qualified as therein provided is not then complete with members, if any, who do not go out of office, as many candidates with most votes so qualified next in the said list as will complete that number of members so qualified ; and

Thirdly, as many candidates with most votes as may then be required with members if any, who do not go out of office, to make the number of elected members up to ten.

(ii) In the event of an equality of votes the Secretary shall draw lots in the presence of the Advocate-General for the purpose of deciding the priority between candidates having the same number of votes.

14. A list of candidates declared elected to the Bar Council shall be prepared and signed by the Secretary and submitted by him to the Advocate-General who shall certify the same by his signature and the same shall be filed as of record by the Secretary. Copies thereof shall be published in the *Calcutta* and *Assam Gazettes* and sent to the Advocate-General and President of the Vakils' Association to be affixed as they may direct.

15. A candidate may contest the validity of the election of a candidate declared to have been elected to the Bar Council by letter signed by him and addressed to the Secretary. Such letter shall state the grounds upon which the validity of such election is contested and shall be delivered to the Secretary within seven days of the date of the publication in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the list required by rule 14 to be so published and after the expiry of seven days from the date of such publication the validity of the election of a candidate shall not be challenged by a candidate on any ground whatever.

16. At any time within 30 days from the date of the publication aforesaid of the said list the Advocate-General may refer in writing to the Committee constituted by rule 18 any question relating to the validity of the election of a candidate declared to have been elected to the Bar Council.

17. At the expiry of 40 days from the publication aforesaid of the said list the election shall be final and the voting papers shall be destroyed provided that in the event of the validity of an election being challenged under rule 15 or of a reference under rule 16 the voting papers shall be preserved and dealt with as the Committee appointed under rule 18 may direct.

18. All matters arising under rule 15 or 16 shall be decided by a Committee of three Judges of the High Court to be nominated by the Chief Justice and the said Committee shall be at liberty to hold such enquiry and in such manner as it may see fit.

The decision of a majority of the said Committee shall be final as to any question that may arise at the said enquiry and in relation thereto and upon any matter referred to or to be enquired into by them under these rules.

19. If the said Committee shall decide that a candidate has not been validly elected, the vacant place on the Bar Council shall be filled as hereinafter provided in the case of a casual vacancy.

20. (i) On the expiry of three years from the date of the first meeting of the Bar Council and annually at the further expiry of one year from the said date one half of the elected members of the Bar Council shall go out of office.

(ii) A casual vacancy unfilled on the date upon which elected members go out of office as aforesaid shall be deemed going out of office for the purpose of this rule and a member who prior to the said date shall have stated that he will not seek re-election which shall be recorded by the Secretary shall be deemed to go out of office and members ceasing to be members by virtue of rule 24 shall be deemed to go out of office.

(iii) The members to go out of office or the balance of such members, as the case may be, shall be ascertained on the first occasion by drawing lots which shall be done by the Council under the direction of the Chairman before the expiry of three years from the said date, and in subsequent years the elected members to go out of office shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election. If such number shall exceed five, the Council shall draw lots under the direction of the Chairman as to who shall go out of office.

(iv) Elected members going out of office shall be eligible for re-election. No elected member who by reason of his retirement or under rule 25 has caused a casual vacancy shall be eligible for re-election at the next election.

21. Nominated members shall go out of office at the expiry of three years from the date of the first meeting of the Bar Council and annually thereafter on the further expiry of one year from the said date but shall be eligible for renomination.

22. A casual vacancy among nominated members of the Bar Council shall be filled by nomination by the High Court.

23. A casual vacancy among elected members of the Bar Council shall be filled by the Council appointing the candidate with most votes not being already a member of the Bar Council who failed at the last preceding election to secure election subject to the maintenance of the proportion and of the number thereof of Barristers directed and fixed respectively under section 4(3) being preserved. In the event of two or more candidates having received the same number of votes the Council shall draw lots under the direction of the Chairman. Should there be no such candidates qualified to fill the vacancy the Council shall elect a duly qualified advocate thereto in such manner as the Chairman may determine provided that any advocate put forward for election shall have been proposed by one and seconded by another member of the Council.

24. A member of the Bar Council who became a member thereof under the provisions of the last preceding rule shall cease to be a member of the Bar Council on the date following upon which members shall go out of office under the provisions of rules 20 and 21 but shall be eligible for re-election.

25. Any elected member of the Bar Council who shall fail to attend three consecutive meetings of the Bar Council or two consecutive meetings held within a period of two months shall be deemed to have vacated his seat and the same shall be deemed a casual vacancy and he shall not be eligible for appointment under rule 23: Provided that an elected member may obtain leave of absence from the Council for a period of not more than three months once during his term of office which may be granted to him retrospectively.

26. The Bar Council shall be deemed duly constituted notwithstanding any vacancy in elected or nominated members.

27. Meetings of the Bar Council shall be convened by the Secretary under the direction of the Chairman, or, in his absence from Calcutta, of the Vice-Chairman, who shall determine the time and place thereof, provided that no meeting shall be convened for any date falling within a vacation of the High Court.

28. Notices of meetings of the Bar Council shall be given as the Bar Council may from time to time determine.

29. The Bar Council shall elect from among their members a Vice-Chairman who shall hold office until he shall resign the Bar Council or until another Vice-Chairman shall be elected.

30. The election of the Vice-Chairman shall be by ballot to be held in such manner as the Chairman may determine: Provided that no member of the Bar Council shall be deemed to have been duly elected as Vice-Chairman unless he shall have secured a majority of votes of the members present.

31. The election of the Vice-Chairman shall be held at the first meeting of the Bar Council convened after an election of members: Provided that the Chairman may adjourn the election should no member have secured a majority of votes as provided by rule 30.

32. At all meetings of the Bar Council five members present shall form a quorum.

33. Resolutions of the Bar Council shall be by show of hands. Each member present shall have one vote and the Chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

34. No matter determined by a resolution of the Bar Council shall be reconsidered or reopened within six months from the date of such resolution and the Chairman shall decide if a matter is within this rule and his decision shall be final.

35. The Bar Council may make such rules of business as it may think fit not inconsistent with the Act or these rules.

36. For the purposes of the first election to be held under the Act and these rules :—

- (i) In rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 "Registrar" shall be substituted for "Secretary".
- (ii) In rule 2 "Chief Justice of Bengal" shall be substituted for "Chairman".
- (iii) In rules 5, 6 and 10 (ii) the words "such Judge of the High Court as the Chief Justice may appoint" shall be substituted for the words "the Advocate-General".
- (iv) From rule 8 the words "or such person as the Bar Council may appoint to discharge the duties of the Secretary under these rules" and the words "or such person" and the words "with the approval of the Chairman" shall be deleted.
- (v) To rule 12 the words "and a copy sent to the Chairman of the Bar Council when constituted" shall be added.
- (vi) From rule 13 (ii) the words "in the presence of the Advocate-General" shall be deleted.
- (vii) From rule 14 the words "and submitted by him to the Advocate-General who shall certify the same by his signature" shall be deleted.
- (viii) "Registrar" means the Registrar, Appellate Side of the High Court, and shall include any person appointed by him under rule 8.

No. 3031-G.—The following resolution passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the 8th day of February 1928, with reference to the provisions of section 4 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (XXXVIII of 1926), is published for general information :—

RESOLUTION.

It is hereby resolved that of the ten elected members of the Bar Council to be constituted for the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, one half shall be persons who have, for the minimum period of ten years, been entitled to practise in the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, and four, out of the said one half, shall be barristers of England or Ireland or members of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

By order of the High Court,

H. C. STORK,

Registrar.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 501J.G.—Babu Bankim Chandra Adhya, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Katulpur, Vishnupur, in the district of Bankura, is transferred to the headquarters station of the same district on general duty.

This office notification No. 3799J.G., dated the 17th December 1927, transferring Babu Bankim Chandra Adhya to the headquarters station of the district of Hooghly is hereby cancelled.

CHINSURA, the 21st February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

No. 508J.G.—Babu Satkari Lal De, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Howrah Sadar, is transferred to the Uluberia subdivision of the same district on general duty.

CHINSURA, the 21st February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

No. 538J.G.—Babu Kshetra Mohan Mondal, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, and Circle Officer, Contai, Midnapore, is allowed leave on average pay for fifteen days under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 22nd January 1928.

CHINSURA, the 24th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 234M.—It is hereby notified for general information that under rule 20(b) of the Manual of Rules for the management of charitable hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Raj Kissen Charitable Dispensary at Bhadreswar in the district of Hooghly :—

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. The Subdivisional Officer of Serampore, | } <i>ex officio</i> . |
| 2. The Civil Surgeon of Serampore, | |
| 3. The Chairman, Bhadreswar Municipality, | |
| 4. Babu Satyendra Nath Banerji. | |
| 5. „ Hrishikesh Banerji. | |
| 6. „ Sidheswar Chandra Banerji. | |
| 7. „ Saradindu Sekhar Banerji. | |
| 8. „ Jotindra Nath Banerji. | |
| 9. „ Chuni Lal Khan. | |
| 10. „ Hriday Chandra Banerji. | |
| 11. Dr. Jaggeswar Sreemani, L.M.S. | |
| 12. Sheik Mukshed Khan. | |

CHINSURA, the 23rd February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 443L.S.-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 19 (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (Act III B. C. of 1855) and acting under the orders of the Local Government given in the exercise of the administrative control vested in them by section 29B of the Act, I hereby appoint Rev. A. M. Speneer to be a member of the Bankura District Board in the district of Bankura, *vice* Dr. C. Davies, removed.

CHINSURA, the 21st February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 456L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 19(1) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (Bengal Act III of 1885), Babu Iswar Chandra Mal has been duly elected to be a member of the Midnapore District Board, in the district of Midnapore, by the Contai local board at their special meeting held on 10th December 1927, *vice* Mr. B. N. Sasmal, resigned.

CHINSURA, the 23rd February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 412L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 36 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Rama Nath Das has been appointed by the District Magistrate of Burdwan to be a member of the Sahebganj union board in police-station Bhatar in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Burdwan, *vice* Babu Satkari Ray, deceased.

CHINSURA, the 15th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 739G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, Munshi Ali Asgar has been duly elected to be a member of Dhainti union board under police-station Debidwar in the district of Tippera, *vice* Babu Nagendra Chandra Ray, resigned.

CHITTAGONG, the 23rd February 1928.

M. C. MCALPIN, *Commissioner*.

DACCA DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 844J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 19 (1) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, Maulvi Abdul Hakim has been duly elected by the Sadar local board of Mymensingh to be a member of the Mymensingh District Board, *vice* Maulvi Muhammad Saidali, resigned.

DACCA, the 16th February 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner*.

No. 945J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), Maulvi Abdul Wajid has been duly elected to be a member of the Kajulia union board in police-station Gopalganj in the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district, *vice* Munshi Aminuddin, deceased.

DACCA, the 24th February 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner*.

No. 947J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), Munshi Abdul Nazir Mian has been duly elected to be a member of the Borni union board in police-station Gopalganj in the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district, *vice* Munshi Abdul Latif Molla, deceased.

DACCA, the 24th February 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner*.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 11M.—It is hereby notified for general information that Saturday, the 25th August 1928, has been fixed as the date for holding the next general election of Commissioners of the North Dum-Dum Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, in place of those who, having been elected at the last general election of Commissioners or subsequently thereto, will complete their term of office under sections 21 and 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act.

CALCUTTA, the 22nd February 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner*.

No. 15M.—It is hereby notified for general information that the following gentlemen were duly elected to be Commissioners of the Kumarkhali Municipality, in the district of Nadia, at the last general election of Commissioners held on the 2nd February 1928 :—

Ward No. I.

Babu Nanda Gopal Kundu.
„ Bejoy Chandra Kundu, L.M.S.

Ward No. II.

Babu Mohendra Nath Roy.
Munshi Eradali Meah.
Kazi Golam Rasul.

Ward No. III.

Babu Kuladaprasad Lahiry, M.A.
„ Nishi Kanta Chakravarti.

Ward No. IV.

Md. Abdul Latif Meah.

Ward No. V.

Babu Sarada Prasad Chaki.
„ Sanjib Chandra Roy.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd February 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner*.

RAJSHAHÍ DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 741J.—Babu Pramatha Nath Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajshahi Division, is posted to Rangpur as Circle Officer.

JALPAIGURI, *the 21st February 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 778J.—The orders contained in this office notification No. 620J., dated the 13th February 1928, transferring Babu Dharendra Nath Mukherji, probationary Sub-Deputy Collector, Rangpur, to the headquarter station of the Pabna district are cancelled.

JALPAIGURI, *the 24th February 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 782J.—Under the provisions of rule 63 (2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code I appoint the following gentlemen to be non-official visitors of the Dinajpur Jail for a period of two years :—

Reverend Thomas Clement Vicary.

Khan Bahadur Yaquinnuddin Ahmed.

JALPAIGURI, *the 23rd February 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 500M.—In supersession of this office notification No. 2660M., dated the 9th September 1927, published at page 1897, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, it is hereby notified for general information that the next general election of the Commissioners of the Rangpur Municipality will be held on the 11th June 1928.

JALPAIGURI, *the 21st February 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 540M.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 20 (1) (c) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), Mr. S. N. Prodhan is removed from his office as an elected Commissioner of the Kurseong Municipality in the district of Darjeeling.

JALPAIGURI, *the 23rd February 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 556M.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), Babu Harchandra Sarkar has been appointed by the District Magistrate of Rangpur to be a member of the Naldanga union board in police-station Sadullapur in the Gaibandha subdivision of the Rangpur district, *vice* Babu Jatindra Nath Lahiri, resigned.

JALPAIGURI, *the 24th February 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 559M.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), Munshi Shaharulla Bepari has been appointed by the District Magistrate of Rangpur to be a member of the Naldanga union board in police-station Sadullapur in the Gaibandha subdivision of the Rangpur district, *vice* Munshi Golam Mahammad Sircar, deceased.

JALPAIGURI, *the 24th February 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 571M.—It is hereby notified for general information that under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the police-station Kaliachak in the district of Malda :—

Kakribandha-Jhaubona union board.

Munshi Sahar Ali Sheikh.
Babu Bholanath Mandal.
" Hirallal Mandal.
Munshi Sheikh Jiarat.
Babu Ganesh Chandra Mandal.
" Ramlagan Mandal.

Sadipur union board.

Babu Brahma Narain Singh.
" Chhabilal Goswami.
" Rajendra Lal Misra.
Munshi Sheikh Kamtul Biswas.
" Haji Jan Mahammad Biswas.
Babu Jogeswar Singh.

Gangaprosad union board.

Babu Umesh Chandra Roy.
" Paresh Nath Saha.
Dr. Barkatulla Mean.
Munshi Sheikh Akbar Ali.
Dr. Benimadhab Das.
Babu Ghutu Singh.

Mathabari union board.

Babu Mohini Mondal.
" Radha Raman Mandal.
" Jhumuruddin Biswas.
Munshi Abbas Ali Mean.
" Sheikh Yusuf Ali.
" Mahammad Ismail.

Panchanandapur union board.

Munshi Palashi Biswas.
Babu Mokshada Prosad Sirkar.
Munshi Rahamat Mahajan.
Babu Kunjalal Das.
Babu Nabin Chandra Mandal
Munshi Sheikh Ajmat Ali.

Paranpur union board.

Munshi Gajiruddin Biswas.
Khabiruddin Biswas.
Babu Ramnath Das.
Munshi Hamju Biswas.
" Motiulla Sheikh.
" Nuruddin Sheikh.

Hamidpur union board.

Babu Chamatkar Sarkar.
Munshi Nur Muhammad Biswas.
" Farzand Ali Biswas.
Babu Chandra Mohan Mandal.
Munshi Kader Buksh Biswas.
Babu Ranjit Sarkar.

Alinagar union board.

Munshi Muhammad Munib Biswas.
Babu Nabin Chandra Chaudhury.
Munshi Taheruddin Ahmed.
" Kameruddin Biswas.
Babu Amritlal Singh.
" Surendra Nath Chaudhury.

Jalalpur union board.

Munshi Muhammad Jamiruddin.
" Sheikh Abdul Gafur Mondal.
" Imarat Paramanik.
" Fazlur Rahman Chaudhury.
Babu Debendra Nath Choudhury.
" Nabin Chandra Saha.

Sujapur union board.

Munshi Farman Ali Mahajan.
" Akbar Ali Biswas.
" Jarip Mandal.
" Ramjan Mandal.
" Muhammad Rahamatulla.
" Jamaluddin Biswas.

Jaluabadhal union board.

Munshi Muhammad Sadiruddin Chowdhury.
" Kazi Nader Hossain.
" Amiruddin Biswas.
Babu Mahesh Chandra Singh.
Munshi Muhammad Samjad Ali.
" Paltu Biswas.

Kaliachak union board.

Munshi Sadiruddin Sheikh.
" Sheikh Mohsil Biswas.
Babu Radhika Charan Mandal.
Munshi Sheikh Haji Makbul Mandal.
Babu Purna Kamal Gupta.
" Nabadwip Mandal.

Birnagore union board.

Babu Ranjit Chandra Sarkar.
" Nabin Chandra Sarkar.
Munshi Khabiruddin Biswas.
" Mahammad Idris.
Babu Brojolal Sarkar.
" Amrit Lal Sarkar.

Bedrabad union board.

Munshi Mahammad Moulabuksh Sheikh.
Babu Gopinath Das.
Munshi Ashiruddin Biswas.
Babu Panwari Lal Lala.
Munshi Ataruddin Biswas.
" Toftulla Biswas.

Akondabaria union board.

Babu Kunjalal Mandal.
" Iswar Chandra Sarkar.
Munshi Hamidulla Biswas.
Babu Kristodhan Sarkar.
Munshi Fazar Ali Biswas.
" Year Mahammad Biswas.

Golapgunj union board.

Munshi Mahammad Waresch Ali.
Babu Mritunjoy Sarkar.
Munshi Momajed Ali Mondal.
Babu Debendra Nath Roy.
Munshi Osman Ali Biswas.
" Esaruddin Biswas.

Kristopur union board.

Munshi Abdur Rahim Biswas.
 „ Year Muhammad Biswas.
 Babu Gobinda Chandra Saha.
 „ Umesh Chandra Sarkar.
 „ Chaudhury Mohan Sarkar.
 „ Mahesh Chandra Tewari.

Kumbhira union board.

Babu Bholanath Sarkar.
 Munshi Kamaluddin Biswas.
 Babu Shyama Charan Sarkar.
 Haji Dianatulla.
 Munshi Ekbar Sheik.
 „ Nababuddin Sheik.

Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the said Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Malda to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the police-station Kaliachak in the district of Malda :—

Kakribandha-Jhaubona union board.

Munshi Muhammad Bisarat Ali.
 „ Badar Sheik.
 Babu Ramnath Mandal.

Sujapur union board.

Babu Radha Binode Gupta.
 Munshi Abul Rahman Mondal.
 „ Jafar Ali Mean.

Sadipur union board.

Babu Nagendra Narain Jha.
 „ Benode Behari Misra.
 Munshi Abdul Latif Mean.

Jaluabadhal union board.

Babu Paramananda Das.
 Munshi Taj Mahammad.
 „ Guhi Biswas.

Gangaprosad union board.

Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose.
 Munshi Muhammad Jafar Ali.
 Halal Khorri Mandal.

Kaliachak union board.

Babu Jatindra Nath Ghose.
 Munshi Aminu Hazi.
 „ Moula Buksh Pandit.

Mathabari union board.

Babu Giridhari Mandal.
 „ Piru Mandal.
 Munshi Abdul Gafour Mean.

Birnagore union board.

Munshi Kismatulla Biswas.
 „ Hazi Md. Maniruddin.
 Babu Radha Nath Mandal.

Panchanandapur union board.

Babu Iswar Lal Ghose.
 „ Mohan Lal Marwari.
 „ Lalsundar Ghose.

Bedrabad union board.

Babu Balaram Mandal.
 Munshi Oli Md.
 Babu Khagendra Nath Bose.

Paranpur union board.

Babu Satish Chandra Ghose.
 „ Ratan Ghose.
 Munshi Rasid Ali Biswas.

Akondabaria union board.

Babu Jogendra Kaviraj.
 Munshi Hamidulla Biswas.
 „ Khudi Biswas.

Hamidpur union board.

Babu Mohendra Nath Ghose.
 „ Krista Chandra Choudhury.
 Munshi Ershadali Choudhury.

Golapgunj union board.

Babu Mukunda Lal Karmakar.
 „ Kristolal Mandal.
 Munshi Chand Mahammad Biswas.

Alinagar union board.

Babu Narain Chandra Singh.
 Munshi Eratuddin Mean.
 „ Amiruddin Ahmed.

Kristopur union board.

Munshi Johur Ali Mandal.
 „ Kader Buksh Biswas.
 Babu Giridhari Saha.

Jalalpur union board.

Babu Indronath Choudhury.
 „ Jitendra Nath Choudhury.
 Hazi Belait Ali.

Kumbhira union board.

Munshi Mir Ismail Ali.
 Hazi Abiraddi Biswas.
 Babu Brojolal Sarkar.

No. 572M.—It is notified for general information that under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the police-station Manikchak in the district of Malda :—

Manikchak union board.	Nurpur union board.
Babu Dasarath Mandal.	Babu Jatindra Nath Sarkar.
Munshi Sheikh Tarabali Biswas.	„ Brojoraj Chakraverty.
Babu Mohan Mandal.	„ Bepin Behari Sarkar.
„ Jagannath Mandal.	Maulvi Azizur Rahman Khan.
„ Rudhu Sarkar.	Babu Hiralal Sarkar.
Munshi Alam Biswas.	„ Hiralal Das.
Mathurapur union board.	Chauki Mirdadpur union board.
Babu Panchanan Das.	Munshi Sheikh Elahi Buksh.
„ Bepin Behari Das.	Babu Ramrup Mandal.
„ Dwijapada Das.	Munshi Leakat Momin.
„ Krishna Mohan Das.	Babu Gobinda Chandra Thakur.
„ Harilal Choudhury.	„ Girish Chandra Pramanik.
„ Sashi Bhusan Das.	„ Shibnath Ojha.
Enaitpur union board.	
Munshi Md. Sakhawat Ali.	
„ Hamid Sheikh.	
Babu Akshay Kumar Majumdar.	
Munshi Amiruddin Ahmed.	
„ Hafijuddin Sheikh.	
„ Nijamuddin Sheikh.	

Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the said Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate, Malda, to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the police-station Manikchak in the district of Malda :—

Manikchak union board.	Nurpur union board.
Babu Sarbeswar Mandal.	Munshi Sheikh Ashiruddi.
„ Mohadeb Mandal.	„ Abdul Latif Khan.
Munshi Kabatulla Biswas.	Babu Harendra Narain Majumdar.
Mathurapur union board.	Chauki Mirdadpur union board.
Munshi Maharu Khan.	Munshi Asoke Mahammad.
„ Sheikh Rahmatulla.	Babu Radhika Prosad Misra.
S. Eardley Wilmot, Esq.	„ Debendra Nath Jha.
Enaitpur union board.	
Babu Harimohan Sen.	
„ Jnanchand Mandal.	
Munshi Md. Golam Ali.	

JALPAIGURI, the 25th February 1928.

J. N. ROY, Commissioner (offg.).

No. 573M.—It is hereby notified for general information that under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the police-station English Bazar in the district of Malda :—

Milki union board.	Amriti union board.
Babu Jotish Chandra Misra.	Munshi Basiruddin Mean.
Munshi Sheikh Helaluddin.	„ Sk. Diljan.
Babu Monmohan Choudhury.	„ Ruddin Kaviraj.
„ Dukha Bhanjan Jha.	Babu Iswar Mandal.
„ Baneswar Singh.	„ Sadhu Charan Mandal.
Munshi Sheikh Dabiruddin.	„ Sailendra Nath Chattopadhyaya.

Narhatta union board.

Babu Panchananda Singh.
 Munshi Rahmatulla Mandal.
 „ Abdul Aziz Biswas.
 „ Saburuddin Mandal.
 Babu Madhusudan Mandal.
 „ Dakeswar Paul.

Kotwali union board.

Babu Sushil Kumar Mukherji.
 „ Bhagabat Chandra Das.
 „ Makhan Lal Das.
 Maulvi Abul Hayet Khan Choudhury.
 Babu Kristo Lal Choudhury.
 Dr. Ertaza Hossain.

Kazigram union board.

Babu Bepin Chandra Jha.
 Munshi Seheruddin Biswas.
 Babu Gyanath Mandal.
 „ Mohendra Nath Mandal.
 „ Janaki Nath Pramanik.
 Munshi Sheikh Abdul Rahaman Mandal.

Jadupur union board.

Munshi Sheikh Kutru Dalal.
 Babu Hrishikesh Roy Choudhury.
 Munshi Belait Ali Choudhury.
 Hazi Bogdal Biswas.
 Munshi Farzand Ali Biswas.
 „ Md. Ali Biswas.

Mahadipur union board.

Babu Chandra Narain Choudhury.
 „ Gopal Chandra Choudhury.
 „ Dharani Dhar Das.
 „ Gopicharan Mandal.
 Munshi Yusuf Biswas.
 „ Osman Ali Khan.

Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the said Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Malda to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the police-station English Bazar in the district of Malda :—

Milki union board.

Babu Abhoy Charan Jha.
 Munshi Ramjan Ali Khan.
 Babu Kiran Chandra Mukherji.

Amriti union board.

Babu Mahananda Das.
 „ Mohendra Nath Goswami.
 Hazi Budhu Munshi.

Narhatta union board.

Munshi Dilsad Mandal.
 „ Tamizuddin Mandal.
 Babu Gangaram Mandal.

Kotwali union board.

Babu Nikunja Behari Gupta, B.A.
 Munshi Md. Jan Sardar.
 Babu Nitya Gopal Goswami.

Kazigram union board.

Babu Satish Chandra Mandal.
 „ Brihaspati Mandal.
 Munshi Md. Gani Mredah.

Jadupur union board.

Babu Ran Narain Poddar Agarwala.
 „ Satish Chandra Banerjee.
 Munshi Rahman Satiar.

Mahadipur union board.

Babu Mohendra Nath Das.
 „ Girija Nath Singh.
 Munshi Dakeswar Mandal.

JALPAIGURI, the 25th February 1928.

J. N. ROY, Commissioner (offg.).

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that 28th March 1928 has been fixed for the by-election of a member for the police-station Bagatipara of the Nator Local Board in the district of Rajshahi.

RAJSHAHI, the 9th February 1928.

P. H. WADDELL, District Magistrate.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1928.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

New Delhi, the 20th February 1928.

No. F.-209-27.—Mr. John Lort-Williams, K.C., Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 13th February 1928.

No. F.-1154-27.—Mr. H. R. Panckridge, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Bengal, is granted leave (on half pay) on medical certificate for six months with effect from the 10th March 1928.

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY BOARD.

New Delhi, the 7th February 1928.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 4565 F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1), section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (No. IX of 1890), and in part supersession of Railway Board's notification No. 15-F-16-11, dated the 16th April 1924, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Bengal Doonars Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof.

Schedule.

Local authorities.					Tax.
I.					II.
District. 1 (1)	Police-station. 2 (2).	Name of union board. 3 (3).			Union rate.
Rangpur	... Kaliganj	...	Bhadai	..	Ditto.
		...	Tushbhandar	...	Ditto.
		...	Bhotermari	...	Ditto.
		...	Gourmari	...	Ditto.
	Hatibandha	...	Barakhata	...	Ditto.

J. KAUL,

Secretary, Railway Board.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 25th February 1928.

PART B.**APPOINTMENT.****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 251.—The undermentioned officer designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers is granted a temporary commission with effect from the date specified :—

Calcutta Light Horse.

To be Lieutenant.

Frederick Graham Roberts. Dated 2nd October 1927.

PROMOTIONS.**AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 257.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

The Assam-Bengal Railway Battalion.

Captain to be Major.

Frank James Salberg, M.B.E., V.D. Dated 1st September 1927.

* * * * *

RESIGNATION.**AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 261.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his temporary commission with effect from the date specified :—

Calcutta Light Horse.

Lieutenant Frederick Graham Roberts. Dated 23rd October 1927.

TRANSFER.**AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 264.—Major Ernest Stanley Behrend, V.D., is transferred from the Calcutta and Presidency Battalion to the General list with effect from the 17th January 1928.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1928.

PART IB.

Educational Notices.

Programme of the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, 1928.

Calcutta Centre at the Calcutta Technical School, 110, Corporation Street, Calcutta.

Subject.

Grade.

MONDAY, 30TH APRIL 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).

Electrical Engineering	... Grade I.
Ditto	... Grade II (Continuous Current Section).
Ditto	... Final, 1st paper.
Major Course in Plumbers' Work	... Grade I.
Motor Car Engineering	... Grade I.
Ditto	... Grade II.
Ditto	... Final (written).

TUESDAY, 1ST MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).

Radio Communication	... Final.
Mechanical Engineering	... Division I, Grade I.
Ditto	... Division II, Grade I.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).

Electrical Engineering	... Grade II (Alternate Current Section).
Ditto	... Final, 2nd paper.
Motor Car Engineering	... Final (Drawing).

THURSDAY, 3RD MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).

Telephony	... Grade I.
Mechanical Engineering	... Division I, Grade II (written)
Ditto	... Division I, Final.

FRIDAY, 4TH MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).

Telephony	... Grade II.
Ditto	... Final.
Boiler-makers' Work	... Grade I.
Structural Engineering	... Grade I.
Ditto	... Final.

SATURDAY, 5TH MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 A.M. TO 12-30 P.M. (STANDARD TIME).

Mechanical Engineering	... Division I, Grade II (Drawing).
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TUESDAY, 12TH JUNE 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME)

Dressing of Skins and Manufacture of Light Leathers	... Grade I.
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Subject.	Grade.
Serampore Centre at the Government Weaving Institute, Serampore.	
SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL 1928, FROM 8-30 A.M. TO 12 30 P.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Plain and Fancy Cotton Weaving	... Grade II.
MONDAY, 30TH APRIL 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Cotton Dyeing	... Grade I.
Ditto	... Final.
Jute Spinning	... Grade I.
Ditto	... Final.
FRIDAY, 4TH MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Wool Dyeing	... Grade I.
Cotton Spinning	... Grade II.
SATURDAY, 5TH MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 A.M. TO 12-30 P.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Jute Weaving	... Grade II.
MONDAY, 7TH MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Cotton Spinning	... Grade I.
Plain and Fancy Cotton Weaving	... Grade I.
SATURDAY, 12TH MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Plain Cotton Weaving	... Grade I.
Dacca Centre at the Jagannath Intermediate College, Dacca.	
MONDAY, 30TH APRIL 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Cotton Dyeing	... Grade I.
Ditto	... Final.
Electrical Engineering	... Grade I.
TUESDAY, 1ST MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Mechanical Engineering	... Division I, Grade I.
WEDNESDAY, 2ND MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Silk Dyeing	... Grade I.
THURSDAY, 3RD MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Intermediate Products for Dyes and Colouring Matters	... Grade I.
Mechanical Engineering	... Division I, Grade II (written).
FRIDAY, 4TH MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Wool Dyeing	... Grade I.
Structural Engineering	... Grade I.
SATURDAY, 5TH MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 A.M. TO 12-30 P.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Mechanical Engineering	... Division I, Grade II (Drawing).
TUESDAY, 8TH MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Textile Printing	... Grade I.
Jamshedpur Centre at the Technical Night School, Jamshedpur.	
MONDAY, 30TH APRIL 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Radio Communication	... Grade I.
Electrical Engineering	... Grade I.
Ditto	... Grade II (Continuous Current Section).
TUESDAY, 1ST MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Iron and Steel Manufacture	... Grade II.
Mechanical Engineering	... Division I, Grade I.
WEDNESDAY, 2ND MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Metallurgy of Non-ferrous Metals	... Grade II.
Electrical Engineering	... Grade II (Alternate Current Section)
THURSDAY, 3RD MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Mechanical Engineering	... Division I, Final.
FRIDAY, 4TH MAY 1928, FROM 8-30 TO 11-30 A.M. (STANDARD TIME).	
Telephony	... Final.

ADINATH SEN,

Secretary, City and Guilds Examination Committee, Bengal.

40-1-A, FREE SCHOOL STREET, CALCUTTA, the 22nd February 1928.

UNIVERSITY OF DACCA.

Syllabus—Session, 1928-29.

FACULTY OF LAW.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

B. L. DEGREE COURSE.

Jurisprudence.

Text-book :—

Holland ... Jurisprudence.

Books of reference :—

Pollock ... First Book of Jurisprudence.
Salmond ... Jurisprudence.*Historical and Comparative Jurisprudence.*

Text-books :—

Maine ... Ancient Law.
Sen Gupta ... Evolution of Law.

Books of reference :—

Kocourek and ... Primitive and Ancient Legal Institutions, Chapters X,
Wigmore ... XII, XV, XXI and XXVII.
Vinogradoff ... Historical Jurisprudence, Vol. I.
Russell and ...
Suhrawardy ... Muslim Law; Historical Introduction to the Law of
Inheritance.*Roman Law.*

Text-books :—

League ... Roman Private Law.
Girard ... History of Roman Law.

Books of reference :—

Sohn ... Institutes, Book I, Chapter I; Book II, Chapter I,
sections 46-57; Chapter II; Chapter III; Book III,
Chapter II.
Walton ... Historical Introduction to Roman Law.
Justinian ... Institutes (translation by Moyle)*History of English Law.*

Text-book :—

Maitland and ...
Montague ... History of English Law.

Books of reference :—

Holdsworth ... History of English Law.
Jenks ... Short History of English Law.*Constitutional Law and History.*

Text-books :—

Dicey ... Law of the Constitution.
Montague and ...
Chelmsford ... Report, Part I, Chapters II-V.
Government of India Act, with Regulations.

Books of reference :—

Montague ... Elements of English Constitutional History.
Maitland ... History of the English Constitution.
Ghose ... Comparative Administrative Law
Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. 31, pp. 443-448.
Anson ... Law and Custom of the Constitution.
Sarvadhikari ... English Constitutional Law.
Thomas ... Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.

Hindu Law.

Text-books :—

G. C. Sastri	...	Hindu Law.
Mayne	...	Hindu Law.
Mulla	...	Hindu Law.

Books of reference :—

Bhattacharyya	...	Hindu Law.
Mandlik	...	Hindu Law.
Sen Gupta	...	Sources of Law and Society in Ancient India.
J. C. Ghose	...	Hindu Law.
P. N. Sen	...	Hindu Jurisprudence.

Muhammadan Law.

Text-books :—

Abdur Rahim	...	Muhammadan Jurisprudence, pages 1 to 192.
Mullah	...	Muhammadan Law.
Ameer Ali	...	Students' Handbook of Muhammadan Law.

Books of reference :—

Ameer Ali	...	Muhammadan Law.
Wilson	...	Anglo-Muhammadan Law.
Baillie	...	Digest of Muhammadan Law.
Tyabji	...	Principles of Muhammadan Law.

Contracts and Torts, including Specific Relief.

Text-books :—

Indian Contract Act.

Anson	...	Law of Contract.
Salmond	...	Law of Torts.
Maitland	...	Equity, Lectures XIX and XX.

Books of reference :—

Pollock	...	Principles of Contract.
Pollock	...	Law of Torts.
Kenny	...	Cases on Contracts.
Kenny	...	Cases on Torts.
Banerjee	...	Law of Specific Relief in India.

Law of Real Property, Trust and Transfer.

Text-books :—

Maitland	...	Equity, Lectures I-VI, IX-XIII, XXI.
Indian Trust Act.		
Transfer of Property Act.		
Registration Act, Sections 17, 18, 28, 32, 48, 49, 50.		
Williams	...	Real Property.

Books of reference :—

Ghose	...	Mortgage, Vol. I.
Digby	...	History of Real Property, Chapter I, Sections 1 and 2 ; Chapter II, Sections 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 ; Chapter III, Sections 1 and 2 ; Chapter IV, Paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 ; Chapter V, Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 ; and Chapters VII to X.

Law of persons and Testamentary and Intestate Succession.

Text-books :—

Campbell	...	Principles of English Common Law, Chapters IV, V, VIII, XII-XV.
Indian Majority Act.		
Guardians and Wards Act.		
Indian Succession Act.		

Law of Evidence and Civil Procedure.

Text-books :—

Indian Evidence Act.		
Civil Procedure Code, sections 1-158 ; Sch. I, Or. I-XII, XIV-XV, XVII-XVIII, XX-XXIII, XXX-XXXIII XXXIV-XXXV, XXXIX-XLIII, XLV-XLVII ; Sch. II.		
Limitation Act, omitting Schedules.		
Best	...	Law of Evidence, Books I & II, and Book III, Part I.
Ghose	...	Introduction to Civil Procedure Code.

Books of reference :—

Phipson	... Law of Evidence.
Stephen	... Introduction to the Law of Evidence.
Cockles	... Cases on Evidence.

Land Laws.**Text-books :—**

- Regulation I of 1793.
- Preamble to Regulation II of 1793.
- Regulation VIII of 1793.
- Regulation XIX of 1793 (Sections 1 to 7).
- Regulation XXXVII of 1793 (Sections 1-3).
- Regulation VIII of 1819.
- Regulation XI of 1825.
- Act VIII of 1885 (Bengal Tenancy Act). Chapters I to VIII, Chapter IX, Sections 85 to 89, Chapter X, Sections 101-103B, 105 to 109A, 111A, 115, Chapters XI, XIII, XIV, XV.
- Act XI of 1859.
- Act XV of 1877 (Sections 26-28).
- U. N. Mitra ... Law of Prescription and Easements

Books of reference :—

Field	... Introduction to the Bengal Regulations (portions relating to Land Tenures)
Guha	... Land Systems of Bengal and Behar, omitting appendices.
Mitra	... Land Laws of Bengal.

Law of Crimes.**Text-books :—**

- Indian Penal Code, Chapters I-V, and such portions of Chapters VI-XXIII as do not relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted.
- Criminal Procedure Code, omitting Chapters I, IX, XIV, XXXIII-XL, XLII, XLIII, XLVI (except Section 562).

Books of reference :—

Stephen	... General view of the Criminal Law of England.
Huda	... Law of Crimes.
Sabonadiere	... The Trial of Criminal Cases in India.

Legislation.

Bentham	... Theory of Legislation.
Brown	... Underlying Principles and Modern Legislation.

There shall be two examinations, the Preliminary and Final. No candidate shall ordinarily be allowed to present himself for the Final Examination if he has not passed the Preliminary Examination.

The Preliminary Examination embraces the following papers all of which are compulsory :—

Jurisprudence	... 1 paper.
Roman Law	... 1 „
Hindu Law	... 1 „
Mohammedan Law	... 1 „
Constitutional Law and History of English Law	... 1 „

The Final Examination embraces the following papers all of which are compulsory :—

Law of Contracts and Torts	... 1 paper.
Law of Real Property, Transfer and Trusts	... 1 „
Law of Persons and Succession	... 1 „
Land Laws of Bengal	... 1 „
Law of Crimes	... 1 „
Law of Evidence and Civil Procedure	... 1 „

Each paper is of three hours' duration and carries 100 marks. No candidate is allowed to pass who does not obtain 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks with a minimum of 30 per cent. in each paper ; and in order to secure a first class, a candidate must obtain 66 per cent. of the aggregate marks.

No student is allowed to take his Preliminary Examination earlier than at the second examination held during his second year course. (See Chapter XIX of the Ordinances and Regulations for fuller information).

Candidates for the B. L. Examinations should possess a general knowledge of the leading cases specified below in their respective subjects and make a special study of those marked with an asterisk.

Constitutional Law.

1. Stockdale *versus* Hansard, 9 Ad. and E., 1.
- *2. Beatty *versus* Gillbanks, L. R., 9 Q. B. D., 308.
3. Wise *versus* Dunning (1902), 1 K. B., 167.
4. Wolfe Tone's case, 27 St. Tr., 614.
- *5. *Ex parte* Marais (1902), A. C., 109.
6. Dunn *versus* Queen (1896), 1 Q. B., 116.
7. R. *versus* Burah, 1 L. R. 4 Cal. 172.
8. *In re* Madhava Singh, 8 C. W. N. 841.
- *9. Secretary of State *versus* Moment, 1 L. R. 40 Cal. 391, 1 L. R. 40 I. A. 48.
10. Besant *versus* Advocate-General of Madras, L. R. 46 I. A. 176, 23 C. W. N. 986.
- *11. Bugga *versus* King Emperor, L. R. 47 I. A. 128, 24 C. W. N. 650.
- *12. Satischandra Das *versus* Secretary of State, 1 L. R. 54 Cal. 44.

Muhammadan Law.

1. Hayatun Nisa *versus* Muhammad (1890), 12 All. 290, 17 I. A. 73.
2. Hamir Singh *versus* Zakia (1875), 1 All., p. 57 (F. B.).
3. Abdul Husein Khan *versus* Sona Dero (1918), 45 Cal. 450, 45 I. A. 10.
4. Skinner *versus* Orde (1871), 1 M. I. A. 309.
- *5. Ashrafoolowla *versus* Hyder Hussain, 11 M. I. A. 94.
6. Azizullah Khan *versus* Ahmed Ali Khan, 1 L. R. 7 All. 353.
- *7. Abdul Fatah Md. Ishak *versus* Rasamay Dhar Choudhury (1895), 22 Cal. 619, 22 I. A. 76.
8. Ranee Kunujconun Nissa *versus* Rowshan Jehan, 1 L. R. 2 Cal. 184, 3 I. A. 291.
9. Nawab Amjad Ali *versus* Mohumdee Begum (1867), 11 M. I. A. 517.
10. Baker Ali *versus* Anjuman Ara (1902), 25 All. 236, 30 I. A. 94.
11. Hasarat Bibi *versus* Golam Jaffar (1898), 3 C. W. N. 57.
12. Mullik Abdul Gaffur *versus* Musst. Maleka (1884), 10 Cal. 112.
13. Nimai Chand *versus* Golam Husein (1909), 37 Cal. 179.
14. Mahommed Ismail *versus* Ahmed Molla (1916), 43 I. A. 127, 43 Cal. 1085.
15. Abdul Rezak *versus* Aga Mahomed Jaffar Bindanin, 21 Cal. 666, 21 I. A. 56.
16. Khajeh Sallinulla *versus* Abul Khair M. Mustafa, 37 Cal. 263.
17. Immambandi *versus* Hazi Mutsaddi, 45 I. A. 73.
18. Kulsum Bibi *versus* G. H. L. Ariff, 10 C. W. N. 449.
- *19. Jadu Lal *versus* Janki Koer, 39 Cal. 915, 39 I. A. 101.
- *20. Govinda Dayal *versus* Inayatulla, 7 All. 775 (F. B.).
- *21. Sadik Hussein *versus* Hashim Ali (1916), 43 I. A. 212, 38 All. 627.

Hindu Law.

1. Bhubon Moyee *versus* Ramkishore, 10 M. I. A. 279.
2. Puddo Kumari *versus* Court of Wards, L. R. 8 I. A. 229.
- *3. Manikyamala *versus* Nandakumar, 1 L. R. 33 Cal. 1306.
- *4. Sree Balusu *versus* Sree Balusu, 1 L. R. 22 Mad. 398.
5. Bhagwan Sing *versus* Bhagwan Sing, L. R. 26 I. A. 153.
6. Nagindas *versus* Bachoo, L. R. 43 I. A. 56.
- *7. Hanuman Pershad *versus* Babooi Munraj, 6 M. I. A. 393, 18 W. R. 81.
8. Debiprasad *versus* Golap Bhaqat, 1 L. R. 40 Cal. 721, 17 C. W. N. 901.
- *9. Rangaswami *versus* Rachiappa, 29 C. L. J. 539 P. C., L. R. 41 I. A. 72.
10. Harikishon *versus* Kashiprashad, 42 I. A. 64, 42 Cal. 876.
11. Suraj Bansi *versus* Sheoprosad, L. R. 6 I. A. 88.
- *12. Brijnarain *versus* Mangalaproasad, 28 C. W. N. 253 P. C.
13. Gurugovinda *versus* Anandalal, 5 B. L. R. 15.
- *14. Hiralal *versus* Tripura, 1 L. R. 40 Cal. 615.
15. Rajaninath *versus* Nitaichand, 32 C. L. J. 333 F. B.
- *16. Tagore *versus* Tagore, 18 W. R. 359 P. C., 9 B. L. R. 377.
- *17. Bhupatinath *versus* Ramlal, 1 L. R. 37 Cal. 128.
- *18. Bhagwandeon Dobey *versus* Myna Bai, 11 M. I. A. 487, 9 W. R. 23 P. C.
19. The Collector of Madura *versus* Mootooramlinga, 12 M. I. A. 397.
20. Katama Natchiar *versus* Raja of Shivaganga, 9 M. I. A. 279.
21. Petambar *versus* Nishikanta, 24 C. W. N. 215, 31 C. L. J. 52.
22. Baijnath *versus* Tejbali Singh, 48 I. A. 195, 43 All. 228.
23. Metharam *versus* Rewachand, 45 Cal. 666 P. C.
24. Amarnath *versus* Hukumchand, 25 C. W. N. 543 P. C.

Law of Contracts.

- *1. Khwaja Muhammad Khan *versus* Husaini Begam, 32 All. 410, 37 I. A. 152.
- *2. Mohori Bibee *versus* Dhurmodas Ghose, I. L. R. 30 Cal. 639, 30 I. A. 114.
- *3. Seth Kanhayalal *versus* National Bank of India, 40 I. A. 56.
- *4. Smith *versus* Hughes, I. L. R. 6 Q. B. 597.
- *5. Shaik Kalu *versus* Ramsaran, 9 C. L. J. 216.
- 6. Cundy *versus* Lindsay, L. R. 3 A. C. 459.
- 7. Keighly Moxsted & Co. *versus* Durant (1901), A. C. 240.

Law of Torts.

- *1. Ashby *versus* White, 1 Sm. L. C. 231.
- *2. Gaekwar of Baroda *versus* Gandhi, I. L. R. 27 Bom. 344; 30 I. A. 60.
- *3. Derry *versus* Peek, L. R. 14 A. C. 337.
- *4. St. Helens Colliery Co., Ltd. *versus* Hewitson, L. R. 1924 A. C. 59.
- *5. Moghul Steamship Co. *versus* McGregor (1892), A. C. 25.
- 6. Smith *versus* Baker (1891), A. C. 325.
- 7. Hadley *versus* Baxendale, 9 Exch. 241, 96 L. R. 742.
- 8. Canadian Pacific Railway *versus* Roy (1902), A. C. 220.
- 9. Armory *versus* Delamirie, 1 Strange 505.

Law of Succession.

- *1. London and S. W. Railway Co. *versus* Gomm., 29 Ch. D. 562.
- *2. Bhagabati Barmania *versus* Kalicharan Singh, L. R. 38 I. A. 51.
- 3. Narendra Nath Sarkar *versus* Kamal Basini, I. L. R. 32 Cal. 563.
- 4. Bai Mativahoo *versus* Mamubai, I. L. R. 21 Bom. 709.
- *5. Mirza Kurratulain *versus* Nawab Nuzhar-ud-Dowla, L. R. 32 I. A. 214.
- 6. South Eastern Railway Co. *versus* Associated Portland Cement Manuf. (1910), 1 Ch. 28.
- *7. Bhupendra Krishna Ghosh *versus* Amarendra Nath Dey, 20 C. W. N. (P. C.) 169.
- *8. Van Gruttan *versus* Foxwell (1897), A. C. 658.

Law relating to persons.

- 1. Udny *versus* Udny, L. R. H. L. Sc. 141.
- *2. Skinner *versus* Orde, L. R. 4 P. C. 60.
- 3. Abraham *versus* Abraham, 9 M. L. A. 135.
- *4. Khunilal *versus* Koer Gobind, L. R. 38 I. A. 87.
- *5. Surendra Nath Ray *versus* Krishna Sakhi Dasi, 15 C. W. N. 239.
- *6. Besant *versus* Narayaniah, L. R. 41 I. A. 314, I. L. R. 38 Mad. 807, 18 C. W. N. 1089.

Law of Trust.

- *1. Gopee Kristo *versus* Gunga Pershad, 6 M. L. A. 53.
- 2. Fox *versus* Mackreth, 2 Whi. and T. L. C. 709.
- 3. *In re* Hallet's Trust, 12 Ch. D. 696.
- *4. Vidya Varuthi *versus* Balusami Ayyar, I. L. R. 44 Mad. 831.
- *5. Cowasji *versus* Peechkanawalla, I. L. R. 20 Bom. 511.
- *6. Gurnarayan *versus* Sheokal Singh, I. L. R. 46 Cal. 566, 23 C. W. N. 521.

Law of Transfer Inter vivos.

- *1. Bellamy *versus* Sabine, 1 Deg. & J. 566.
- *2. Goculdas *versus* Puran Mal, I. L. R. 10 Cal. 1035.
- *3. Beniram *versus* Kundanlal, I. L. R. 21 All. 496.
- *4. Hukumlal *versus* Mushahar Sahu, I. L. R. 34 Cal. 999.
- 5. Gurdeo *versus* Chandrika, I. L. R. 36 Cal. 193.
- 6. Jadunath *versus* Ruplal, I. L. R. 33 Cal. 967.
- 7. Imperial Bank of India *versus* Raingayw Thu & Co., I. L. R. 51 Cal. 186, 28 C. W. N. 470.
- *8. Annadamohan Roy *versus* Gour Mohan Mullik, I. L. R. 50 Cal. 929, 28 C. W. N. 713.
- *9. Petherpermal *versus* Muniandi, I. L. R. 35 Cal. 551, 12 C. W. N. 562.
- 10. Lal Achalam *versus* Kazim Hossain, I. L. R. 27 All. 271, L. R. 32 I. A. 113.
- 11. Tailby *versus* Official Receiver, 13 App. Cas. 523.
- 12. Noakes & Co., Ltd. *versus* Rice (1902), A. C. 24.
- *13. Mahamaya *versus* Horidas Halder, I. L. R. 42 Cal. 455, 19 C. W. N. 208.
- *14. Mahammad Musa *versus* Aghore, I. L. R. 42 I. A. 1, I. L. R. 42 Cal. 801, 19 C. W. N. 250.

Criminal Law.

- *1. Gonouri Lal Das *versus* Queen, I. L. R. 16 Cal. 206.
- 2. Prasanna Kumar Patra *versus* Uday Saunt, I. L. R. 22 Cal. 669.

- *3. *Queen versus Bal Gangadhar Tilak*, I. L. R. 22 Bom. 112.
4. *Queen versus Nayamuddin*, I. L. R. 18 Cal. 484.
5. *Queen versus Gorachand Gope*, B. L. R. Supp. Vol. 443, 5 W. R. Cr. 45.
- *6. *Queen versus Sricharan Chango*, I. L. R. 22 Cal. 1017.
7. *Queen versus Haradhan*, I. L. R. 19 Cal. 380.
8. *Queen versus Sashi Bhusan*, I. L. R. 15 All. 210.
- *9. *Queen versus Abbas*, I. L. R. 25 Cal. 512.
10. *Empress versus Raisatali*, I. L. R. 7 Cal. 352.
- *11. *Khos Muhammad versus Nasir Muhammad*, I. L. R. 33 Cal. 352.
12. *Vaithinath Pillai versus Emp.*, I. L. R. 40 I. A. 193.
- *13. *Anritlal Hazra versus Emp.*, I. L. R. 42 Cal. 957.
- *14. *Pullin Behari Das versus Emp.*, 15 C. L. J. 517, 16 C. W. N. 1107.
- *15. *Barindra K. Ghosh versus Emp.*, I. L. R. 37 Cal. 467, 14 C. W. N. 1114.
16. *Re Matilal Ghosh*, I. L. R. 45 Cal. 169.
17. *Anritlal Bose versus Corporation of Calcutta*, I. L. R. 44 Cal. 1025.
18. *Satish Chandra Chakravarty versus Ram Dayal Dey*, 32 C. L. J. 94.
19. *King-Emperor versus Shek Abdul*, 20 C. W. N. 725.
20. *Fatechand Agarwala versus Emp.*, 21 C. W. N. 33.
21. *Empress versus Dhuno Kazi and another*, I. L. R. 8 Cal. 121.
22. *Barendra Kumar Ghosh versus King-Emperor*, 39 C. L. J. 1.

Land Laws.

- *1. *Hurryhar Mukhopadhyaya versus Madhab Chandra Baboo*, 14 M. I. A. 152.
2. *Joy Kissen Mukherjee versus Collector of East Burdwan*, 10 M. I. A. 16.
- *3. *Lopez versus Madan Mohan Thakur*, 13 M. I. A. 467.
4. *Maharani Rajroop Koer versus Abdul Hosen*, I. L. R. 6 Cal. 394.
5. *Mohes Narain versus Nowbutt*, I. L. R. 32 Cal. 397.
6. *Narendra N. Roy versus Ishan Ch. Sen*, 22 W. R. 22.
7. *Nagendra Ghosh versus Esoff*, 18 W. R. 113.
8. *Radha P. Singh versus Bal Kower*, I. L. R. 17 Cal. 726.
9. *Lelanund versus Government of Bengal*, 4 W. R. 77.
10. *Sham Koondn versus Brojanath*, 21 W. R. 94.
- *11. *Sonet Koer versus Himmath*, I. L. R. 1 Cal. 391.
- *12. *Watson versus Ramchand*, I. L. R. 18 Cal. 10.
13. *Thakurnath Ritraj versus Thakurain Sarfaraj*, I. L. R. 32 I. A. 165.
14. *Kripasindhu versus Ananda*, I. L. R. 35 Cal. 34.
15. *Secretary of State versus Kritibas*, I. L. R. 42 I. A. 30.
- *16. *Srinath versus Dinabandu*, I. L. R. 12 I. A. 221, I. L. R. 42 Cal. 489.
- *17. *Paul versus Robson*, I. L. R. 42 I. A. 180, 18 C. W. N. 933.
18. *Jabanand versus Kalidas*, I. L. R. 12 Cal. 164.
19. *Midnapur Zamindary Co. versus Hrishikes*, I. L. R. 41 Cal. 1108.
20. *Amulya versus Tarini*, I. L. R. 42 Cal. 254.
- *21. *Mahsennuddin versus Bhagabanchandra*, I. L. R. 48 Cal. 605, 25 C. W. N. 29.
- *22. *Chandrabenode versus Alabux*, 31 C. L. J. 510, 24 C. W. N. 818.
- *23. *Chandra Kanta versus Amzad*, I. L. R. 48 Cal. 783, 25 C. W. N. 4.
24. *Nilmani Kar versus Sati Prasad*, I. L. R. 48 Cal. 556, 25 C. W. N. 230.
25. *Ranjit versus Kalidas*, I. L. R. 44 I. A. 117.
26. *Ranjit Singh versus Maharaj Bahadur*, I. L. R. 45 I. A. 162.

Civil Procedure.

1. *Ramendranath versus Brojendranath*, I. L. R. 45 Cal. 111.
2. *Saminathan Chetty versus Palaiappa Chetty*, I. L. R. 41 I. A. 142, 18 C. W. N. 617.
3. *Cottingham versus Earl of Shrewsbury*, 3 Hare 627.
4. *Manimohan versus Kamratan*, I. L. R. 43 Cal. 148.
- *5. *Ishan Chandra Sarkar versus Benimadhab Sarkar*, I. L. R. 24 Cal. 62.
- *6. *Zainalabdin versus Asghar*, I. L. R. 10 All. 166, I. L. R. 15 I. A. 12.
7. *Malkarjun versus Narahari*, I. L. R. 25 Bom. 337, 5 C. W. N. 10.
8. *Raghunath versus Sundar*, I. L. R. 42 Cal. 72; 18, C. W. N. 1058.
9. *Kalamea versus Harperink*, I. L. R. 36 Cal. 323, 13 C. W. N. 249.
10. *Thakur Brahma versus Jibanram*, I. L. R. 41 Cal. 590.
- *11. *Manjur Husan versus Muhammad Zaman*, 29 C. W. N. 486, I. L. R. 47 All. 152.
12. *Walian versus Bankubehari*, I. L. R. 30 Cal. 1021, 7 C. W. N. 774.
13. *Rashidunessa versus Muhammad Ismail*, I. L. R. 36, I. A. 168, 13 C. W. N. 1182.
- *14. *Kamini versus Pramatho*, 20 C. L. J. 476, 19 C. W. N. 755.
15. *Indrajit versus Amar Singh*, 28 C. W. N. 279, 39 C. L. J. 318.
16. *Ghuznavi versus Allahabad Bank*, I. L. R. 44 Cal. 929.

Law of Limitation.

1. *Rudrakanta versus Nabakishore*, I. L. R. 9 Cal. 663.
2. *Maniram versus Seth Rupchand*, I. L. R. 33 Cal. 1047, I. L. R. 33 I. A. 163.
3. *Balawant Rao versus Puran Mal*, I. L. R. 6 All. 1, I. L. R. 10 I. A. 90.

4. Gopeswar *versus* Ishan Chandra, I. L. R. 41 Cal. 1125.
- *5. Rani Sarnamayee *versus* Shoshee Mookhee, 12 M. I. A. 244, 2 B. L. R. P. L. 10.
- *6. Kumar Basanta Roy *versus* Secretary of State, I. L. R. 44 I. A. 104, I. L. R. 44 Cal. 858.
- *7. Mayappa Chitty *versus* Supramanian Chitty, 20 C. W. N. 833.
8. Brijindar *versus* Kanshi Ram, I. L. R. 45 Cal. 95.

Law of Evidence.

1. R. *versus* Abdulla, 7 All. 385.
2. Emp. *versus* Mangal Mali, I. L. R. 41 Cal. 601.
3. Amir Ali *versus* Aykub Ali, 19 C. L. J. 428.
4. Rupchand *versus* Sarbeswar, 10 C. W. N. 747, 3 C. L. J. 629.
- *5. Balkissen Das *versus* Legge, I. L. R. 22 All. 149.
- *6. Amritlal Hazra *versus* Emp., I. L. R. 42 Cal. 957.
7. Superintendent. Remembrancer of Legal Affairs *versus* Lalit Mohan Singh Roy, 25 C. W. N. 788.
- *8. Saratchandra De *versus* Gopal Chandra Laha, I. L. R. 20 Cal. 296.
- *9. Emp. *versus* Panchudas, I. L. R. 47 Cal. 671, 31 C. L. J. 102.
- *10. Gujju Lall *versus* Fatteh Lall, I. L. R. 6 Cal. 171.
11. Kantaprosad *versus* Jagat, I. L. R. 23 Cal. 335.

N. AHMAD, *Registrar.*

RAMNA, DACCA. the 11th February 1928.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTIFICATION No. Misc. R. 208.

The following changes in the Regulations, sanctioned by the Government of Bengal, in the Ministry of Education, under section 25, sub-section (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), as amended by the Calcutta University Act, 1921 (VII of 1921), are notified for general information:—

I. The following paragraph has been *added* after “(14) Tarikh Kamil by Ibn Ather” in paragraph 1, under the head “Arabic” in Chapter XXXI of the Regulations (page 152 of the edition of 1927):—

“To the above list other works may, from time to time, be added by the Syndicate on the recommendation by the Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian and Urdu.”

II. That the sentence—“The above list may, from time to time, be added to, on the recommendation of the Board of Studies,” occurring in paragraph 1, under the head “Persian” in Chapter XXXI of the Regulations (page 154 of the edition of 1927), be *replaced* by the following:—

“To the above lists, other works may, from time to time, be added by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian and Urdu.”

SENATE HOUSE, the 24th February 1928.

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar.*



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1928.

PART II.

Advertisements.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Noakhali will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th March 1928, at 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the Sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS. A. P.					RS. A. P.	
Lot No. 35, tauzi No. 1636.	Char Iswar Roy, tenure No. 24	777 6 0	Whole ...	.....	Aptar Ali ... ..	...	72 12 0	...
Lot No. 44, tauzi No. 1636.	Char Iswar Roy, tenure No. 50.	1,240 3 0	Do. ...	.....	Jyotirmay Sen... ..	...	503 13 0	...
Lot No. 94, tauzi No. 1686.	Char Alexander, tenure No. 1.	1,181 2 3	Do. ...	.....	Sorajal Haq Mia ... ..	...	467 11 0	...

Noakhali, the 18th February 1928.

A. McD. CLARK, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares estates, in the district of Birbhum, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 28th Mar 1928, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
4	Senbhum, pargana Senbhum.	41,191 13 0	Whole estate 16 annas share.	.....	Subhasini Dasi and others.	...	2,722 14 0	...
16	Moheswarpur, pargana Senbhum.	12,897 8 7	...	16 annas share of manzars Bahali in thanadari Bajepati, Khadin Puskarini, Sabek Chakran Bajepati Taraf Sugarh, Sabek Chakran Bajepati Taraf Ghurisa, Jalainagar with Makbulnagar, Pratappur, Haripur, Sankargachha, Anandanagar Sabek Nowabad, Allgunj Nowabad Sabek, Radhakantapur Sabek Nowabad, Sibnathpur Sabek Nowabad, Ramchandrapur, Susenbad, Runaudapur, Karha, Katua with Bajepati, Gollia, Paohchira, Panthentulia, Raghunathpur, Moheswarpur with Palasbuni Kristachandrapur, Dangal, Narasinghati, Jote Chandanpalasi, Ramkrishnapur, Barupur, Ghasbera, Sonutia, Nelyagarh, Taluktor, Chaturbhujpur alias Khayerbani Chak Bhattabati, Radhanagar, Gourhazar alias Illambuzar, Bhagabati-bazar Nos. 1 and 2, Mehedibazar Ramchandrapur, Hat Chaudney, Sabekbazar, Debipur, Debipur Chak, Gopinathpur, Gopinathpur Chak, Bandgaba-Bandgoria, Debra, Radhakantapur, Binodepur, Gopinathpur Nijjama, Jungle Nelyagarh in residuary share excepting separate accounts Nos. 1 to 3. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Kedar Nath Ghosh and others.	8,479 1 3	...	967 2
21	Balta, pargana Jainujal.	10,862 12 0	...	16 annas share of manzars Ulandi, Karkari, Kalyanpur, Chak Kanchannagar, Jehanabad, Dharampur, Nandar, Baranpur alias Dharampur Chak Rakona, Sijen Rakona, Dadpur, 13 annas 4 gandas share of manzars Gansimachhotta, Ghoga, Jatra, Sirra, Nowadanga, Basahari or Jasahari, Belahari alias Balahari, Bhagabatipur, Mirachak, Rekuni, and Garangi in residuary share excepting separate account Nos. 1 to 4. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Hari Har Nath Das and others.	6,265 13 0	...	463 4

Suri, the 14th February 1928.

H. S. E. STEVENS, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate and share estate in the district of Burdwan will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th March 1928 at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands, for January 1928 kist, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tausi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	
29	Joypur, pargana Chhutipur.	5,679 12 0	Whole estate is to be sold.	.....	Adhar Kumar Mitra as Subait of Radha Madan Mohon Jew Thakur and others.	...	2,046 0 8	...

Burdwan, the 15th February 1928.

A. H. KENN, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Burdwan, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th March 1928, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands, for January 1928 kist, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5170	Dahukadanga, pargana Sahabad.	Rs. A. P. 6,421 15 3	...	Residuary portion 8 a. share is to be sold. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Ananda Prosad Saha Choudhury.	Rs. A. P. 3,210 15 3	...	Rs. A. P. 1,197 15 6

Burdwan, the 15th February 1928.

A. H. KEMM, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th of March 1928, at 12 o'clock, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
314	Fulbheria, pargana Batitaki.	Rs. A. P. 1,602 3 0	...	Residuary account. The following shares of the mauzas will be sold :— 9 a. 11 gds. 1 kt. 1 dt. share of mauza Sital Batitaki. 9 a. 11 gds. 1 kt. 1 dt. share of the group of mauzas Abhaya Mukundapur, Astidanger, Beza, Bhatbar, Bhuyon, Phojpur, Chattris Beta, Dahuka, Dangarpura, Dasagram, Dinga chak, Dharma chak, Elagerhe, Kshaidangar, Fulbheri, Gargria chak, Guri, Gobinda chak, Gobindapur, Gopalbarh, Jamarla, Jote Kalankaichotta, Karanjli, Kalika chak, Kunorpur Kotai, Khagrabheri, Khondar-bheri, Khursai, Lakshmanpur, Madhubarh, Muhammadchak, Mahauaudichak, Masangan Mukundapurhat, Palasi Dakshin, Radhamohanchak, Ramchak, Ramdangar, Saiboni, Simulia, Struchak, Surihat, Sonadharachak, Srichandanpur, Tapasia, Tala, Talindiha, Trilochanpur. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Sarat Ch. Naik, self and guardian of Rajendra Nath, Gajendra Nath, and Surendra Nath Naik, minors.	Rs. A. P. 951 3 2	...	Rs. A. P. 242 5 9
547	Gangaprasad, pargana Chetna.	10,723-2-11 (including police).	...	Residuary account 8 annas share of the mahal will be sold. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Biswanath, Raghunath, Janakiprosad Tewari.	5,361 9 5 (including police).	...	2,022 6 0 (including police).

Midnapore, the 17th February 1928.

M. GUPTA, for Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estate in the district of Dacca will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th March 19 at 12 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realisable as arrears of land revenue :—

Tawal No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
31	Pargana Durgapur, zamindari Ram Kishore Basu Chaudhuri.	5,841 7 6	...	<p>Residue—</p> <p>Part I—15 gds. 1 kt. 2 til share of Joar Fatehpur.</p> <p>Part II—3 as. 9 gds. 1 kr. 12 til share of Joar Chandpasha.</p> <p>Part III—5 as. 1 gd. 2 kr. 2 kt. 12 til share of Joar Mirpur.</p> <p>Part IV—5 as. 10 gds. 3 kr. 2 kt. share of Joar Jurain Jatrabari.</p> <p>Part V—5 as. 10 gds. 3 kr. 2 kt. share of Joar Jurain Jatrabari.</p> <p>Part VI—5 as. 10 gds. 3 kr. 2 kt. 1 til share of Joar Jurain Jatrabari.</p> <p>Part VII—3 as. 4 gds. 2 kr. 2 kt. 5 til share of Joar Bhatulla.</p> <p>Part VIII—5 as. 7 gds. 2 kr. 6 til share of Joar Ballati Bhatara.</p> <p>Part IX—7 as. 4 gds. 1 kr. share of Joar Ballati Bhatara.</p> <p>Part X—5 as. 12 gds. 2 kr. 18 til share of Joar Dulla Ham-krishnapur.</p> <p>Part XI—5 as. 10 gds. 3 kr. 2 kt. 1 til share of Joar other manzas.</p> <p>Part XII—10 as. 1 gd. 1 kr. share of Joar Pathrauli in the district of Faridpur.</p> <p>Part XIII—5 as. 10 gds. 3 kr. 2 kt. share of Joar Jhaikanda in the district of Faridpur.</p> <p>Part XIV—1 as. 9 gds. 2 kr. 2 kt. share of Joar Abdulla-pur Mahaddipur in the district of Bakarganj.</p> <p>Part XV—5 as. 10 gds. 3 kr. 2 kt. 1 til share of Joar Mahaddipur in the district of Khulna.</p> <p>All shares other than that specified above will be excluded from sale.</p> <p>Part I—Separate account Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7-18, 18-21, 23, 24, 26 and 30, hisya 18 as. 4 gds. 3 kr. 1 kt. 18 til.</p> <p>Part II—Separate account Nos. 2, 16, 27-29, hisya 12 as. 10 gds. 2 kr. 2 kt. 8 til.</p> <p>Part III—Separate account Nos. 2, 3, 5, 11-16, 18, 26, 30 and 31, hisya 10 as. 18 gds. 1 kr. 8 til.</p> <p>Part IV—Separate account Nos. 2, 11-16, 26 and 30, hisya 10 as. 9 gds. 1 kt.</p> <p>Part V—Separate account Nos. 2, 11-16, 26 and 30, hisya 10 as. 9 gds. 1 kt.</p> <p>Part VI—Separate account Nos. 2, 11-16, 26 and 30, hisya 10 as. 9 gds. 19 til.</p> <p>Part VII—Separate account Nos. 2, 4 and 11-18, hisya 12 as. 15 gds. 1 kr. 15 til.</p> <p>Part VIII—Separate account Nos. 2, 11-16, 22, 26 and 30, hisya 9 as. 12 gds. 1 kr. 2 kt. 14 til.</p> <p>Part IX—Separate account Nos. 2, 11-16, 22 and 30, hisya 8 as. 15 gds. 3 kr.</p> <p>Part X—Separate account Nos. 2, 11-16 and 30, hisya 9 as. 7 gds. 1 kr. 2 kt. 2 til.</p> <p>Part XI—Separate account Nos. 2, 11-16, 26 and 30, hisya 10 as. 9 gds. 18 til.</p> <p>Part XII—Separate account Nos. 2 and 16, hisya 5 as. 18 gds. 3 kr.</p> <p>Part XIII—Separate account Nos. 2, 11-16, 26 and 30, hisya 10 as. 9 gds. 1 kt.</p> <p>Part XIV—Separate account Nos. 2, 11-16, 26, 26 and 30, hisya 14 as. 10 gds. 1 kr. 1 kt.</p> <p>Part XV—Separate account Nos. 2, 11-16, 26 and 30, hisya 10 as. 9 gds. 19 til.</p>	<p>Pratima Sundari Chaudhuri and others.</p> <p>Hem Chandra Das and others.</p> <p>Kanna Lal Gope and others.</p> <p>Nikhil Kanta Mitra and others.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Mrinalini Chaudhuri and others.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Brajaballav Rai Chaudhuri and others.</p> <p>Pulin Behari Rai Chaudhuri and others.</p> <p>Akkan Neson Khatun and others.</p> <p>Mrinalini Chaudhuri and others.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	1,456 14 11	...	501 13

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
564	Taluq Ram Kishore Bawn, pargana Bikrampur.	779 0 3	...	Residue— Hissa 11 as. 5 gds. All shares other than that specified above will be excluded from sale. Separate account Nos. 1 and 2, bisy 4 as. 12 gds.	Jaganmohan Sarkar, Manager for Abinash Chandra Mitra and others.	586 6 1	...	5 6 5
9069	Diara Mahal Char Kukurhati, pargana Khalilabad.	1,785 8 0	16 annas...	.....	Mr. K. B. Dutt, Receiver to the estate of Sudhir Chandra Das and others.	...	979 5 6	...
10847	Diara Mahal Char Masura, pargana Bikrampur.	2,441 0 0	16 annas...	.....	Khetra Mohan Poddar and others.	...	924 9 1	...

Dacca, the 15th February 1928.

A. S. LARKIN, Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of states in the district of Faridpur will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th March 1928, at 11 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share:—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2436	Zamindari Braja Nath Pal Chowdhury, pargana Satair.	42,633 7 4	No	Separate account No. 1 for 6 annas share only. The following shares will be excluded from sale:— Residuary share for 5 annas— S. A. No. 2 for 2 annas. S. A. „ 6 „ 2 „ S. A. „ 6 „ 1 anna.	Sarat Chandra Goswami.	15,987 8 9	.....	8,313 6 4
6379	Deara taluk Mr. M. David, except land of Koleshari, Rajarkandi, etc., resumed by deara pargana Telhathi.	2,000 0 0	Whole	.....	Pramatha Nath Ray and others.	...	249 15 11	...

Faridpur, the 16th February 1928.

L. B. BURROWS, Collector.

Notice of sale for arrears of revenue.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 6, Act XI of 1859, read with Act VII (B. C.) of 1868, that the undermentioned Noabad taluks and *ijaras* within the Cox's Bazar khas mahal in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and reserved sale at Collector's office of that district on the date of 21st March 1928, for arrears of rent and cesses and other demands remaining unpaid on the latest day of payment, the 12th January 1928 :—

Serial No.	Number of taluk.	Name of taluk with its situation.	Name of talukdar.	Salar Jama.		Arrears.		Total
				Rent.	Cess.	Rent.	Cess.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
1	545	Thana Teknaf, mauza Teknaf, mahal Noabad, taluk Taby Chawdhury.	Keokhal Chawdhury and Keojapu Chawdhury, son of Chailapo Chawdhury, of Teknaf and others.	1,374 1 2	83 15 9	428 11	33 8 0	482
2	5	Thana Teknaf, mauza Lengurbil, mahal Noabad, taluk Thow Chawdhury.	Ditto	798 0 0½	44 4 8	200 0	16 2 4	218
3	153	Thana Ramu, mauza Nuna-chari, mahal Noabad, taluk Boldyanath Kanungoe.	Golam Kibria, son of Maulvi Nazir Ali of North Mithachari.	593 1 9	41 8 6	148 8	8 9 6	157
4	231	Thana Cox's Bazar, mauza Idgawn, mahal Noabad, taluk Shiv Charan.	Rajendra Chandra Nag, general manager, Court of Wards, on behalf of Estate Girindra Chandra Rai.	8,930 0 0	831 3 9	2,560 8	325 5 0	2,894 11
5	35094	Thana Chakaria, mauza Pekua, mahal Noabad, taluk Gura Mia.	Gura Meah Chawdhury, Makbul Ali Chawdhury, son of Kasim Ali of Pekua and others.	589 12 0	...	142 12	...	112 15
6	47-50 1811	Thana Ramu, mauza Kacharia, mahal Noabad, <i>Ijara</i> Ahmadin.	Shua Bili and others	1,024 0 0	85 7 3	160 0 0	.....	109 0
7	64 3504	Thana Chakaria, mauza Pekua, mahal Noabad, <i>Ijara</i> Koulash Chandra Dutta.	Makbul Ali, son of Nur Muham-med of Pekua and others.	2,551 0 0	19 5 3	223 12 0	1 9 9	225
8	56-1457 3491	Thana Chakaria, mauza Mohernama, mahal Noabad, <i>Ijara</i> Fazul Kabir Khan.	Gura Meah Chawdhury, son of Kasim Ali of Pekua and others.	957 4 0	190 0 6	289 5 0	81 12 0	374

Chittagong, the 10th February 1928.

G. H. W. DAVIES, Collector

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, read with section 11, Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, that undermentioned estates, in the district of Tippera, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on 26th March 1928, at 11 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of tenure and pargana.	Rent of whole tenure.	Whether the whole tenure is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of tenure holders of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the rent of such share.	If the whole tenure is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A.					Rs. A. P.	
2709	Joar Gouripur, pargana Bardakhut.	1,894 7	Whole ...	.....	Kartik Chandra Saha	...	103 5 9	...
2714	Joar Moheshpur, pargana Bardakhut.	1,265 6	Do. ...	.....	Jamini Mohan Chowdhury, etc.	...	86 0 1	...
2719	Joar Nasaruddi Hossain, pargana Bardakhut.	607 0	Do. ...	.....	Durga Charan Saha ...	...	38 0 0	...
2730	Joar Sahapur, Dighirpar, pargana Bardakhut.	6,605 6	Do. ...	.....	Sarada Sundari Chowdhurani.	...	1,861 4 10	...

Tippera, the 16th February 1928.

H. W. LYNE, Collector

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th March 1928, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadat jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
40 1	Bell, pargana Balgori	10,107 2 0	...	12 annas share ..	Kedar Nath Mookerjee and others.	7,580 5 9	...	1,733 0 3
44	Pandra, pargana Balla	11,151 3 10	...	8 annas share	Saroj Nath Mookerjee and others.	5,575 0 1	...	341 10 4
140	Radhanagore, pargana Khosulpur.	3,101 14 0	Whole ..	..... All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale. <i>Temporarily settled estates with proprietors.</i>	Karuna Nidhan Singh and others.	...	1,188 7 4	...
2025	Rainpur char, pargana Raipur. (Settled for 15 years from 1st April 1922.)	858 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Khagendra Nanda, Asram Sebit, Brindaban Chandra Thakur.	...	643 8 0	...
2027	Kristobati new char, pargana Raipur. (Settled for 15 years from 1st April 1922.)	2,105 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Ditto	...	2,105 0 0	...
2035	Kristobati char, pargana Raipur. (Settled for 15 years from 1st April 1922.)	1,639 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Ditto	...	1,639 0 0	...
2022	Kristobati cherra char, pargana Raipur. (Settled for 15 years from 1st April 1922.)	2,266 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Ditto	...	2,832 8 0	...
419	Rasulpur char, pargana Patmohal. (Settled from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1938.)	568 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Kafi Pada Banerjee and another.	...	213 0 0	...
5051	Char Madhusudanpur, pargana Khosulpur. (Settled from 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1939.)	955 0	Do. ...	.....	Chandra Bhusan Mazumdar and others.	...	716 0 0	...

Chinsura, the 18th February 1928.

A. C. BACON, for Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th March 1928 at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
22 2	Belgaon. pargana. Belgaon.	...	No ...	3 as. 5 gds. 3 krs. 2 kg. 11 tils 15 pon of til 10 gds. of til. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Birendra Nath Sinha Roy and another.	1,347 3 4	...	328 8 7
105	Chandghar. pargana. Plasey.	4,200 13 9	Whole ...	.....	Kamal Lal Slogha Roy and another.	...	1,147 12 7	...
867	Char Manikdihl, pargana Rajpur.	560 0 0	Do. ...	.....	Pauchanan Sen ...	...	285 0 0	...

Krishnagar, the 24th February 1928.

S. N. DAS, for Collector.

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th March 1928, the undermentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Nadia will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 11th April 1928 at 12 noon for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3431 (1)	Nazir Enaitpur, pargana Nazir Enaitpur.	...	No ...	8 annas ... All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.	Sallaja Nath Ray Chowdhury and others.	509 14 9	...	534 8 7	March 1928. 61 11 0 June 1928. 17 11 5 Sept. 1928. 93 1 9 June 1927. 17 11 5 Sept. 1927. 93 10 8 January 1928. 250 8 4 534 8 7

Krishnagar, the 24th February 1928.

S. N. DAS, for Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th March 1928, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue (and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue).

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tanji No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
40 1	Reli, pargana, Ballgori.	10,107 2 0	...	12 annas share ...	Kedar Nath Mookerjee and others.	7,580 5 9	...	1,733 0 5
44	Pandra, pargana, Balia.	11,151 3 10	...	8 annas share ...	Saroj Nath Mookerjee and others.	5,575 0 1	...	361 10 4

Hooghly, the 24th February 1928

[Illegible], for Collector.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 17th February 1928.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Subscribed Capital ...	...	11,25,00,000	0 0	Government Securities ...	...	16,20,80,000	0 0
Capital paid up ...	...	5,62,50,000	0 0	Other authorized securities under the Act ...	...	2,05,70,000	0 0
Reserve ...	...	5,12,50,000	0 0	Loans ...	...	13,03,58,000	0 0
Public Deposits ...	...	5,11,75,000	0 0	Cash Credits ...	...	30,59,95,000	0 0
Other Deposits ...	...	70,65,91,000	0 0	Inland bills discounted and purchased ...	...	17,06,11,000	0 0
Loans against securities per contra ...	...	.....		Foreign bills discounted and purchased ...	...	39,54,000	0 0
Loans from the Government of India under section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against inland bills discounted and purchased per contra ...	...	8,00,00,000	0 0	Bullion ...	...	10,000	0 0
Contingent liabilities ...	...	.....		Dead Stock ...	...	2,78,45,000	0 0
Sundries ...	...	45,99,000	0 0	Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra ...	...	.....
		91,98,65,000	0 0	Sundries ...	...	40,82,000	0 0
				Balances with other Banks ...	...	9,51,000	0 0
						82,64,89,000	0 0
				Cash ...	...	12,53,76,000	0 0
						91,98,65,000	0 0

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London ... £ 994,300
Advances and investments in London ... £ 1,000,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London ... £ 75,300

Percentage 14·64
Bank Rate 7 per cent

N. M. MURRAY,
Managing Governor
(374—1)

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the orders of Government, dated the 29th June 1881, particulars of the undernoted articles, held by the Calcutta Port Commissioners as Receivers of Wrecks, each article being of value exceeding Rs. 100, are published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 276, Act XXI of 1923 :—

Number and date in Recovery Register.			Description of articles.	Approximate value.	Where and when recovered.	Where lying.
1928.				Rs.		
Feb.	17th	2 P. A.	A Cargo Boat of 25 tons No. A-120 sank under East Indian Railway Pontoon.	250	Under the East Indian Railway Pontoon in August 1927.	At Ramkristopore, below Messrs. Burn & Co.'s Jetty.

C. V. L. NORCROCK, Deputy Conservator (offg.).

Port Commissioners' Office, Calcutta, the 17th February 1928.

(364—3)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

[Notice under section 4 (1) of the Wakf Act.]

MIS. JUDL. CASE No. 28 of 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that Syed Abdul Allam, Mutwalli of Chowghuria Wakf Estate, in the village Chowghuria, thana Kalna, district Burdwan, has submitted statement of particulars and documents concerning the Wakf Estate. Anyone desirous of inspecting the same or filing any objection may do the same in proper form on or before the 20th March 1928.

B. K. BASU, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 24th February 1928. (376—1—375)

In the Court of the District Judge of Khulna.

WAKF CASE No. 1 of 1928.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 4 (1) of Act XLII of 1923 that Matiasis Syed Belayet Hossain and Syed Khelafat Hossain, sons of late Maulvi Basaratulla of Bagerhat, district Khulna, have submitted statement regarding wakf property of late Maulvi Basaratulla of Bagerhat, district Khulna.

W. McC. SHARPE, District Judge.

Khulna, the 18th February 1928. (363—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 32 of 1928.

Re James Joseph McDonnell, residing and lately carrying on business in co-partnership with F. A. Brown, under the name, style and firm of Brown & Co., at No. 3, British India Street in the town of Calcutta, as undertaker and sculptor but at present a service holder under the Official Receiver, High Court, Calcutta, *ex parte* the debtor in person.

ON the 15th day of February 1928, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William

in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 23rd day of February 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 33 of 1928.

Re William Butler Cross, residing at No. 20, Waverly Mansions, Corporation Street, in the town of Calcutta, and working as an assistant of Messrs. F. & C. Osler, Limited, 12, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, *ex parte* the debtor in person.

ON the 16th day of February 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 23rd day of February 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 35 of 1928.

Re Harry James Simpson, residing at No. 9, Short Street, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as mica merchant and insurance claims surveyor under the name and style of H. and W. Simpson and Company at No. 14, Clive Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, merchant, *ex parte* the debtor.

Dutt & Sen, debtor's solicitors.

ON the 17th day of February 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me. Dated this 23rd day of February 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 36 of 1928.

Re Nirode Baran Dutt residing at No. 52, Nimtola Ghat Street in the town of Calcutta, and formerly working as a Pleader in Calcutta Small Cause Court, at present without any occupation, *ex parte* the debtor, in person.

ON the 20th day of February 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 23rd day of February 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 160 of 1927.

Re Oodayram Sambhuram, a firm carrying on business as silver brokers under the same name and style at No. 39, Upper Chitpur Road, in the town of Calcutta, *ex parte* the creditor.

R. L. Gupta, creditor's solicitor.

ON the 22nd day of November 1927 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed firm as insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 22nd day of February 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 of 1928.

MASHARUDDIN MONDAL, son of Chenchala Mondal, deceased, resident of Khatta Uchala, police-station Nawabganj, district Dinajpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent. The 13th day of March 1928 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner at Dinajpur.

J. M. DAS, *for* District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 21st February 1928 (370—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Lakshinarayan Saha, son of late Hari Das Saha, of Jangipara, Krishnanagar, thana Jangipara, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 56 of 1927 and that the 9th March 1928 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

M. N. DAS, *for* District Judge.

Chinsura, the 9th August 1927. (1472—1—240)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Jessore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 11 of 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors that Ram Narayan Kapuria, son of late Jogneswar Kapuria, of Purulia, police-station Naraganti, district Jessore, was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 8th February 1928, and that he was directed to apply within six months for his final discharge.

R. C. SEN, District Judge.

Jessore, the 17th February 1928. (359—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Jessore.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 12 of 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors that Benod Behari Kapuria, son of late Jogneswar Kapuria, of Purulia, police-station Naraganti, district Jessore, was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 8th February 1928, and that he was directed to apply within six months for his final discharge.

R. C. SEN, District Judge.

Jessore, the 17th February 1928. (360—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 42 of 1927.

WHEREAS Baladeb Prosad Garia and Sukdeb Prosad Garia of Serajganj Kalibari, police-station Serajganj, district Pabna, have applied to this Court by a petition, dated 21st December 1927, to be declared insolvents, this is to give notice to all their creditors that the Court has fixed the 2nd April 1928 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtors.

S. K. GHOSH, Sub-Judge in charge.

Pabna, the 22nd February 1928. (373—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 123 of 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jamiruddin Pramanik of Bamandaha, police-station Mahadebpur, district Rajshahi, has applied under Act V of 1920 to be adjudicated an insolvent and that 10th March 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 23rd January 1928. (214—1—336)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 9 of 1928.

NOTICE is hereby given that Kasiruddin Pramanik of Sheranbaria, police-station Singra, district Rajshahi, has applied under Act V of 1920 to be adjudicated an insolvent and 17th March 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 13th February 1928. (355—1—337)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 42 of 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mann Sheikh of Maria, police-station Bagmara, district Rajshahi, has applied under Act V of 1920 for his discharge and that 14th March 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.

Rajshahi, the 13th February 1928 (357—1—338)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rajshahi.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 121 of 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ismail Sardar, of Pukur-parchilan, police-station Baraigram, district Rajshahi, has applied under Act V of 1920 to be adjudicated an insolvent and that 17th March 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAO, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 13th February 1928. (358—1—339)

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS FOR HEARING THE
APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.**

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at
Allpore.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 211 of 1924.

Nimai Charan Haldar *alias* Sarkar, of 33-1, Kutri Road, Kaddirpur, 24-Parganas, insolvent.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and the Court has fixed 12th March 1928 for hearing the application.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.
Allpore, the 24th January 1928. (186—1—364)

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS FOR HEARING THE
APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.**

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at
Allpore.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 62 of 1926.

Kunja Behari Mukherji, of 17, Barwaritola Road, Belegkata, 24-Parganas, insolvent.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and the Court has fixed 12th March 1928 for hearing the application.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.
Allpore, the 24th January 1928. (187—1—365)

**NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS FOR HEARING THE
APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.**

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at
Allpore.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 177 of 1926.

Kedarnath Mondal, of 18-5, Michael Street, Kaddirpur, 24-Parganas, insolvent.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and the Court has fixed 5th March 1928 for hearing the application.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.
Allpore, the 31st January 1928. (233—1—370)

**NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS FOR HEARING THE
APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.**

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge at
Allpore, 24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 26 of 1926

Aswini Kumar Roy, of 46, Badridas Temple Street, Calcutta, insolvent.

TAKE notice that the above-named insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and the Court has fixed 5th March 1928 for hearing the application.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.
Allpore, the 6th January 1928 (62—1—341)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

**In the Court of the District Judge at
Allpore, district 24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 68 of 1927.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 15th September 1927, filed by Madan Gopal Kuthari, residing at 107-2, Tollyganj Road, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge within one year from this date.

Dated this 6th day of February 1928.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.
(312—1—366)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

**In the Court of the District Judge at
Allpore, 24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 77 of 1927.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 21st November 1927, filed by Upendra Nath Dutt, residing at Chetla Bridge Road, thana Allpore, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge within six months from this date.

Dated this 6th day of February 1928.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.
(322—1—367)

NOTICE.

**In the Court of the District Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 5 of 1928.

Nemi Das Dhanki, of 8, Allenby Road, Bhowanipur, applicant,

To K. L. Paul & Co., of 17, Darmahatta Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 14th day of February 1928, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of March 1928, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.
Allpore, the 15th February 1928. (336—1—868)

NOTICE.

**In the Court of the District Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 4 of 1928.

Jhilmit Sow, of Jagatddal, district 24-Parganas, applicant,

To Suresh Chandra Monoranjan Nath Mallick, of Kalna Court, district Burdwan, and others, creditors.

ON the 13th day of February 1928, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 12th day of March 1928, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.
Allpore, the 15th February 1928. (337—1—369)

Notice.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a typist for the office of the Inspectress of Schools, Dacca Circle, in the scale of Rs. 45—4—70. No one need apply who is not an experienced typist and not conversant with office work. Preference will be given to a Moslem candidate possessing high academic qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials and statement of age should reach the undersigned on or before the 29th February 1928. The final selection will be made after an interview.

M. V. IRONS, Inspectress of Schools
Dacca, the 18th February 1928.

Notice.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the clerk to the District Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, which has fallen vacant by the retirement of its permanent incumbent, in the scale of Rs. 35—35—40—2-2—50 (efficiency bar)—2-2—60. None need apply who is not a good typist and who is not conversant with work in the different branches of a Government office. Preference will be given to those who also possess good academic qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials and statement of age should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th March 1928.

W. A. JENKINS, Inspector of Schools.
Chittagong, the 15th February 1928.

Notice.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Stenographer and confidential clerk for the Chittagong Collectorate on Rs. 80—4—140—5—160 per mensem.

None need apply who is not a certified shorthand typist of good speed.

The high academic qualifications and the previous experience of office work will be taken into consideration in selecting the candidate.

Applications with copies of testimonials and statement of age should reach the undersigned on or before the 16th March 1928.

G. H. W. DAVIES, Collector.
Chittagong, the 15th February 1928.

WANTED an experienced head clerk on Rs. 80—4—140 for the office of the Bakarganj District Board. He must be able to draft important and lengthy correspondence, reports, proceedings, etc., to note on complicated files in a complete manner and to supervise the entire office work efficiently. Applications in candidate's own hand-writing, stating qualifications, past and present service with pay, native residence (village, post-office and district), age and present address, should reach this office on or before 15th March 1928. Those already in service should submit applications through the heads of the offices in which they are employed.

S. N. GHOSH, Secretary, for Chairman.
District Board Office, Barisal, the 17th February 1928.
(353—3)

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all exhibits filed in cases in the Court of the Municipal Magistrate, Calcutta, in the year 1925, will be destroyed if not taken back by the parties who filed them before 31st March 1928.

M. N. GUPTA, Presidency and Municipal Magistrate.
Town Hall, Calcutta, the 10th January 1928,

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all exhibits filed in cases disposed of in this Court during the year 1925, will be destroyed if not taken back by the parties who filed them before 31st March 1928.

A. N. M. ALI, Municipal Magistrate
Town Hall, Calcutta, the 10th January 1928.

Road-Cess notification.

THE District Board of Rangpur, at a special meeting held on the 30th January 1928, resolved to levy road-cess in the district at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee on the annual value of lands, etc., during the ensuing financial year 1928-1929.

S. C. CHATTERJEE, Chairman.
Rangpur, the 13th February 1928 (333—2)

Road Cess Notification.

IT is hereby notified for general information that under section 46 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, as amended by B. C. Act V of 1908, the District Board of Jessore at a special meeting held on 31st January 1928, resolved to levy Road Cess at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee during 1928-29 in the district of Jessore on the annual value of all lands.

Jessore, the 7th February 1928.

B. K. MITRA, Chairman.
(271—3)

Road-Cess Notification.

THE District Board of Dinajpur, at their special meeting held on the 12th February 1928, resolved to levy the road-cess in the district for the ensuing financial year 1928-29 at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee on the annual value of lands, etc.

JAGADISH NATH RAY, Chairman,
District Board.
Dinajpur, the 20th February 1928. (368—1)

Road Cess notification.

IT is hereby notified for general information that under section 46 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885, the District Board of Nadia at a special meeting held on the 25th February 1928 determined to levy the road cess in the district of Nadia at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee on the annual value of lands, etc., during the ensuing financial year 1928-29.

NAGENDRA NATH MUKHERJEE, Chairman.
Krishnagar, the 25th February 1928. (385—1)

Notification.

IT is notified for information of the public that the District Board of Dacca at their meeting held on 30th January 1928 resolved that the road cess be levied in the district of Dacca at the maximum rate of six pies per rupee on the annual value of land during the next financial year 1928-29.

S. SHARFUDDIN, Vice-Chairman-in-charge.
Dacca, the 25th February 1928, (386—2)

NOTICE.

Imperial Bank of India.

THE Members of the Local Board sanctioned the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. Sri Gopal Gupta was in charge of Abohar Pay Office from 23rd January 1928 to 22nd February 1928 (both days inclusive), *vice* Mr. Bhagwat Sarup.

Mr. F. H. Moorhouse to act as Sub-Agent, Rangoon Branch, as from 26th January 1928, *vice* Mr. C. N. Nixon

Mr. Keshav Ram was in charge of Kosi Kadam Pay Office from 1st February to 20th February 1928 (both days inclusive), *vice* Mr. Devi Pershad.

K. M. MACDONALD, Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1928.

(362—1)

NOTICE.

Doveton Trust Fund.

IN pursuance of rule 9 of the rules for the application of the Doveton Trust Fund, the undersigned hereby declares that he will select scholars to the benefits of the above Fund at his office, 40-1A, Free School Street, Calcutta, in March 1928. No candidate shall be eligible for selection who is under fourteen years (14) of age or over eighteen (18) years on the 28th February 1928. Candidates must be the members of the Domiciled European or Anglo-Indian Community of Bengal. Preference shall be given first to those who are orphans and then to the distressed. Forms of application for scholarships under the Doveton Trust Fund, which are obtainable from the above office, are required to be duly filled in and submitted before the 15th of March next. In the case of the renewal or extension of existing scholarships, no fresh applications in the prescribed form need be submitted, but a formal application should be made in writing. This should be accompanied by the Progress Report of the scholarship holders in the prescribed form obtainable in the above office, giving therein, in detail, all the particulars of the case necessitating the renewal or extension. It is to be noted that applications received in this office after that date will not be considered.

W. F. PAPWORTH,

Inspector of European Schools, Bengal,
and Administrator, Doveton Trust Fund.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1928.

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The second quinquennial valuation of the Fund has been completed by the Actuary to the Government of India, and his report discloses very favourable results. For forms of application and rules of the Fund apply to the Accountant-General, Bengal, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Currency notice.

A PORTION of the following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No.	Number of notes.	Value.	Name of claimant.
		Rs.	
W. D. 7 of 1927-28.	S/1 037428	100	Magni Ram, Cashier, the Pioneer Flour Mills, Shahdara, Lahore.

G. H. A. WOOD, Currency Officer.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1928.

(269—3)

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos. 070704, 070705 and 071769 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 500 each originally standing in the name of Pramila Sundari Dassi (since deceased), the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of Hirendra Nath Majumdar and Dwijendra Nath Majumdar, Succession Certificate holders to the estate of the abovenamed deceased. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Hirendra Nath Majumdar.

Residence—Post Box No. 11435, Calcutta.

(313—1—351)

Stolen.

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos. 11003785 for Rs. 5,000, G018845, G018846 for Rs. 1,000 each, and F007975 to F007984 for Rs. 500 each, of the 5 per cent. loan of 1933, originally standing in the name of the Imperial Bank of India and last endorsed to G. F. Baylis, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—G. F. Baylie.

Residence—Madhupur, Santal Parganas, E. I. Ry.

(91—3—326)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and**In the matter of the Bangalakshmi Rice Mills, Limited (In liquidation).**

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above Company will be held in our office at 3-1, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on the 15th March 1928, at 11 A.M., to consider the sale held in pursuance of a resolution passed at the creditors' meeting held on the 24th September 1927, authorising us to sell the properties of the Company by auction. This meeting has also to consider the provision of remuneration of the liquidators.

G. BASU,
G. N. BOSE,

Liquidators.

(378—1—374)

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, and**In the matter of Assam Bengal Tea and Trading Company, Ltd.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was on the 21st day of February 1928 presented to the said Court by Messrs. Bhundia Sen & Co., of No. 13, Clive Street, in the town of Calcutta, former Managing Agents of the abovenamed Company, and creditors of the said Company. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Judge sitting in Chambers on the 19th day of March 1928. And any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing either in person or through his Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

S. N. Bose, Attorney for the applicants.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1928. (367-1-371)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and**In the matter of Chatabar Colliery, Limited, in liquidation.**

AT the extraordinary general meeting of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held on the 18th February 1928, the following extraordinary resolution was duly passed:—

"That the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue to carry on its business and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. W. L. Armstrong of F-1, Clive Buildings, Calcutta, be and is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up at a remuneration to be fixed with the Managing Agents of the Company, together with all out-of-pocket expenses properly incurred."

E. VILLIERS, Chairman.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1928. (365-1-372)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and**In the matter of Chatabar Colliery, Limited (in liquidation).**

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to section 269 (1) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a meeting of creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at F-1, Clive Buildings, Calcutta, on 12th March 1928 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. L. ARMSTRONG, Liquidator.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1928. (366-1-373)

Notice.

THE stock of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta series, for the years 1901 to 1920, have been sold to Messrs. M. Subramaniam and M. V. Krishnaswamy, High Court Vakils, 8, Wood Road, Mount Road, Madras. They have also been granted the right to reprint *facsimile* any of these volumes that may already have gone or may go out of print.

The Governments of Bombay, Madras and the United Provinces have also transferred to the same firm the stock of their series of the Law Reports with similar rights for reprinting.

Intending customers for the Law Reports for these years should henceforth address the abovementioned firm direct.

Inquiries for the Calcutta series for 1876 to 1900 and 1921 onwards should, however, be sent to the undersigned. The Calcutta series for 1876-78, 1880-81, 1883-86, 1888-90, 1892-97, 1899-1900 and 1921 onwards are at present available at the Book Depot and will be supplied on receipt of the price and other incidental charges mentioned below:—

From 1876 to 1921 Rs. 10 without postage, Rs. 12-12 with inland postage per year.

From 1922 onwards Rs. 12 without postage, Rs. 15 with inland postage per year.

A packing charge of annas 2 per volume (minimum charge annas 4) is made when the reports are charged at the without-postage-rate and have to be sent by unpaid railway parcel.

Inquiries for the Indian Law Reports (other than the Calcutta series) for 1876 to 1900 and 1921 onwards should be addressed to the publisher of the series concerned.

B. C. MUKHARJI, Officer in charge,
Book Depot, Bengal Secretariat.

Calcutta the 14th August 1924.

Imperial Library.

(Secretariat Buildings, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.)

Open on ... { Weekdays and Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and holidays from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Librarian.

Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

PARTS I, II, and III of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, prepared by Pandit Hrishikesh Sastri and Babu Siva Chandra Guh, M.A., B.L., of that College, are offered to the public for sale. The Catalogue having to be completed in 23 parts the price of each part is 12 annas a copy exclusive of postage. Copies can be obtained from the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Miscellaneous.

Calcutta, the 20th October 1927.

NOTICE.

In supersession of the orders issued in notice, dated the 10th June 1922, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 14th June 1922, the following revised rates have been fixed for the *Calcutta Gazette* and its parts with effect from the date of this notice. This will not, however, affect the subscriptions already paid at previous rates until they have expired :—

						With postage.	
Per annum—						Rs.	Rs. A.
Entire	...	...	...	...	...	31	37 8
Part I	...	...	...	...	...	8	10 0
Part IA	...	...	...	...	...	2	3 0
Part IB	...	...	...	...	...	5	7 0
Part II	...	...	...	...	...	5	7 0
Parts III and IV together, or any one of them...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 8
Parts V and VI together, or any one of them	...	...	...	...	...	2	3 0
Bengal Library Catalogue	...	...	...	...	...	2	3 0
Jury Lists	...	...	...	...	...	3	4 0
Supplement	...	...	...	...	...	7	9 0
Per issue—						Re	A.
Entire Gazette (excluding Bengal Library Catalogue and Jury Lists)						0 12	Postage according to weight.
Part I	...	...	...	...	...	0 4	
Part IA	...	...	...	...	...	0 2	
Part IB	...	...	...	...	...	0 4	
Part II	...	...	...	...	...	0 4	
Parts III and IV together, or any one of them...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2	
Parts V and VI together, or any one of them	...	...	...	...	...	0 2	
Bengal Library Catalogue	...	...	...	...	...	0 8	
Jury Lists	...	...	...	...	...	1 0	
Supplement	...	...	...	...	...	0 4	

2. This will not affect the orders relating to specially heavy issues, issued in notice No. 1874-Mis., dated the 22nd August 1923, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 29th August 1923.

J. A. WOODHEAD,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CINCHONA FACTORY PRODUCTS.

BY order of the Government of Bengal Cinchona Factory Products as manufactured and packed at the Cinchona Factory, Mungpoo, Darjeeling district, will be sold and distributed by the **Superintendent, Presidency Jail, in original packages** as received from the Mungpoo Factory at the rates noted below, from the 1st May 1928 :—

Quinine Sulphate.				
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 18 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	...	" 19 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 20 "
Quinine Hydrochloride.				
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 23 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	...	" 24 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 25 "
Quinine Di-Hydrochlor.				
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 25 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	...	" 26 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 27 "
Quinoidine Sulphate.				
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 20 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	...	" 21 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 22 "
Cinchonidine Sulphate.				
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 25 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	...	" 26 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 27 "
Cinchonine Sulphate.				
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 12 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	...	" 13 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 14 "
Cinchona Febrifuge (Powder).				
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 9 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 10 "
Cinchona Febrifuge (Tablets).				
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 10 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 11 "
Quinoidine (Tablets).				
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 6 "
Quinoidine (In Mass).				
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 4 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 5 "
Cinchona Bark (In 50 pound original bags).				
Per bag	...	...	...	Rs. 25.

Transit charges extra in every case.

Quinine Sulphate is for sale to Government Institutions and Missionaries only. It is not for sale to private Firms or the General Public.

Cinchona Febrifuge in Powder and Tablet form (when in stock) is for sale to Government Institutions, Missionaries and the General Public.

Quinine Sulphate will be supplied to Hospitals and Dispensaries of this Presidency only at the wholesale rate of Rs. 18 per lb., irrespective of quantities. For all other purchasers the rates given above will apply.

Provinces other than Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam will get their supplies of Sulph Quinine from the Director, Botanical Survey of India, Shibpur, Howrah.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 2 to 4 P.M.

The system of payment is by—*Cash in advance*—by "*Treasury Chalang*", which should accompany the order or indent.

In cases where this is not possible, payment should be made by "*Remittance Transfer Receipts*" or crossed "*cheques*".

Indents unaccompanied by cash in advance will be sent Value Payable Post. Credit sale is not allowed except under special circumstances.

In the case of *Government Officers* payment will be recovered by *Book Transfer*, i.e., *Countersigned Invoices* in the event of *Cash* not accompanying the indent by "*Treasury Chalang*", *Remittance Transfer Receipt* or *Cheque*.

2. Price and postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post).

3. The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or Post. *Railway parcels are sent by passenger train only.*

4. A scale of postage is given below :—

For $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 4 annas, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 5 annas, 1 lb. 8 annas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 11 annas, 2 lbs. 14 annas, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Re. 1-1, 3 lbs. Re. 1-1, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Re. 1-4, 4 lbs. Re. 1-7, 5 lbs. Re. 1-13, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Re. 1-13, 6 lbs. Rs. 2.

Two different drugs are not packed in the same parcel and postage must be paid separately for each kind.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

Government reserve the right to alter the price without notice.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, and by the following Agents :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Printers and Book-sellers, College Street, Calcutta.
Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

Customers in the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe may obtain the publications either direct from the High Commissioner's Office or through any book-seller.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by remittance in each case.

All remittances on account of subscriptions to or prices of Gazettes, Indian Law Reports or other Government publications available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, or for cost of advertisements published in the Gazette, should be made payable to the "Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta". Advices of such remittances, if separately sent, should be addressed to the "Accountant, Bengal Secretariat". All advertisements intended for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette* should be sent direct to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bengal, Alipore, 24-Parganas.

Books required for the Public Service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

NEW PUBLICATIONS ISSUED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Acts, Bills and Legislative Council Proceedings.

Bengal Act III of 1884 (Bengal Munioipal) as modified up to 15th December 1927. Re. 1-9 (4a.).

Bengal Act I of 1927 (Calcutta Vehicles Act) in Bengali. Re. 1 (1a.).

India Act XIV of 1927 (Indian Merchant Shipping Amendment Act) in Bengali. As. 6 (1a.). In Urdu. As. 8 (1a.).

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council—

For the meetings held on the 13th and 14th December 1927. Vol. XXVII. Re. 1-6 (4a.).

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Accountants—

Question Papers of the Divisional—Examination, 1928. As. 4 (1a.).

Administration—

Annual Reports for Establishments, Buildings, Railways and Communications for 1925-26. Re. 1-5 (1a.).

Agriculture—

Annual Report of the Department of—, Bengal, 1926-27. Rs. 5-6 (9a.).

Cinchona Sixty-fifth Annual Report of the Government—Plantations and Factory in Bengal, 1926-27. As. 13 (1½a.).

Chemical—

Fifty-second Annual Report of the—Examiner's Department, Bengal, 1926. Re. 1-4 (1a.).

College—

Annual Report on the Working of the Carmichael Medical—, Belgachia, Calcutta, 1926-27. Rs. 2-4 (1a.).

Dispensaries—

Annual Report on the Working of Hospitals and— under the Government of Bengal, 1926. Rs. 7-12 (4a.).

Election—

Bengal Municipal—Rules corrected up to November 1927. As. 3 (1½a.).

Kanungos—

Gradation list of Settlement—Corrected up to 30th November 1927. Rs. 2 (1a.).

Malaria—

Report on the—Survey of the Environs of Calcutta, 1928. Re. 1-6 (2½a.).

Pasteur Institute—

Third Annual Report of the—, Calcutta, 1928. Re. 1 (1a.).

Provident Fund—

**Rules of the Government—Scheme for Teachers in Non-Pensionable Service, 1927
As. 2 (1a.).**

Salt-Raising—

**Bulletin No. 26 (Department of Industries, Bengal)—A Study of the Comparative Prospects of—of Bengal, Orissa and Madras Sea Coasts by Dr. R. L. Dutta
Rs. 2-8 (1½a.).**

Schedule—

Of Rates of the Presidency Circle (Supplement containing only the rates for Sanitary and Plumbing Works) corrected up to 1st April 1927. As. 9 (1a.).

Soap—

Bulletin No. 31—Manufacture of the Bar and Moulded—as a Cottage Industry by Dr. R. L. Dutta, 1928. As. 3. (1a.).

Staple Food Crops—

Price list of—In the local areas of Bengal, 1928. As. 8 (1½a.).

Survey—

Final Report on the—and Settlement Operations in the district of Bankura 1917—1924, by F. W. Robertson. Rs. 15 (11a.).

Vaccination—

Annual Statistical Returns and Short notes on—in Bengal, 1926-27. Re. 1-3 (1½a.).

Veterinary College—

**Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department and Bengal—, 1926-27
Re. 1-4 (1½a.).**

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BETWEEN 1st JULY AND 31st DECEMBER 1927.

Acts, Bills and Legislative Council Proceedings.

Proceedings of the Bengal Legislative Council—

For the meetings held on the 23rd to 26th August 1927. Vol. XXVI. Rs. 2 (5a.).

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Civil List—

Quarterly—for Bengal corrected up to 1st October 1927. Rs. 3-8 (11a.).

Co-operative Societies—

**Bengali Translation of the—Act II of 1912 and the rules under the Act, 1927
A. 1 (1a.).**

Crop-cutting—

Quinquennial Report of the—Experiments for the years 1922-23. to 1926-27.
Rs. 10 (1a.).

District Records—

Bengal—, Rangpur, Vol. V, 1786-87. Rs. 32-8 (12a.).

Excise—

Report on the Administration of the—Department in Bengal, 1926-27. Rs. 3-12 (3a.).

Factories—

Bengal Translation of the Indian—Act (XII of 1911) as modified up to 1st June 1926. Re. 1-4 (2a.).

Health—

Reports of the—Department of the Ports of Calcutta and Chittagong for 1926.
Re. 1-2 (1a.).

Industry—

Umbrella Handle-making—(Bulletin No. 29) by Mr. S. C. Mitter. As. 8 (1a.).

Irrigation—

Annual—Revenue Report of the Government of Bengal for 1925-26. Rs. 33 (11a.).

Jails—

Annual Report on the Administration of—of the Bengal Presidency for 1926.
Rs. 4 (4a.).

Report of the Bengal—Enquiry Committee, 1927. Re. 1 (1½a.).

Justice—

Report on the Administration of the Criminal—In the Province of Assam for 1926. Re. 1 (1a.).

Report on the Administration of the Civil—In the Province of Assam, 1926.
Re. 1-3 (1½a.).

Report on the Administration of the Criminal—In the Bengal Presidency, 1926.
As. 10 (1½a.).

Report on the Administration of the Civil—In the Bengal Presidency, 1926.
As. 10 (1½a.).

Legislative Council—

Bengal—Manual, 1927. Rs. 8-8 (11a.).

List—

Classified—and Distribution Return of Establishment (Irrigation Department) corrected up to 1st July 1927. Rs. 4 (2a.).

—of Motor Vehicles registered in Calcutta corrected up to 1st July 1927. Rs. 5 (12a.).

—of High Schools and Colleges in Bengal corrected up to 31st December 1926.
As. 12 (2a.).

Medical College—

Annual Report on the working of the—, Calcutta, 1925-26. Re. 1-12 (1a.).

Police—

Report on the—Administration in the Bengal Presidency for 1926. Rs. 2-14 (4a.).

Proceedings—

Of the Committee of Circuit at Rangpur, Dinajpur, Purnea and Rajmahal, Vols. V, VI, VII and VIII, 16th December 1772 to 18th February 1773. Rs. 17-8 (11a.).

Public Health—

Annual Report of the Director of—In Bengal, 1925. Rs. 4-8 (5a.).

Public Instruction—

Supplement to the Report on—in Bengal, 1925-26. Rs. 1-2 (1½a.).

Rules—

Framed under the Indian Petroleum Act (VIII of 1899) to regulate the Importation, Possession and Transport of Petroleum in the Bengal Presidency corrected up to 31st May 1927. As. 8 (1½a.).

Election—under the Local Self-Government Act corrected up to June 1927. As. 2 (1a.).

Schedule—

Of Rates of the Presidency Circle corrected up to 1st April 1927. Rs. 2 (3a.).

Stamp—

Statistical Returns regarding the Administration of the—Department in Bengal for 1926-27. As. 7 (1a.).

Trade Union—

Bengal—Regulations, 1927. As. 2 (1a.). In Bengali. As. 2 (1a.).

Form "H" under the Indian—Act, 1926. As. 3 (1a.).

Form "A" under the Indian—Act, 1926. As. 4 (1a.).

Form "D" under the Indian—Act, 1926. Pies 9 (1a.).

Workmen's Compensation—

Brief Report on the working of the—Act (VIII of 1923) in Bengal for 1926. As. 6 (1a.).

[1-3-1928]

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Saturday.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1928.

PART IV.

Bills Introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented or to be presented to that Council, and Bills published before introduction in that Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 518L., dated Calcutta, the 21st February, 1928.—The following Bill introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 9th February, 1928, on the motion of Babu Jitendralal Bannerjee is hereby published for general information, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed thereto :—

THE BENGAL AGRICULTURAL AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENT (AMEND- MENT) BILL, 1928.

A BILL

further to amend the Bengal Agricultural and Sanitary Improvement Act, 1920, being Bengal Act No. VI of 1920.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is necessary further to amend the Bengal Agricultural and Sanitary Improvement Act, 1920, in the manner hereinafter appearing;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of section 2 of the Act.

1. In section 2, clause (S) of the said Act, add the following, *viz* :—

“and shall include excavation, re-excavation and cleaning of tanks, construction and repair of masonry and tube-wells and excavation and maintenance of village-channels and drainage for inlet and outlet of water.”

2. In section 2, after clause (11) add the following new clauses and definitions:—

“(12) Authorized association” shall mean an association of persons registered under the Indian Companies Act for the purpose of carrying on schemes of agricultural and sanitary improvement.

“(13) Co-operative Society” shall mean a co-operative credit society formed under the provision of the Indian Co-operative Societies Act, being Act No. 11 of 1912.

Amendment
of section 8

3. In section 8 of the said Act, after sub-clause (1) (b), add the following, viz:—

“ Provided that in a locality where the raiyats shall form an authorized association or a co-operative society to find funds for the improvement and take up its execution, the said association or society shall have prior claim to be entrusted with the execution of all works necessary for the execution of the scheme.”

Amendment
of section
29.

4. In section 29 of the said Act, after the word “dams” in the first paragraph, add the following, viz:—

“ tanks and masonry or tube-wells.”

Also, after the word “person” in the second paragraph, add the following, viz:—

“ or, any authorized association or co-operative society.”

Also, after the word “dams” in the second paragraph, add the following, viz:—

“ tanks and masonry or tube wells.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The cleansing and re-excavation of tanks is one of the urgent needs for the sanitary and agricultural improvement of rural Bengal. This short amending Bill is intended to make it perfectly clear that such cleansing and re-excavation of tanks as well as the construction of masonry and tube-wells is included within the schemes which the Collector and local authorities may take up for the improvement of the agricultural and sanitary condition of Bengal.

JITENDRALAL BANNERJEE,

Member-in-charge.

CALCUTTA :

The 23rd January, 1928.

J. BARTLEY,

Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1928.

PART VI.

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly, and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[AS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.]

A Bill to limit the interest charged on loans of various kinds in British India, and to bring the law in conformity to the needs of the people.

WHEREAS it is expedient to limit the interest charged on loans of various kinds in British India and to bring the law in conformity to the needs of the people; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent
and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Interest Act, 19 .
- (2) It extends to the whole of British India.
- (3) It shall come into force on.....

Amount of interest.

2. No creditor, whether of a secured or unsecured loan, shall be entitled to recover interest, either payable at one time or by instalments, exceeding the principal amount originally lent or due at the date of suit, whichever is less.

Powers of Court to
grant relief in case
of excessive
interest.

3. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore said where in any suit to which this Act applies whether heard *ex parte* or otherwise, the Court has reason to believe—
 - (a) that the interest is excessive, and
 - (b) that the transaction was, as between the parties thereto, substantially unfair,

the Court may exercise all or any of the following powers, namely, may—

- (i) reopen the transaction, take an account between the parties and relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interest ;
- (ii) notwithstanding any agreement purporting to close previous dealings and to create a new obligation, reopen any account already taken between them and relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interest and, if anything has been paid or allowed in respect of such liability, order the creditor to repay any sum which it considers to be repayable in respect thereof ;
- (iii) set aside either wholly or in part or reverse or alter any security given or agreement made in respect of any loan, and if the creditor has parted with the security, order him to indemnify the debtor in such manner and to such extent as it may deem fit.

Principal in case of bonds executed for arrears.

4. In the case of a bond executed for arrears of principal and interest due on a prior bond, the principal for purposes of this Act is the principal of the prior bond.

Savings.

5. This Act shall not apply to usufructuary mortgages.

Repeals.

6. Provisions of other laws and regulations, so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Bill is designed to prevent the accumulation of interest for long periods and thereby save many a debtor from the clutches of covetous and clever creditors.

There is a rule in Hindu Law which is called *Damdoopat*. It is in operation in the Bombay Presidency, Berar and the town of Calcutta, but it is limited in its scope and is applicable only to Hindus. This rule cannot be taken as a purely religious law of the Hindu community ; it is laid down only to safeguard the debtors' interests as the Hindu Law sanctions the taking of interest on loans. The Muslim *Shariat* has forbidden to take interests at all and so there could be no occasion for such emergency. Under the circumstances of the heterogeneous society of India, it is quite justifiable and necessary that the present Bill be passed for the benefit of a debtor irrespective of the caste, creed and colour. The present Bill is wider in its scope and is more in conformity to the incessant demands and needs of the people of India, and the creditor will not be able to ruin his debtor with his waiting game.

The words "by instalments" in clause 2 are added in order to safeguard against the contrivance on the part of the creditors to nullify the effect of the provisions of the Bill by recovering interest on a system of instalments. The clause 3 is embodied to prevent the creditors from making injudicious bargains and is taken from the Usurious Loans Act of 1918.

The Interest Act of 1839 (Act XXXII) and the Usury Repeals Act of 1855 (XXVIII), which are absolutely inconsistent with both the Hindu and Muhammadan Laws on the subject, were passed at a time when the Councils were devoid of Indian representation by their own people and have proved ruinous.

The Usurious Loans Act of 1918 although it gives power to Courts to curtail the rate of interest under certain circumstances and which is also not exercised duly yet provides no remedy to stop accumulation beyond a certain limit.

The 15th November, 1926.

MUHAMMAD YAKUB.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.]

A Bill further to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; it is enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Merchandise Marks (Amendment) Act, 1927.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of January 1928.

Insertion of new section 12A in Act IV of 1889.

2. After section 12 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Indication of local origin of imported goods.

"12A. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe the kind, description or class of goods brought into British India to which a trade description giving the place or country in which they were made or produced shall be applied.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, after previous publication, make regulations, either general or special, prescribing—

- (a) the form in which the trade description shall be applied;
- (b) the manner in which the trade description shall be applied whether by a mark to be placed upon the goods, or in some other manner; and
- (c) the time or occasion when the trade description shall be applied, and, in particular, whether the trade description shall be applied on importation only, or also on sale of the goods, either by wholesale or retail, in British India.

(3) If a person who is required under this section to apply a trade description to any goods fails to do so or contravenes any regulation made under sub-section (2), he shall be punished in the same manner as if he had been guilty of applying a false trade description to goods."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

There is no provision in the existing law in India which can compel the application of a trade description to imported goods. The result is that articles made in foreign countries, without any indication as to their local origin, are sometimes palmed off as Indian manufactures. It is a well known fact that a kind of piece-goods especially manufactured abroad is sometimes sold in India as hand-woven *Khaddar*. Again cheap hosiery, particularly cotton undershirts, are imported from Japan without any trade description and sold in this country as local manufacture. In such cases, the local origin of goods should be indicated so as to prevent fraud on the consumers, and protect some of the struggling industries of India from unfair competition. It is proposed in this Bill to arm the Governor General in Council with power to specify any imported goods in respect of which the importer, or the wholesale or retail dealer, shall be called upon to affix a trade description giving the place of origin thereof. It may be mentioned that the provisions are mainly adapted from the recommendations of a Departmental Committee of the British Government regarding legislative action in the United Kingdom in the interest of certain Empire or British Goods.

K. C. NEOGY.

The 23rd December, 1926.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[AS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.]

*A Bill further to amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act,
1917.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and
commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Inland Steam Vessels (Amendment) Act, 1927.

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1928.

Insertion of new
sections 54A and
54B in Act I of
1917.

2. In Chapter VI of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917, after section 51, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Maximum and
minimum freight-
and fares to be
fixed.

"54A. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe the maximum and minimum rates of freights and fares which it shall be lawful for the owner of an inland steam vessel to charge for the conveyance of goods and passengers.

Advisory
Committees.

"54B. The Local Government may make rules for the appointment of Advisory Committees to advise the owner of an inland steam vessel on questions affecting the interests of passengers, and may prescribe by rules the constitution and functions of such Committees."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The control exercised by Government over inland steam vessels carrying on goods and passenger service in this country does not extend to fixing the rates at which they can levy charges on the public. Virtually in the position of monopolists, the inland steamer organisations enjoy unfettered freedom in this matter. In Bengal and Assam where they supply very considerable facilities for transport, their charges are considered to be unduly high. There has been for sometime a good deal of local public agitation against this state of things, but to no effect. It seems reasonable that, when Government exercise a certain amount of control over Railways owned and managed by private companies, in the matter of regulation of freights and fares, similar control should be assumed in respect of inland steam vessels also. It is proposed in this Bill to invest Government with authority to fix maximum and minimum freights and fares that can be lawfully charged by inland steamer services, on the analogy of similar authority in regard to Company-managed Railways. While the maximum rates would protect the public against exorbitant demands, the minimum scales to be fixed under the Bill would prevent unfair rate-wars which have in the past defeated indigenous efforts at organising inland steamer service in competition with powerful combines in Bengal.

A second provision in this Bill is to enable Advisory Committees to be constituted and attached to the inland steamer concerns at different important stations, more or less on the lines of Railway Advisory Councils. As matters stand at present, the agents of the monopolist companies running inland steamer services are not in touch with public opinion, and do not pay adequate attention to the grievances of the travelling public.

K. C. NEOGY.

The 23rd December, 1926.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[AS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.]

A Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the protection of children against unlawful intercourse with them during their infancy ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Children's Protection Act, 192 .

Amendment of section 375, Act XLV of 1860.

2. In section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (hereinafter referred to as the said Code), in clause *Fifthly*, for the word "fourteen" the word "sixteen" shall be substituted. XLV of 1860.

Amendment of section 376, Act XLV of 1860.

3. In section 376 of the said Code, the words beginning with "unless the woman raped" and ending with "or with fine, or with both", shall be omitted.

Insertion of new section 376A in Act XLV of 1860. Illicit married intercourse.

4. After section 376 of the said Code the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"376A. Whoever has sexual intercourse with his own wife, the wife not being under thirteen years of age and being under fourteen years of age, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both."

Amendment of Schedule II, Act V of 1898

5. (1) In Schedule II to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in the entry relating to section 376 of the Indian Penal Code— V of 1898. XLV of 1860.

(a) the first entry, namely :—

" 376	Rape— If the sexual intercourse was by a man with his own wife not being under 12 years of age.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons.	Bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Court of Session, Chief Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate."

shall be omitted ; and

(b) in the second entry for the figures "12" the figures "13" shall be substituted.

(2) In the same Schedule after the entries relating to section 376 the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

376A	Illicit married intercourse by husband with wife not under 13 and under 14 years of age.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons.	Bailable.	Not compoundable.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or with fine, or both.	Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the last Assembly I had given notice of my intention to introduce a Bill designed to protect married and unmarried girls below the age of 15. Subsequently, the Government introduced a similar Bill affording protection to girls below the ages of 13 and 14 within and outside marital relations. During the course of the discussion on this Bill the Hon'ble the Home Member gave an undertaking in the Assembly to circulate those clauses of my Bill which were not covered by the Government Bill. These clauses provided for a new offence of unlawful intercourse.

I have in this Bill sought to protect married girls between 13 and 14 and unmarried girls below 16, prescribing a smaller penalty in the former case. My object in protecting married girls up to 14 is this—

- (a) It is a fact now sufficiently established that a majority of girls do not attain puberty in this country before that age; and the mere appearance of puberty is not the same thing as the attainment of sufficient physical development to enable them to endure the travails of maternity;
- (b) Premature cohabitation is responsible for the appallingly high death rate in the case of infants before they are even 12 months old; which in several provinces averages 33 per cent;
- (c) It weakens the offspring that survive, weakens the mother and is responsible for the high death rate and low vitality of the people addicted to this evil;
- (d) Early cohabitation is equally detrimental to the married couple; the husband suffers in his education, and so does the wife; while the family has to mourn frequent bereavement and suffers from the illness of its members.

In the case of unmarried girls the last Assembly had no objection to extending the protection to all minors even up to the attainment of their majority.

It is hoped that public opinion is now sufficiently aroused to the evils of early cohabitation and my Bill, if passed, will I hope act as a salutary deterrent upon persons who still remain addicted to a practice highly detrimental to the growth of a healthy and vigorous nation.

H. S. GOUR.

DELHI, the 19th February, 1927.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1928.

SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

[Non-subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post]

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Form C—BENGAL.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending 17th February 1928.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	Number of bales pressed.		Number of bales pressed.		District included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1927 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ...	1,179 or 1,165·607125 bales of 400 lbs. each	1,302	9,365	7,483	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

Monthly and Annual Rainfall Table in

Division.	District.	Station.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	
Chittagong.	Noakhali.	Noakhali (Obsy.) ...	1	0·20	0·33	2	1·54	1·07	2	1·06	2·34	9	9·71	5·61	11	15·53	11·00	14	9·20	:
		Feni ...	2	0·58	0·33	Nil	0·10	0·97	2	2·22	3·23	8	10·89	6·23	9	12·71	10·98	16	10·48	:
		Hamirpur ...	1	8·81	0·25	3	2·72	0·87	Nil	Nil	2·18	8	8·80	4·45	9	11·03	10·15	13	7·58	:
		Ramganj ...	1	0·19	0·25	3	0·61	1·02	1	1·47	2·87	9	6·95	4·92	7	6·22	9·56	11	5·05	:
		Chingalnaya ...	1	0·58	0·17	3	1·07	0·95	2	2·45	2·91	11	13·08	8·57	9	6·98	11·03	13	11·34	:
		Hatiya ...	Nil	Nil	0·15	1	1·10	1·01	1	0·85	2·06	5	5·16	6·18	11	20·14	10·44	11	7·06	:
		Lakshmipur ...	1	0·50	0·21	1	1·60	1·05	1	0·90	2·08	5	4·67	6·67	5	11·13	10·17	5	9·60	:
		Total ...	7	11·16	1·69	13	8·74	6·91	9	8·96	18·17	55	69·28	42·64	61	83·73	73·33	83	60·32	1
		District average ...	1·00	1·59	0·24	1·86	1·25	0·93	1·28	1·28	2·60	7·86	8·46	6·15	8·71	11·96	10·48	11·86	8·62	:
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati ...	1	0·56	0·32	5	3·93	1·04	2	2·88	2·83	10	24·48	5·01	6	5·16	9·75	14	16·08	:
		Bandarban ...	2	0·34	0·19	3	0·92	0·94	1	0·36	2·54	10	21·24	5·26	11	12·78	10·13	17	10·08	:
		Barkul ...	3	1·07	0·15	1	4·61	0·93	4	3·77	2·11	14	23·79	6·43	13	11·16	8·60	25	25·85	:
		Mahm'chari ...	2	0·94	0·07	2	1·55	0·18	5	2·49	2·29	10	29·91	5·82	10	8·12	5·54	29	16·21	:
		Lama ...	1	0·45	0·03	3	1·67	0·86	Nil	Nil	1·01	7	9·68	6·17	9	12·91	6·37	9	12·06	:
		Rangarh ...	2	1·80	0·09	Nil	Nil	0·55	2	3·53	5·15	11	23·79	6·90	8	8·80	5·92	12	14·48	:
		Manikseri ...	1	0·40	(n)	4	1·12	(n)	2	3·73	(n)	12	21·33	(n)	8	7·16	(n)	19	13·06	:
		Dighinala ...	2	0·72	(n)	6	4·64	(n)	4	3·02	(n)	12	15·73	(n)	6	6·22	(n)	13	12·93	:
		Maimakh ...	2	0·61	(n)	5	4·84	(n)	2	2·26	(n)	9	26·33	(n)	11	9·66	(n)	20	19·83	:
		Kaptai ...	2	0·34	(n)	5	3·96	(n)	2	1·37	(n)	11	18·98	(n)	8	9·76	(n)	19	16·10	:
		Total ...	18	7·23	0·85	37	33·34	4·51	22	23·39	14·23	106	215·23	34·89	90	92·83	16·31	170	156·70	1
		District average ...	1·80	0·72	0·14	3·70	3·33	0·76	2·20	2·34	2·37	10·60	21·52	5·81	9·00	9·28	7·72	17·00	15·67	:
	Tripura State.	Agartala ...	2	0·70	0·39	3	1·18	1·24	4	2·03	3·78	10	13·06	6·54	13	8·86	11·31	15	9·14	:
		Total ...	2	0·70	0·39	3	1·18	1·24	4	2·03	3·78	10	13·06	6·54	13	8·86	11·31	15	9·14	:
	Cooch Bihar.	Dinhata ...	1	0·28	0·42	1	0·63	0·66	2	1·5	1·54	3	2·88	4·37	16	11·14	13·66	22	52·07	:
		Cooch Behar (Obsy.) ...	Nil	0·07	0·31	1	0·43	0·64	3	1·93	1·76	5	3·13	5·77	17	25·41	15·49	22	59·66	:
		Mickliganj ...	1	0·20	0·28	1	0·57	0·79	3	2·06	1·31	4	3·00	3·68	15	12·25	11·78	16	30·78	:
		M. thabanga ...	Nil	0·05	0·28	1	0·38	0·67	3	1·83	1·67	4	2·23	4·42	17	18·93	13·13	22	54·72	:
		Fulbaria (Tufan-ganj). ...	1	0·11	0·29	2	1·19	0·81	3	1·85	1·61	3	1·21	6·59	19	20·46	16·90	23	51·31	:
		Total ...	3	0·71	1·68	6	3·20	3·37	14	8·72	7·89	19	12·45	24·83	85	88·19	69·94	105	248·34	1
		District average ...	0·60	0·14	0·32	1·20	0·64	0·71	2·80	1·74	1·58	3·80	2·49	4·97	17·00	17·64	13·98	21·00	49·71	:

(n) Not ascertained.

DACCA,

The 18th February 1928.

Province of Bengal for the year 1927.

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Annual.		
Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Normal rainfall.
26 17 20 20 17 23 11	23.18 16.59 19.78 13.44 19.17 22.08 15.90	24.36 24.29 27.74 17.12 23.94 28.01 19.37	20 12 15 16 13 14 8	18.43 7.36 9.04 10.59 9.13 14.53 8.68	25.90 24.41 26.14 17.63 23.72 26.78 19.78	20 12 23 15 21 16 6	13.24 20.47 28.57 10.16 15.34 22.69 6.70	17.22 14.68 17.15 12.10 14.53 17.03 14.70	10 8 10 10 9 9 3	6.3 3.68 8.36 5.71 4.89 8.85 6.02	7.96 7.44 9.17 6.37 8.74 8.84 7.76	1 2 Nil 1 1 Nil 1	0.16 0.58 0.07 0.46 1.12 Nil 0.81	1.60 1.94 1.57 1.13 1.54 2.00 1.16	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	0.43 0.52 0.45 0.22 0.35 0.39 0.23	116 93 102 94 100 91 46	100.98 85.86 104.77 59.85 78.14 102.46 66.80	121.62 117.91 121.79 90.34 116.96 126.53 103.98
134	122.14	164.82	98	77.76	164.36	119	117.17	107.41	57	46.13	57.28	6	3.20	10.94	Nil	Nil	2.59	642	598.56	792.13
19.14	17.45	23.55	14.00	11.11	23.48	17.00	16.74	15.34	8.14	6.59	8.18	0.86	0.46	1.56	Nil	Nil	0.37	91.71	85.51	114.22
18 20 21 17 20 29 25 25 20 22	14.28 11.39 11.83 10.09 19.44 17.06 14.78 13.58 18.66 12.45	18.94 21.09 21.10 17.96 34.46 18.71 (n) (n) (n) (n)	20 21 26 15 16 16 20 17 21 21	17.00 16.18 20.31 15.78 15.64 8.99 9.43 12.61 13.85 15.28	17.64 18.05 9.36 17.70 21.83 22.06 (n) (n) (n) (n) (n)	19 17 25 24 16 19 21 17 21 18	22.10 13.97 37.55 17.79 15.77 23.27 23.66 21.92 21.92 17.62	12.67 12.21 14.5 12.79 13.97 14.32 (n) (n) (n) (n) (n)	9 6 11 8 10 9 8 8 8 9	7.49 6.53 7.35 13.87 6.13 4.71 5.75 3.69 6.04 9.18 6.40	8.60 7.02 7.35 Nil 6.13 4.71 5.52 (n) (n) (n) (n)	1 1 Nil Nil 1 1 1 1 1 Nil	0.33 1.10 1.82 Nil 1.29 0.90 0.40 (n) 1.40 0.16 0.07	1.73 1.92 1.61 Nil 1.29 2.57 1.93 (n) (n) (n) (n)	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	0.56 0.49 0.64 0.01 0.09 0 (n) (n) (n) (n)	105 109 149 113 92 100 120 111 129 117	114.90 100.89 153.84 136.32 94.38 107.87 101.15 98.74 127.34 102.33	94.34 100.41 101.73 85.38 120.77 95.51 (n) (n) (n) (n)
211	143.52	133.09	193	145.07	118.64	197	236.79	79.17	86	79.64	37.33	6	4.06	10.95	Nil	Nil	1.79	1,136	1,137.80	598.14
21.10	14.35	22.18	19.30	14.51	19.77	19.70	23.68	13.25	8.60	7.97	6.22	0.60	0.41	1.83	Nil	Nil	0.30	113.60	113.78	99.69
20	12.79	12.10	10	8.47	11.79	27	16.32	9.64	16	5.70	5.14	4	1.14	1.06	Nil	Nil	0.30	124	79.39	78.70
17 19 14 17 21	27.45 29.94 23.04 30.61 25.87	19.97 28.11 24.04 26.23 28.94	14 16 20 17 16	16.70 10.14 20.35 16.47 7.19	17.75 23.20 22.22 22.23 20.99	19 22 20 21 22	21.73 28.73 27.41 30.74 28.18	19.12 23.76 17.69 20.06 23.83	4 6 4 6 6	2.72 2.94 2.62 3.34 3.16	5.82 0.31 5.19 6.67 7.15	2 2 3 2 2	0.74 0.78 0.64 0.70 0.70	0.25 0.19 0.14 0.18 0.32	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	0.09 0.09 0.12 0.08 0.15	101 113 102 110 118	140.29 154.16 122.92 160.04 111.53	100.94 138.33 112.29 122.90 135.68
88	127.91	127.29	83	71.05	106.39	104	139.83	104.76	26	14.78	30.14	11	3.66	1.08	Nil	Nil	0.53	544	718.94	619.13
17.60	25.58	25.46	16.60	14.21	21.28	20.80	27.97	20.95	5.20	2.96	6.03	2.20	0.71	0.22	Nil	Nil	0.11	108.60	143.79	123.85

(n) Not ascertained.

H. D. BANERJI,
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 18th February 1928.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1928					
12th February ...	7 A.M.	7.1	7.1	6.4	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench-mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat at Goalundo.
13th ..	7 ..	7.1	7.1	6.4	
14th ..	7 ..	7.0	7.0	6.5	
15th ..	7 ..	6.9	6.9	6.7	
16th ..	7 ..	6.8	6.8	6.9	
17th ..	7 ..	7.0	7.0	7.1	
18th ..	7 ..	7.3	7.3	7.1	

The gauge-readings commenced from 3rd October 1909.

Highest recorded flood during previous year	...	26.0 on 15th September 1927
Highest recorded flood	...	26.7 on 23rd and 24th August 1914, 26.5 on 15th September 1925, 25.75 on 28th August 1906, and 25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and 1st to 3rd September 1883.
Lowest recorded water-level during previous year	...	6.1 on 12th and 13th and 26th to 28th February and on 1st March 1927.
Previous recorded low water-level	...	1.0 on 8th February 1914.

A. M. PAUL, for *Subdivisional Officer*,
P. W. D. Faridpur.

RAJBARI, the 20th February 1928.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 18th February 1928.

Date.	Hour.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1928					
12th February ...	7 A.M.	38.35	38.35	35.45	P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpur old dock sill. B. M. on Rajshahi College step 64.73. Value of zero = 0.00 P. W. D.
13th ..	7 ..	38.80	38.80	35.45	
14th ..	7 ..	39.70	39.70	35.45	
15th ..	7 ..	40.10	40.10	35.45	
16th ..	7 ..	40.30	40.30	35.45	
17th ..	7 ..	40.35	40.35	35.45	
18th ..	7 ..	40.40	40.40	35.40	

				P. W. D. datum.
Highest water-level on 10th September 1927	...	...	...	58.75
Lowest water-level on 25th May 1927	...	...	...	34.95

W. R. ROBSON, *Subdivisional Officer*,
I. D., Rajshahi.

RAMPUR BOALIA, the 18th February 1928.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 22nd February 1928.

Summary.—During the week the weather continued practically dry. Ploughing of lands for jute and other autumn crops is progressing, but the operation is slow for want of rain. Cutting and pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of spring crops are going on under favourable conditions. The standing crops are suffering from lack of soil moisture. Distress continues to prevail in parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Dinajpur, Nadia, Murshidabad, Birbhum and Malda. In the latter four districts the number of persons employed on test relief works was 232, 10,852, 72, and 1,908 respectively. The average price of common rice for the province has fallen by about 0.27 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS...	0.00	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops continues in Barrackpore and Diamond Harbour and that of sugarcane in Basirhat. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	Nil	6½	6½	
	Barrackpore ...	Nil	5	5	
	Baraset ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
2	NADIA ...	Nil	4½	4½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are poor. Fodder and water as well as stock of rice are insufficient in Sadar and Meherpur subdivisions. Distress continues; gratuitous relief from private sources is being given in two unions each of Sadar and Meherpur. Test works had provision for 232 men on the 18th instant. Expenditure during the week was Rs. 470.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	5	5	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	5	5	
	Chnadanga ...	Nil	5	5	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	5	5	
3	MURSHIDABAD	0.04	5	5	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are not good. Fodder and water are insufficient. Test work continues in Jangipur and Kandi subdivisions: 3,296 and 7,556 labourers worked in Jangipur and Kandi respectively.
	Lalbagh ...	(n)	(n)	5	
	Jangipur ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kandi ...	Nil	5½	5½	
4	JESSORE ...	Nil	6	6	Weather seasonable. Cultivation of lands for autumn crops continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Export of paddy is going on in Bongaon.
	Jhenidah ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Magura ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Narail ...	Nil	5	5	
	Bongaon ...	Nil	5½	5½	
5	KHULNA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Effects of weather on crops are favourable. Cultivation of <i>boro</i> rice continues; rain is wanted. Fodder and water are sufficient. Export of rice is going on.
	Satkhira ...	Nil	5	5	
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	6	6	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in mears, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	Nil	5	5	Weather seasonable. Threshing of winter paddy is going on. Fodder is deficient, and water short. Stock of rice is insufficient in Katwa.
	Asansol ...	Nil	6	6	
	Katwa ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kalna ...	Nil	5	5	
7	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	{ 5½ 6½(b) }	{ 5½ 6½(b) }	Weather occasionally cloudy. Cattle-disease prevails in the district. The attendance on test work at Baswa Parulia road is 72 on the 19th instant. Fodder is sufficient, but water is not so everywhere.
	Rampurhat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
8	BANKURA ...	Nil	6	6	Weather cloudy. Cattle-disease continues in Vishnupur police-station. Fodder is sufficient, but water is becoming scanty in large areas.
	Vishnupur ...	Nil	6	6	
9	MIDNAPORE ...	Nil	6½	6	Weather slightly cloudy. Prospects of tobacco and mango crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Contai ...	Nil	7½	7½	
	Tamluk ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Ghatal ...	Nil	6½	5½	
	Jhargram ...	Nil	6	5½	
10	HOOGHLY ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of potatoes is going on. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	Nil	5½	5	
	Arambagh ...	Nil	5½	6	
11	HOWRAH ...	Nil	5½	5½	Harvesting of sugarcane is going on. Rain is wanted for <i>rabi</i> crops.
	Uluberia ...	Nil	5½	5½	
12	RAJSHAHI ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is going on. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	(RAMPUR-BOALIA).				
	Naogaon ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Nator ...	Nil	5½	5½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	Nil	5	5	Weather seasonable. Effects of weather on agricultural operations are fair. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon ...	Nil	6½	6	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
14	JALPAIGURI ...	Nil	5½	5	Effects of weather are favourable on agricultural operations. Condition and prospects of standing crops are fair. No damage is reported.
	Alipur ...	Nil	6	5	
15	DARJEELING ...	0·30	4	4	Potatoes and peas are progressing and <i>bhutla</i> (maize) is being sown. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	1·05	5	5	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	5	5	
	Kalimpong ...	0·44	5½	5½	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	RANGPUR ...	Nil	4½	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Sadullapur.
	Nilphamari ...	Nil	5	5	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	4½	4½	
	Gaibandha ...	Nil	4½	4½	
17	BOGRA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are fair.
18	PABNA ...	Nil	5	5	Prospects of crops are fair. Fodder and water are adequate.
	Sirajganj ...	Nil	5	5	
19	MALDA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops is fair. Cultivation of <i>boro</i> paddy continues: 1,908 persons worked on the test works on the 20th instant. No want of fodder and water.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Preparation of lands for autumn paddy and jute and gathering of mustard seeds continue. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather normal. Rainfall at North Sadar (Kapasia) nil. Fields are being prepared for autumn paddy and jute. Rain is needed for the growth of the standing crops prospects of which appear to be poor due to drought. Cattle-disease is still reported from Munshiganj. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	Nil	5	5	
	Narayanganj ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Munshiganj ...	Nil	5½	5½	
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	4½	4½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are available. Rice market is steady.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	5	5	
	Tangail ...	Nil	(n)	(n)	
	Netrakona ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kishorganj ...	Nil	4½	4½	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	Nil	5	5	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops still continues. Rain is badly wanted. Prospects of standing crops are not good. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Goalundo subdivision.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	Nil	5	5	
	Madaripur ...	Nil	6	6	
	Gopalganj (a) ...	Nil	5½	5½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Patuakhali ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	Nil	5½	5½	
25	CHITTAGONG ...	Nil	{ 6 6½ }	{ 6 6½ }	Prospects of standing <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt sells at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and at 12 seers at Cox's Bazar. Cattle-disease is reported from Patiya.
	Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	6	6	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	Nil	5½	5½	Effects of weather and prospects of standing crops are favourable.
	Brahmanbaria	Nil	4¾	4¾	
	Chandpur ...	Nil	6	6	
27	NOAKHALI ...	Nil	6	6	Weather fair. Condition of standing crops is not good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ...	Nil	6½	6½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Nil	{ 5½ 6½ (b) }	{ 5½ 6½ (b) }	Weather seasonable. <i>Rabi</i> crops are wanting rains.
29	TRIPURA STATE	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Cattle-disease is prevalent in Sabroom, Sonamura and Khowai. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cleansed cotton sells at Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 and jute at Rs. 5 to Rs. 8½ per maund.

* Burma rice.

(b) New.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is not shown here.

Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works on the river Burlaganga for the week ending 18th February 1928.

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		Commencement of—		Remarks.	
	Time.	Reading	Time.	Reading.	Ebb tide.	Flow tide.		
1928.							7 A.M.	5 P.M.
12th Feb. ...	16-35	4 0	10-45	2·5	16-40	10-55	3·4	3·9
13th „ ...	17-15	4·0	11-30	2·5	17-25	11-40	3·3	3·95
14th „ ...	...	...	12 5	2·3	...	12-17	3·4	3·45
15th „ ...	6-45	3·75	12-50	2·25	6-50	13-0	3·7	3 1
16th „ ...	7-30	3·7	13-35	2·2	7-38	13-45	3·6	3·0
17th „ ...	8-20	3·75	14-15	2 25	8-30	14-20	3·4	2·8
18th „ ...	9-10	3·8	15-5	2·3	9-20	15 20	3·3	2·75

B. M. on settling tank 39·49 O. M. S. L. Zero is at O. M. S. L.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous year.

Taken at high tide.			Taken at low tide.		
27th August	1906	... 70·5	23rd February	1907	... 51·06
5th September	1909	... 66·86	13th „	1908	... 51·06
10th August	1910	... 69·86	12th March	1912	... 51·06
1st „	1911	... 68·46	6th „	1914	... 50·60
13th „	1912	... 67·16	22nd February	1915	... 50·30
31st „	1915	... 69·7	15th „	1916	... 50·60
8th „	1916	... 68·1	3rd March	1917	... 51·0
12th „	1917	... 67·4	21st February	1918	... 51·40
13th „	1918	... 69·12	26th „	1919	... 50·4
2nd „	1919	... 66·8	18th „	1920	... 50·9
8th September	1920	... 66·9	19th „	1921	... 50·9
28th July	1921	... 68·4	8th March	1922	... 51·05
10th August	1922	... 68·00	11th „	1923	... 50·8
31st July	1923	... 66·15	16th February	1924	... 50·50
29th August	1924	... 68·82	5th March	1925	... 50·9
8th September	1925	... 68·82	9th February	1926	... 2 2
15th August	1926	... 19·6			

N.B. Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-work prior to 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926 = - 48·61 with reference to P. W. D. datum

Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-work since 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926 = 0·00 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

P. C. ROY, *Executive Engineer,*
Khulna Division.

KHULNA, the 24th February 1928.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

The following amendment made by the Corporation of Calcutta in Rule 7A of the rules prescribing qualifications for appointment as conservancy overseers under the Corporation (amended by notification No. 1873 M., dated the 12th September 1922, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th September 1922, Part I, page 1796), is hereby published for general information in compliance with the provisions of section 486 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 :—

For clause (a) of the existing rule 7 A., prescribing qualifications for employment as Conservancy Overseers, *substitute* the following :

“Candidates for employment as Conservancy Overseers in the districts must possess the following qualifications :—

“He must have passed the I. A. or I. Sc. Examination of the Calcutta University, or an examination equivalent thereto of some other recognised University, preference being given to candidates who have passed I. Sc. Examination or to those possessing qualifications prescribed by the Public Health Department, Bengal, for the training of Sanitary Inspectors.”

J. C. MUKERJEA, *Chief Executive Officer.*

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, the 24th February 1928.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HAJ COMMITTEE IN CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
Political.

CALCUTTA, THE 25TH FEBRUARY 1928.

RESOLUTION—No. 2840P.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Haj Committee in Calcutta, in place of the Committee constituted under resolution No. 2019P., dated the 7th February 1927, by the Government of Bengal, Political Department. In doing so, he desires to thank the former Committee for the services rendered by them :—

PRESIDENT :

- (1) The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta (*ex officio*).

MEMBERS :

- (2) The Port Health Officer, Calcutta (*ex officio*).
- (3) The Health Officer, Corporation of Calcutta.
- (4) Mr. Abdur Raheem, C.I.E.
- (5) Haji Kassim Salehji.
- (6) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ahsanullah.
- (7) Mr. Syed Erfan Ali, Bar.-at-Law.
- (8) Maulvi Mujibar Rahaman, B.L.
- (9) Maulvi Chowdhury Fariduddin Ahmed Siddike.
- (10) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Khondkar Hafizuddin.
- (11) Maulvi Syed Abdul Jabbar Chowdhury.
- (12) Maulvi Qazi Momtazuddin Ahmed.
- (13) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mazaharul Anwar Chaudhury.
- (14) Shah Sufi Maulana Abu Bukkar.
- (15) Mr. M. B. Mirza.
- (16) The Deputy Commissioner of Port Police, Calcutta, *Secretary*.
- (17) The Protector of Pilgrims.

The functions of the new Committee will be (a) to advise and to help in organising Haj Committees in the mufassal; (b) to visit *musafir-khanas*, railway stations and other places during the pilgrim season and to report on any defects in arrangements for pilgrims and suggest improvements therein and in the working of the Pilgrim Department; (c) to act as a bureau of information regarding the Haj Pilgrim traffic, to keep the mufassal committees informed of all matters concerning the Haj and to collect information from them regarding the number of pilgrims expected to travel and the approximate date of their embarkation; (d) to advise the mufassal Haj Committees and Sub-Committees on matters referred by them; (e) to raise and administer a fund for the welfare of pilgrims to the Haj generally and in particular to bear the cost of repatriating indigent pilgrims.

The Committee will continue for one year with effect from the 28th February 1928.

By order of the Governor in Council,

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1928.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Medical.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 961 Medl.—The 3rd March 1928.—Major J. C. De, M.B., I.M.S., Police Surgeon, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Professor of Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and Second Physician, College Hospital, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Sandes.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 963 Medl.—The 3rd March 1928.—Major H. G. Alexander, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., on return from leave, is appointed to act as Police Surgeon, Calcutta, *vice* Major J. C. De.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 965 Medl.—The 3rd March 1928.—Lieut.-Colonel, H. B. Steen, M.D., I.M.S., officiating Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospital, is appointed to act as Professor of Surgery, Medical College, and Surgeon to the College Hospital, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel, Sir F. P. Connor, Kt., D.S.O., going on leave.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 967 Medl.—The 3rd March 1928.—Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Harnett, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, is appointed to act as Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery of Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospital, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Steen.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 969 Medl.—The 3rd March 1928.—Major S. N. Mukherjee, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., officiating Civil Surgeon, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Calcutta, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Harnett.

Chittagong.
Calcutta.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 971 Medl.—The 3rd March 1928.—Major S. A. McSwiney, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Chittagong, *vice* Major S. N. Mukherjee, transferred.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 973 Medl.—The 3rd March 1928.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir F. P. Connor, Kt., D.S.O., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, is granted leave from the 29th February 1928 to the 15th December 1928, viz., leave on average pay for two months and twenty days under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules and leave on half average pay for the remaining period under rule 81 (d) of these rules.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 978 Medl.—The 5th March 1928.—Lieut.-Colonel A. D. Stewart, I.M.S., Professor of Hygiene, School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders as Principal, Medical College, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 980 Medl.—The 5th March 1928.—Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Sardes, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., I.M.S., is appointed to act until further orders as Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician, Medical College Hospital.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 982 Medl.—The 5th March 1928.—Lieut.-Colonel R. Knowles, I.M.S., Professor of Protozoology, School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Director of the School, in addition to his own duties.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 984 Medl.—The 5th March 1928.—Captain A. P. Lopez, I.M.D., is appointed until further orders to act as Civil Surgeon, Burdwan.

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.



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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Government of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 2347A.—*The 5th March 1928.*—A vacancy having occurred in the Bengal Legislative Council by reason of the seat held by Maulvi Muhammad Sadeque having been declared vacant under section 93 (2) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased, in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 26 of the Bengal Electoral Rules, to call upon the Noakhali East Muhammadan constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy by the 20th April 1928.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

No. 2341A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—No. 2133A.—*The 27th February 1928.*—Rai Sahib Anand Krishna Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripur, Faridpur, is appointed temporarily to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

No. 2135A.—*The 27th February 1928.*—Maulvi Abdul Majid (No. III), Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripur, Faridpur, is appointed temporarily to have charge of that subdivision.

No. 2182A.—The 29th February 1928.—Mr. A. S. Larkin, I.C.S., Additional District Magistrate, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector, Jessore.

**Dacca.
Jessore.**

No. 2185A.—The 29th February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. H. Hutchings, I.C.S., officiating Superintendent, Alipore Central Jail, to be Additional District Magistrate, Dacca, and to direct that he shall have, during the period he is so employed, all the powers of a District Magistrate under the said Code and under all other laws in force in that district.

**24-Parganas.
Dacca.**

No. 2282A.—The 1st March 1928.—Babu Narendra Nath Mukharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Dacca Division.

Dacca Divn.

CONFIRMATION.

GENERAL.—No. 2288A.—The 2nd March 1928.—Mr. Mahim Chandra Ghosh, I.C.S., officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department and Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—No. 2130A.—The 27th February 1928.—Mr. L. B. Burrows, Magistrate and Collector, Faridpur, is allowed leave on average pay for seven months and twenty-five days, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 5th March 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Faridpur.

No. 2180A.—The 29th February 1928.—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Mumin, Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave on average pay, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 15th March 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved, up to the 4th April 1928.

Jessore.

No. 2190A.—The 29th February 1928.—Mr. Satish Chandra Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave on average pay for one month, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 6th March 1928.

Hooghly.

No. 2196A.—The 29th February 1928.—Babu Gopendra Kumar Ghosh Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave on average pay for fifteen days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 3rd March 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mymensingh.

No. 2201A.—The 29th February 1928.—Maulvi Abul Kasem Wajih-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 17th January 1928, commuted furlough for three months on medical certificate, under article 325 of the Civil Service Regulations, and Government of India, Finance Department Resolution No. 2099 C.S.R., dated the 27th November 1920.

Calcutta.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2350A.—The 5th March 1928.—Whereas by notification No. 2347A., dated the 5th March 1928, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to call upon the Noakhali East Muhammadan constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council to elect a member to the said Council, in place of Maulvi Muhammad Sadeque;

Now, therefore, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a) and (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Bengal Electoral Rules, and in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of that rule, to prescribe the 15th March 1928 as the date for the nomination of candidates and for the delivery of nomination papers to the Returning Officer and the 16th March 1928 as the date on which the scrutiny of nominations shall be held.

No. 2352A.—The 5th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Bengal Electoral Rules and regulation XXV of the Bengal Electoral Regulations, the Governor in Council hereby appoints the 3rd April 1928 as the date and 10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M. as the hours for the recording of votes in the bye-election for the Noakhali East Muhammadan constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

No. 1175Pl.—The 29th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Cattle-trespass (Amendment) Act, 1921 (XVII of 1921), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st April 1928, sections 2 and 3 of the said Act shall come into force in the whole of the province of Bengal, except any area in which the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871) is not in force.

No. 1234Pl.—The 2nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (Act VI of 1924), the Governor in Council hereby directs that every registered member of "the Sashai-Sultanpur gang" ordinarily residing in the jurisdictions of police-stations Brahmanberia and Sarail in the district of Tippera and Bhairab in the district of Mymensingh, which has been declared by notification No. 6969G.J., dated the 14th November 1927, to be a criminal tribe by the Government of Assam shall, in the prescribed manner, report himself at fixed intervals and notify his place of residence, any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

Tippera.
Mymensingh.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2342A.

POWERS.

No. 2178A.—The 29th February 1928.—Babu Sushil Chandra Datta, Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Faridpur, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Faridpur.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 1974J.—The 28th February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Pran Krishna Pal the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the 9th March 1928;

24-Parganas.

- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Budge-Budge bench in the said district.

No. 2005J.—The 29th February 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Mr. Edwin John Cargin the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Howrah, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and

Howrah.

- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Howrah independent bench in the said district.

No. 2040J.—The 2nd March 1928.—Babu Prasad Chandra Banarji is appointed to act as a munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Subodh Chandra Datta, or until further orders.

Chittagong.

LEAVE.

No. 1984J.—The 28th February 1928.—Mr. Kumud Nath Ray, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, is allowed leave on average pay on medical certificate up to the 7th March 1928, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 1st February 1928.

No. 1999J.—The 29th February 1928.—In supersession of the orders of the 21st January 1928, Maulvi Anis-uz-Zaman Khan, Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is allowed leave on average pay on medical certificate for six months from the 4th January 1928, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules.

Calcutta.

POWERS.

No. 2001J.—The 29th February 1928.—Babu Charu Chandra Basu, No. II, munsif of Jessore (Sadar), is vested with powers to exercise final jurisdiction in the trial of suits for the recovery of rent under section 153(b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.

Jessore.

M. C. GHOSH,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 206 M.—The 24th January 1928.—The following proposed plan for lighting a

24-Parganas.

24-Parganas, with electricity, which has been submitted by the Commissioners of that municipality to the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) for sanction under section 308 read with section 319 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of person likely to be affected thereby.

2. The proposed plan will be taken into consideration on the 2nd April 1928, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered:—

Electric Lighting Plan.

1. The portion of the municipality which it is proposed to light with electricity is defined below:—

North—The present southern boundary of the Corporation of Calcutta forming the southern boundary of the property of the Port Commissioners and Tollygunj Circular Road of the Corporation of Calcutta.

East—Tolly's Nullah.

South—Old Tollygunj Road, 2nd section, Shirity Road and Brahmosamaj Road.

West—Brahmosamaj Road, Garagacha Road, Kajipara Road, Bonomali Naskar Road, Pathakpara Road, and Sagar Manua Road.

2. Two hundred and twelve electric lamps will be installed as detailed in the accompanying statement. The Commissioners have decided to enter into an agreement with the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for installation of these lamps and for their maintenance at the annual rates of Rs. 40-2-8 for 60 watt. lamps and Rs. 25-2-8 for 30 watt. lamps burning for 4,000 hours and Rs. 31-4-2 for 60 watt. lamps and Rs. 20-11-5 for 30 watt. lamps burning 2,500 hours. The total cost of the whole scheme is estimated at Rs. 5,175-4-1. The Commissioners propose to impose a lighting rate of 2 per cent. on annual value of holdings situated within 825 feet from centre on either side of the roads and lanes proposed for lighting at present, and later on taking up other roads and lanes and imposing light tax within the area defined above. The income to be derived from light tax as at present estimated is Rs. 6,388-15 per year against an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,175-4-1 as noted above.

Statement showing the number of lights to be lighted in each road and lane of the portion of the South Suburban Municipality proposed for lighting with electricity.

ETALGHATA WARD.

			60 watt.	30 watt.
1.	Old Tollygunj Road, first section	...	9	22
2.	Tarpanghat Road	...	...	4
3.	Tarpanghat Cremation ground	...	1	1
4.	Shirity Cremation ground	...	1	1
5.	Chanditala Road	...	...	10
6.	Rai A. C. Roy Bahadur Road	...	7	15
7.	Hon'ble S. N. Roy Road	...	...	21

SHAHAPORE WARD.

8.	Rai A. C. Roy Bahadur Road	...	5	25
9.	Booroshibhata Main Road	...	...	15
10.	Hon'ble S. N. Roy Road	...	4	4
11.	Rai Bahadur Lane	...	3	6

BEHALA WARD.

12.	Diamond Harbour Road	...	19	...
13.	Brahmosamaj Road	...	...	8
14.	Behala Bazar Road	10
15.	Bonomali Nascar Road	15
16.	Pathakpara Road	6

Total	...	49	163
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ABSTRACT.

				Nos.
60 watt. lamps burning 4,000 hours	24
30 " " 4,000 "	12
60 " " 2,500 "	25
30 " " 2,500 "	151
Total	...	...	...	212

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 680M.—The 28th February 1928.—The Commissioners of the Jhalakati Municipality in the district of Bakarganj having recommended at a meeting held on the 10th August 1927 that the mill area of the "Eastern Rice Mills & Co., Ltd." consisting of settlement plots Nos. 1 to 10 and 15 in mauza Char-Kifaitnagar (revenue survey No. 2435) and settlement plots Nos. 400, 401, 408, 309, 350, 349, 348, 347, 346, 345, 343, 344 and 406 in mauza Kifaitnagar (revenue survey No. 2408), which is contiguous to the municipality and the boundaries of which are hereinafter described, should be included within its boundaries, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of section 9 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), to declare their intention to give effect to the said recommendation. The area is bounded on the—

North—Jhalakati-Gabkhan road.

East—The homestead land of Tukkuni noti and the prolongation of a line through the paddy field extending up to Jhalakati river.

South—The Jhalakati river.

West—A line from Gabkhan road running just by the west of the existing *halat* (settlement plot No. 406 of mauza Kifaitnagar, revenue survey No. 2408) and extending up to the Gazalia river, commonly known as Jhalakati river.

2. The boundaries of the Jhalakati Municipality after the inclusion of the said area will be as follows:—

North—The southern boundary of the village Bikna and the northern boundary of Umeshgunge extending up to Kazim Howladar and Sonatan Rishi's *bari*, intervening Jhalakati khal.

East—The Gurudham khal.

South—Jhalakati river.

West—The homestead land of Sonatan Rishi and the prolongation of a line from Gabkhan road running just by the west of existing *halat* (settlement plot No. 406 of mauza Kifaitnagar, revenue survey No. 2408) and extending up to the Gazalia river, commonly known as Jhalakati river intervening Gabkhan khal.

3. Any rate-payer of the said municipality or any inhabitant of the said local area who objects to the inclusion of the said local area within the said municipality should submit his objection in writing through the District Magistrate to the undersigned before the 30th April 1928.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 697M.—The 29th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 510 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to declare their intention to extend to the municipality of Howrah the following provisions of the said Act, subject to the modifications and restrictions therein, which are shown, as far as possible, in antique type:—

Section 10. (1) The **Municipal Commissioners** shall, at their first meeting in each year, elect two of their number to be **President** and **Deputy President**, respectively, to preside at every meeting of the Commissioners, until the first meeting in the next following year.

(2) If any vacancy occurs in the office of **President** or **Deputy President**, the **Commissioners at a meeting** shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy, and the **President** or **Deputy President** so appointed shall continue in office so long only as the person in whose place he is appointed would have been entitled to continue in office.

Section 12. (1) The **Municipal Commissioners** may, by a resolution passed at a **meeting specially convened for the purpose**, delegate to the Executive Officer any of the **Commissioners' powers, duties or functions under the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, as in force in the municipality of Howrah** or under any rule or by-law made thereunder.

(2) The Executive Officer may, by a general or special order in writing, re-delegate to any municipal officer any of the powers, duties or functions which have been delegated to him by the **Commissioners** under sub-section (1).

(3) The Executive Officer may, by a general or special order in writing, delegate to any municipal officer any of the powers, duties or functions conferred or imposed upon or vested in him under the **Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, as in force in the municipality of Howrah** or under any rule or by-law made thereunder:

Provided that when, by any order made under this sub-section, any power to enter premises between sunset and sunrise is delegated to any municipal officer, the name of such officer, as well as his official designation, shall be specified in the order.

(4) The exercise or discharge by the Executive Officer of any powers, duties or functions delegated to him under sub-section (1) shall be subject to such conditions and limitations (if any) as may be prescribed in the said order, and also to control and revision by the **Commissioners at a meeting**, and the exercise or discharge by any municipal officer of any powers, duties or functions delegated to him under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) shall be subject to such conditions and limitations (if any) as may be prescribed in the said order and also to control and revision by the Executive Officer :

Provided that, if, in delegating any of their powers, duties or functions to the Executive Officer under sub-section (1) the **Commissioners at a meeting** direct that the action of that officer shall be final, then the exercise or discharge by him of the power, duty or function so delegated shall not be subject to control or revision by the **Commissioners**.

Section 13. The exercise or performance by any municipal officer of any power conferred or duty imposed by or under the **Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, as in force in the municipality of Howrah**, which will involve expenditure, shall be subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (a) such expenditure, so far as it is to be incurred in the year in which such power is exercised or duty performed, shall be provided for under a current budget grant, and,
- (b) if the exercise of such power or the performance of such duty involves or is likely to involve expenditure for any period or at any time after the close of the said year, liability for such expenditure shall not be incurred, without the sanction of the **Commissioners** :

Provided that clause (b) shall not apply where the proposed expenditure is covered by a current budget grant and is such that it can be discontinued in the next year's budget.

Section 51. (1) The **Municipal Commissioners** shall, in the manner specified in sub-section (2), appoint a proper person, for such periods as they think fit, to be Executive Officer and shall fix the monthly salary and allowances to be paid to the person so appointed :

Provided that the salary, allowances and conditions of service of the Executive Officer and any action taken by the **Municipal Commissioners** with a view to the termination of his appointment shall be subject to the approval of the local Government.

(2) For the purpose of appointing an Executive Officer the **Commissioners** shall, at a meeting to be specially convened for the purpose, select six candidates for submission of their names to the Government, and the **Commissioners** shall appoint that person to be an Executive Officer who has been approved by the Government out of the six candidates :

Provided that if none of the six candidates is approved by the Government the **Commissioners** shall submit the names of six other candidates for such approval by the Government and that this procedure shall continue until the final approval of a candidate by the Government.

Section 52. The Executive Officer shall be the principal Executive Officer of the **Municipality** and all other officers and servants of the **Municipality** shall be subordinate to him. He shall have the same right of being present at any meeting of the **Commissioners** or of any Committee or Special Committee and of taking part in the discussions thereat as if he were a **Municipal Commissioner** or a member of such Committee, and with the consent of the President of the meeting, he may at any time make a statement or explanation of facts, but he shall not vote upon or make any proposition at such meeting.

Section 53. (1) No person shall be eligible for employment as a municipal officer or servant if he has, directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner or employer or employee, any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of, the **Commissioners**.

(2) Every person applying for employment as a municipal officer or servant shall, if he is related by a blood relationship to, or is closely connected by marriage with, any **Commissioner** or any statutory officer of the **Municipality**, notify in writing to the Executive Officer such relationship or connection, and if he fails to do so before he is appointed, his appointment to such post may at any time, on the discovery of such relationship or connection, be terminated.

(3) If any municipal officer or servant acquires, directly or indirectly as aforesaid, any share or interest as aforesaid, otherwise than as such officer or servant, he shall cease to be a municipal officer or servant, and his office shall become vacant.

(4) Nothing in the foregoing sub-sections shall apply to any such share or interest as, under section 57 of the **Bengal Municipal Act, 1884**, it is permissible for a **Commissioner** to have without being thereby disqualified for being a **Commissioner**.

Section 54. (1) No person shall be eligible for any office mentioned or referred to in section 51 of the **Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, as in force in the municipality of Howrah** if he is seriously indebted to any person.

(2) If any person holding any of the said offices becomes so indebted, the **Commissioners at a meeting** may, subject to the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 51 of the **Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, as in force in the municipality of Howrah**, declare his office to be vacant.

Section 55. When a servant of the Government is appointed to be a municipal officer or servant, the **Commissioners** shall pay, out of his salary, any contribution which may for the time being be levied by the Government in respect of his pension or leave allowances.

Section 62. (1) The **President**, or, in his absence, the Deputy **President**, shall preside at every meeting of the **Commissioners** and shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

(2) In the absence of the **President** and the Deputy **President**, the **Commissioners** present at any meeting shall choose one of their number to preside, who shall in case of equality of votes have a second or casting vote.

(3) The President of any meeting at which a quorum of the **Commissioners** is present may, with the consent of a majority of the members present, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place.

Section 83. (1) Subject to the provisions of sections 64, 65, 66 of the **Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, and the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914**, no payment shall be made by the **Bank or Banks selected under section 83 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884**, out of the Municipal Fund except upon a cheque signed—

(a) by any **two** of the following persons, namely :—

- (i) the Executive Officer,
- (ii) the Secretary,
- (iii) the Chief Accountant, or,

(b) in the event of the illness or absence from **Howrah** of any **two** of the persons mentioned in clause (a), by the remaining one of such persons and any other person appointed in that behalf by the Executive Officer, or,

(c) in the event of the illness or absence from **Howrah** of all the persons mentioned in clause (a), by any two other persons appointed in that behalf by the Executive Officer and approved by the **Commissioners at a meeting**.

(2) Except in the case of salaries up to three hundred rupees, which may be paid in cash, payment of any sum due by the **Municipality** exceeding one hundred rupees in amount shall be made by means of a cheque signed as provided in sub-section (1) and not in any other way.

(3) Payment of any sum due by the **Municipality** not exceeding one hundred rupees in amount may be made in cash, cheque signed as prescribed in sub-section (1) being drawn from time to time to cover such payments.

Section 93. The Executive Officer shall, **not later than the month** of February, cause to be prepared and lay before the **Commissioners at a meeting to be specially convened for the purpose**, in such form as the **Commissioners** may from time to time approve,—

- (a) an estimate of the expenditure which should, in his opinion, be incurred by the **Commissioners** in the next ensuing year,
- (b) an estimate of receipts from all sources during the said year,
- (c) an estimate of all balances, if any, which will be available for re-appropriation or expenditure at the commencement of the said year, and
- (d) a statement of proposals as to the **increase in the percentage** of taxation which it will, in his opinion, be necessary or expedient to **make** in the said year.

II. Notifications Nos. 631T.—M. and 4382L.S.—G., dated the 13th October 1919, and 29th September 1921, respectively, are hereby cancelled.

III. Any objection to such extension on the part of the **Commissioners of the municipality of Howrah** or any inhabitant thereof should be submitted in writing through the District Magistrate, Howrah, to the undersigned before the 15th April 1928.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 714M.—The 2nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to prescribe, with effect from the 1st April 1928, the following scale of fines for every head of cattle impounded under sections 10 and 11 of the said Act, namely :

Elephant	...	...	...	Three rupees,
Camel or buffalo	...	...	...	Twelve annas.
Horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	...	...	...	Six annas.
Calf, ass or pig	...	...	...	Three annas.
Ram, ewe, sheep, goat or kid	...	...	...	One anna and six pies.

2. This does not apply to the Serampore Municipality in the district of Hooghly.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 715M.—The 2nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to prescribe the following scale of fines for every head of cattle impounded under sections 10 and 11 of the said Act, within the area of the Serampore Municipality in the district of Hooghly, namely :

Elephant	...	...	...	Four rupees.
Camel or buffalo	...	...	...	One rupee.
Horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	...	...	...	Eight annas.
Calf, ass or pig	...	...	...	Four annas.
Ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	...	...	...	Two annas.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 723L.S.-G.—The 2nd March 1928.—The following draft of amendments which in exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) propose to make in the rules published with notification, dated the 15th December 1885, as subsequently amended, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 23rd April 1928, and any objection or suggestion with regard thereto, which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date, will be duly considered :—

Draft amendments.

I. In rule 21 *delete* the note after clause (2) and *add* the following at the end of the rule :—

NOTE—This rule does not apply to union board areas where the franchise is governed by section 9 (1) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, as amended by section 2 (1) of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919.

II. At the end of rule 27 *add* the following :—

NOTE—This rule does not apply to union board areas where the franchise is governed by section 9 (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, as amended by section 2 (1) of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919.

III. In rule 34A *for* the words “after the second hour mentioned in the last preceding rule”, *substitute* the words “the hours between which the election will be held shall be stated in the notification published under the last preceding rule and at the end of that time.”

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 731 L.S.-G.—The 2nd March 1928.—The following draft of amendments which, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) and by clause (1) of sub-section (2) of section 101 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) propose to make in the rules published under notification No. 1998 L.S.-G., dated the 3rd July, 1920, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st May 1928, and any objections or suggestions received by the undersigned through the District Magistrates before that date will be duly considered :—

Draft amendments.

(1) To the said rules the following shall be *added*, namely :—

“WARRANT FOR THE DISTRAINT AND SALE OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY OF DEFAULTER.

28. The warrant issued by the President or Vice-President of the union board under section 41 of the Act and by the District Magistrate under section 43 of that Act for the distraint and sale of moveable property belonging to the defaulter and lying within or outside the jurisdiction of the union board, shall be in Forms Nos. 3 and 4, respectively. When applying for the issue of the warrant under section 43 the union board shall forward a copy of Form No. 4 to the District Magistrate duly filled in.”

(2) To the said rules the following forms shall be *added*, namely :—

“Form No. 3.

WARRANT TO REALISE UNION RATE BY DISTRESS AND SALE UNDER SECTION 41 OF THE BENGAL VILLAGE SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT, 1919.

On behalf of the _____ union board. Whereas the several persons named in the list at foot hereof have made default in payment to the said union board of the sums in the said list set opposite to their names, you _____ are hereby authorized and required to levy by distress and sale of a sufficient portion of the moveable property of the said defaulters the said several sums set opposite to their respective names, together with additional sums by way of penalty, respectively equal to half of the sums set forth

Dated _____ day of _____ 13 B.S.

(Sd.) X. Y.,
President or Vice-President.

Name and description.	Amount	When due.	Penalty.
A B ..	... M	1 Bysack	Q
C D ...	... N	1 do.	R

Form No. 4.

WARRANT TO REALISE UNION RATE BY DISTRESS AND SALE UNDER SECTION 43 OF THE BENGAL VILLAGE SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT, 1919.

To
THE

WHEREAS _____, of village _____, at present at _____ police-station, district _____ was assessed at _____ by the _____ union board, _____ police-station, in this district for the _____ quarter of _____ B. S. and whereas the said _____ has not yet paid the same or any part thereof to the union board and the union board is unable to recover the amount due for the said union rate and the penalty thereon under section 42 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, and has applied to me for the realization of the demand under section 43 of the said Act, and whereas it has been made to appear to me that the aforesaid defaulter has moveable property or effects in village _____, thana _____, district _____

This is to authorise you to make distress by seizure of any moveable property or effects belonging to the said _____ which may be found within village _____, thana _____ and if within (*period to be specified*) next after such distress the amount due noted and specified below shall not be paid, to sell the moveable property distrained or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the arrear rate and penalty, returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Union rate
Penalty
Total

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court, this _____ day of _____ 19 .

President or Vice-President.

District Magistrate.”

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 737M.—The 2nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Kharar Municipality in the district of Midnapore :—

Babu Abala Kanta Chowdhuri.

Babu Gour Mohan Das Poddar.

„ Nobe Krishna Mukerjee „ Kali Das Burdhan.

Babu Haripada Ghose.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 739M.—The 2nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 (b) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Bhatpara Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, made at a meeting, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) sanction the levy by the Commissioners of the said municipality of a fee on the registration of carts under section 142 of the Act within the area added to the municipality by notification No. 3242M., dated the 8th July 1924.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 740M.—The 2nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 (a) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Bhatpara Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, made at a meeting, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) sanction the levy, by the Commissioners of the said municipality, of a tax, under section 131 of the Act, on carriages, horses and other animals within the area added to the municipality by notification No. 3242M., dated the 8th July 1924.

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 566P.H.—The 1st March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to confirm the additional by-laws framed by the Commissioners of the Comilla Municipality, in the district of Tippera, and published for information with notification No. 2664P. H., dated the 26th November 1927.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 568P. H.—The 2nd March 1928.—Rai Sahib Surendra Narayan Ray, Assistant Engineer, Public Health Department, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, with effect from the 11th April 1928, under Fundamental Rule 81 (b) (ii).

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 572P.H.—The 2nd March 1928.—Dr. R. C. Ray, L.M.S. (Cal.), D.P.H. (Lon.), is confirmed in his appointment as an Assistant Director of Public Health, Bengal, with effect from the 19th March 1924.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 573P.H.—The 2nd March 1928.—Dr. G. L. Batra, M.B., Ch.B., (Edin.), D.P.H. (Durham), is confirmed in his appointment as an Assistant Director of Public Health, Bengal with effect from the 24th March 1924.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 574P.H.—The 2nd March 1928.—Dr. S. N. Mitra, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Manch.), is confirmed in his appointment as an Assistant Director of Public Health, Bengal, with effect from the 1st September 1925.

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal.

No. 3532, dated Calcutta, the 1st March 1928.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. Narayan Chandra Mitra, Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted leave on average pay for two months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date he is relieved of his duties.

G. TATE, MAJOR-GENL., I.M.S.,

Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 801Edn.—The 29th February 1928.—Khan Sahib Maulvi Khabiruddin Ahmad, officiating Second Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, was on leave on half average pay for six weeks, under rule 81 (d) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Dacca.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 813Edn.—The 29th February 1928.—Babu Sasanka Sekhar Bhattacharji, head master, Jamalpur Government High School, was on leave for twelve days, viz., leave on average pay for three days under rules 81 (b) (ii) and 82 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, and leave on half average pay for the remaining period under rule 81 (d) of those rules, with effect from the 9th January 1928.

Mymensingh.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 815Edn.—The 29th February 1928.—Babu Kalidas Banarji, late head master, Taki Government High School, was on extraordinary leave without leave salary for the period from the 2nd October to the 27th November 1927, under rule 85 (a) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

24-Parganas.

No. 832Edn.—The 2nd March 1928.—Miss F. Wears Taylor, Preparatory School Mistress, Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong, is allowed leave on half average pay for seven months and twenty-five days, under rule 81 (d) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 5th April 1928, or any subsequent date on which she avails herself of it.

Darjeeling.

No. 833Edn.—The 2nd March 1928.—Mrs. E. Baillie is appointed temporarily to act as Preparatory School Mistress, Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong, with effect from the 5th April 1928, or any subsequent date on which she joins the appointment during the absence, on leave, of Miss F. Wears Taylor, or until further orders.

Darjeeling.

No. 836Edn.—The 2nd March 1928.—Miss O. L. G. Jackson, Preparatory School Mistress, Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, is allowed leave on half average pay, under rule 81 (d) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 5th April 1928, or any subsequent date on which she avails herself of it, in combination with the winter vacation of the school for the year 1928-29.

Darjeeling.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 841Edn.—The 2nd March 1928.—Babu Durga Mohan Das, head master, Chittagong Collegiate School, is appointed to act, until further orders, as head master, Pirojpur Government High School, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Kiran Sasi Datta, appointed to act as head master, Howrah Zilla School. This cancels notification No. 765Edn., dated 27th February 1928.

**Chittagong.
Bakarganj.**

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 844Edn.—The 2nd March 1928.—Miss G. M. Wright, Principal, Bethune College, Calcutta, is allowed leave on half average pay for eleven months and twenty-four days, under rule 81 (d) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 7th March 1928, or any subsequent date on which she is relieved.

Calcutta.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 850Edn.—The 3rd March 1928.—Babu Sudhangsu Mohan Mitra, assistant head master, Barisal Zilla School, acted in the Bengal Educational Service as head master of the school for the period from the 18th January to the 11th February 1928 (both days inclusive), *vice* Babu Benay Bhushan Sarkar, on deputation.

Bakarganj.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 851Edn.—The 3rd March 1928.—Babu Dwijendra Mohan Sen Gupta, assistant head master, Jalpaiguri Zilla School, is appointed to act in the Bengal Educational Service as head master, Barisal Zilla School, with effect from the 12th February 1928, or any subsequent date on which he joined the appointment, *vice* Babu Benay Bhushan Sarkar, on deputation, or until further orders.

**Jalpaiguri.
Bakarganj.**

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 860Edn.—The 3rd March 1928.—Mr. E. F. Oaten, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is allowed leave for thirteen months, with effect from the 7th March 1928, viz., leave on average pay for eight months under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, and leave on half average pay for five months under rule 81 (d) of those rules.

J. H. LINDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REGISTRATION.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 246Regn.—The 29th February 1928.—In pursuance of section 7 (1) of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (Act XVI of 1908), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to sanction, with effect from the 15th March 1928, the removal of the head-quarters of the office of the Sub-Registrar of Ghior, in the district of Dacca, from Ghior to Barangail in the same district. The said office after removal shall be styled the office of the Sub-Registrar of Barangail.

Dacca.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 252Regn.—The 2nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Hafiz Muhammad Akbar to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Ballyganj in the district of the 24-Parganas.

24-Parganas.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 253Regn.—The 2nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Hafiz Muhammad Akbar to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Ballyganj, in the district of the 24-Parganas.

24-Parganas.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 258Regn.—The 2nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Hanif to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-stations of Diamond Harbour, Magrahat, Falta, Kulpi, Kakdwip, Sagore and Mathurapore, in the district of the 24-Parganas.

24-Parganas.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 259Regn.—The 2nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Hanif to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-stations of Diamond Harbour, Magrahat, Falta, Kulpi, Kakdwip, Sagore and Mathurapore, in the district of the 24-Parganas.

24-Parganas.

J. H. LINDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

BENGAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

No. 8B.—The 21st February 1928.—Babu Jogendra Mohan Dutta, head master, Bogra Zilla School, in the Bengal Educational Service, is granted, in terms of rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, leave on average pay on medical certificate for two months, with effect from the 3rd January 1928.

Bogra.

2. He is permitted to prefix to his leave the last Christmas and the New Year's Day holidays.

No. 9B.—The 22nd February 1928.—Babu Sanjib Chandra Bose, Subdivisional Inspector of Schools, Ghatal, Midnapore, officiating District Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, is declared, in terms of rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, to have been on leave on average pay for six days from the 8th to the 13th February 1928.

No. 10B.—The 22nd February 1928.—Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf, head master, Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah, in the Bengal Educational Service, is declared, in terms of rules 81 (b) (ii) and 82 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, to have been on leave on average pay for the 3rd and 4th January 1928.

He was permitted to prefix to his leave the gazetted holidays on 1st and 2nd January 1928.

No. 11B.—The 1st March 1928—Maulvi Mirza Abu Jaafar, officiating Second Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, in the Bengal Educational Service, is granted, in terms of rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, leave on average pay for three months, with effect from the 12th March 1928, or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

2. He is permitted to prefix to his leave Sunday, the 11th March 1928, if he proceeds on leave from 12th idem.

E. F. OATEN,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Orders by the Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

No. 126.—The 25th February 1928.—Maulvi Abdur Razzak, Sub-Registrar of Muksudpur in the district of Faridpur, is allowed leave on average pay for one month under rule 81(b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 37, dated the 24th January 1928.

No. 127.—The 27th February 1928.—Maulvi Shahabuddin Muhammad Mahmud, Sub-Registrar on leave, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Chagalnaiya in the district of Noakhali.

No. 128.—The 27th February 1928.—Maulvi Muhammad Qazimuddin, Sub-Registrar of Munshiganj in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be 2nd Joint Sub-Registrar of Munshiganj at Rajabari in the same district.

No. 129.—The 27th February 1928.—Maulvi Mir Mufazzal Hussain, 2nd Joint Sub-Registrar of Munshiganj at Rajabari in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Munshiganj in the same district.

No. 130.—The 27th February 1928.—Maulvi Muhammad Rafiuddin, Sub-Registrar of Atrai in the district of Rajshahi, under orders of transfer to Shahazadpur in the district of Pabna, is allowed leave on average pay for one month under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 7th February 1928.

No. 131.—The 27th February 1928.—Babu Uday Chandra Das, Sub-Registrar attached to Noakhali, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Bamni (Boserhat) in the same district, with effect from the 16th January 1928, till relieved by Babu Hari Mohan Basu, Sub-Registrar, or until further orders.

No. 132.—The 27th February 1928.—Babu Ahindra Nath Mukharji, probationary Sub-Registrar of Howrah, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Panskura in the district of Midnapore, with effect from the 15th February 1928, *vice* Babu Ananga Mohan Ray, Sub-Registrar, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 133.—The 28th February 1928.—Babu Jamini Mohan Chakrabatti, Sub-Registrar attached to Alipore in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to act until further orders as Sub-Registrar of Salkhya in the district of Jessore, with effect from the 22nd January 1928.

No. 134.—The 28th February 1928.—Maulvi Dilwar Hussain Ahmad, Sub-Registrar, on leave, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Nagarkanda in the district of Faridpur.

No. 135.—The 28th February 1928.—Maulvi Fazlul Karim (No. II), Sub-Registrar of Raipur in the district of Noakhali, is allowed leave on average pay for one day under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 651, dated the 17th November 1927.

No. 136.—The 28th February 1928.—Maulvi Ansaruddin, Sadar 2nd Joint Sub-Registrar of Mymensingh, is allowed leave on average pay for one month under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 87, dated the 6th February 1928.

No. 137.—The 28th February 1928.—Maulvi Ghulam Maqсад Khan, Joint Sub-Registrar of Serajganj at Gandhail in the district of Pabna, is allowed leave on average pay for three months under rule 82 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 701, dated the 3rd December 1927.

No. 138.—The 29th February 1928.—This department notification No. 113, dated the 22nd February 1928, appointing Maulvi Abdur Razzak, Sub-Registrar of Muksudpur in the district of Faridpur, on leave, to be the Sub-Registrar of Pangsa in the same district, is cancelled.

No. 139.—The 29th February 1928.—This department notification No. 114, dated the 22nd February 1928, appointing Babu Nikunja Behari Sen Gupta, Sub-Registrar of Radhaballav in the district of Bakarganj, to be the Sub-Registrar of Muksudpur in the district of Faridpur, is cancelled.

No. 140.—The 2nd March 1928.—Babu Phani Bhusan Ray, Sub-Registrar of Seharail in the district of Mymensingh, officiating at Joynagar, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Arambagh in the district of Hooghly.

This cancels this department notification No. 111, dated the 22nd February 1928, appointing him to be the Sub-Registrar of Kakadwip, in the district of the 24-Parganas.

J. N. RAY,

Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

AUDIT.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

The Fundamental and Subsidiary Rules (1st edition).

No. 1132F.—The 3rd March 1928.—The corrections have been authorised and are published for information :—

POLICE.

Page 233, Appendix No. 5.—Insert the following under this head :—

Circle Inspectors, Howrah and Golabari Circles ... 30

Date of effect—1st November 1925.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1185Com.—The 29th February 1928.—Mr W. Stather Hale, O.B.E., A.C.A., Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Bengal, is granted leave preparatory to retirement for six months, viz., leave on average pay for three months and five days and leave on half average pay for the remaining period under rule 86 of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 1st April 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1209Com.—The 29th February 1928.—Mr. J. Stocks, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal, is allowed leave on average pay for one month under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 9th December 1927.

No. 1223Com.—The 1st March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by the rule made by the Secretary of State for India in Council and published by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour notification No. S-420, dated the 7th January 1926, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Rules for the supply of Articles for the Public Service, appended to the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department, Resolution No. 5606 Com., dated the 20th August 1926, namely :—

(1) *Substitute* the following for the note to rule 7 :—

" NOTE — Payments for stores purchased under this rule in countries other than the United Kingdom should be made direct to the suppliers by the purchasing officers. In the case of stores purchased in the United Kingdom, payments should be made through the High Commissioner for India."

(2) *Delete* the last sentence of clause (i) of rule 8, namely, the words from " Lists of prices" to the end of the clause.

No. 1363 Com.—The 3rd March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of section 5 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. Moore to be an Inspector of Boilers within the Presidency of Bengal, with effect from the 20th February 1928.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL.

No. 954Com.—The 11th February 1928.—With reference to rule 7 of the rules issued by the Government of India with their Resolution No. 7552—7581-121, dated the 15th September 1913, for regulating the grant by Local Governments of licenses to prospect for minerals and the grant of mining leases in British India, it is hereby certified that Babu Budh Singh Bothra of Jiaganj, district Murshidabad, is approved by the Government of Bengal as a fit and proper person to whom such licenses or leases can be granted in the Presidency of Bengal.

2. Under rule 8 of the aforesaid rules this certificate will expire at midnight on the 31st of December 1928.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 18Marine.—The 27th February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 (1) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), as amended by Act VI of 1916, and in supersession of the previous orders on the subject (notification No. 41 Mne., dated the 17th March 1924), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following fees, in addition to the ordinary pilotage fees, shall be levied on vessels in respect of any

pilotage done at night, *i.e.*, between the hours of sunset and sunrise in any part of the Hooghly Pilotage waters where a vessel is permitted to be under weigh at night by the pilotage rules.—

			Rs.
(i) vessels of 3,000 tons gross and under	...	...	20
(ii) vessels of over 3 000 tons gross	...	...	35
(iii) vessels of over 5,000 tons gross	...	...	60

2. The above order comes into force from the 1st March 1928.

No. 19 Marine.—The 1st March 1928.—It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of section 15 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, as amended by the Calcutta Port (Amendment No. II) Act, 1926, Mr. T. W. Dowding, M.L.C., of the firm of Messrs Turner Morrison and Company has been elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to be a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. H. C. Edmondson, who has been granted permission to be absent from the Commissioners' meetings for eight months and fourteen days, with effect from the 24th February 1928.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Orders by the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

No. 51 Exc.—The 2nd March 1928.—Babu Kulada Prasad Neogi, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Dacca, is transferred to Chittagong, Cox's Bazar Range.

2. Babu Aswini Kumar Roy, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Chittagong, is transferred to Dacca.

S. K. RAHA,

Commissioner, Excise and Salt, Bengal (offg.).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3110 L.R.—The 29th February 1928.—Under the provisions of section 3 (17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), the under mentioned Settlement Kanungos are authorised to discharge in the district of the 24-Parganas the functions of a Revenue Officer under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of records-of-rights:—

24-Parganas.

Maulvi Tyebuddin Ahmed,

Babu Anukul Chandra Das.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

LAND ACQUISITION.

No. 3104 L.A.—The 29th February 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Pabna District Board for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of the Pangashi-Baghati diversion road in the village of Garudaha, pargana Barabazu, thana Sirajganj, district Pabna, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land consisting of the parts of the District Settlement plots Nos. 245, 244, 243, 242, 241, 240, 235, 212, 211, 210, 209, 208, 207, 1084, 177, 176, 175, 174, 173, 172, 171, 1098, 157, 156, 150, 147, 146, 64 and 377 and measuring, more or less, 0.65 of an acre is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Garudaha.

This notification is made, under the provision of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Sirajganj.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector.

No. 3189 L.A.—The 2nd March 1928.—The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the notification No. 11884 L.A., dated the 23rd July 1927, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at pages 1556-57, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0.6776 of an acre of land required by the District Board of Mymensingh for executing earth works on the approaches of Simaikhali bridge on the Mashakhali-Dutterbazar road, in the villages of Kanyamandal and Jatrashidhi, pargana Ran-Bhowal, zilla Mymensingh.

No. 3192 L.A.—The 2nd March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of the entire area notified for acquisition under declaration No. 10720 L.A., dated the 23rd November 1923, published at page 1808, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem and required by the Corporation of Calcutta for widening a portion of Nilmoney Mitter Street in front of premises Nos. 6 and 6-1 in the town of Calcutta.

No. 3228 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Brahmanbaria Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a Muhammadan burial ground at Bhadughar in the Brahmanbaria Municipality in the village of Bhadughar, pargana Sarail, zilla Tippera, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.347 of an acre bounded on the—

North—By Cadastral Survey plots Nos. 581, 583, 591 and part of 591,
East—By Cadastral Survey plots Nos. 591, 592 and the Railway line,
South—By Cadastral Survey plots Nos. 593 and parts of 592 and 582,
West—By Cadastral Survey plot No. 581,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Bhadughar.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Tippera.

No. 3231 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Tapasi assisted siding to the Banora Coal Company's Tapasi Colliery at mile 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ondal Loop, East Indian Railway, in the village of Tapasi, jurisdiction list No. 53, thana Jamuria, pargana Shergarh, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1.28 acres, being parts of the settlement plots Nos. 667, 613, 1114, 652, 1155, 1154, 651, 650 and 666, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Tapasi.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Superintendent, Way and Works, Asansol, East Indian Railway.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Burdwan.

No. 3234 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government partly at the public expense and partly at the expense of the Balia Girls' School authority for a public purpose, viz., for construction of Balia Girls' School in the village of Uttar Balia, pargana Gunanandi, zilla Tippera, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, '0641 of an acre comprising part of settlement plot No. 1763 and bounded on all sides by the remaining lands of plot No. 1763, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Uttar Balia.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Chandpur.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Tippera.

No. 3237 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Budge Budge Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for hackney-carriage stand, in the village of Nandanpur, jurisdiction list No. 22, thana Budge Budge, pargana Balia, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0'0689 of an acre bounded on the—

North—By the Municipal land and Municipal drain,

East—By the Municipal drain,

South—By the Budge Budge Trunk Road and Municipal drain,

West—By the Budge Budge Trunk Road and Municipal land,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Nandanpur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

The plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Chairman of the Budge Budge Municipality.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of the 24-Parganas.

No. 3240 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for opening out a drain at Malipanchghara Jolla in the village of Malipanchghara, pargana Poro, zilla Howrah, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose two pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, '42 of an acre bounded on the—

PLOT NO. 1 :

North—By Bipti Chamarin, Mahendra Nath Chatterji, Srimati Swaraswati Dasi, Bhupati Charan Nandi, J. S. Mull, Bindubasini Debi, Srimati Kumari Bewa and Haridas Mondal's land ;

East—By Municipal Kutcha drain ;

South—By lands of Bipti Chamarin, Mahendra Nath Chatterji, Srimati Swaraswati Dasi, J. S. Mull, Bhupati Charan Nandi, Srimati Bindubasini Debi, plot No. 2, Mahendra Nath Chatterji, Srimati Kumari Bewa and Haridas Mondal.

West—By Grand Trunk Road (North) ;

PLOT No. 2 :

North—By plot No. 1 ;*East*—By lands of Srimati Swaraswati Dasi, Kedarnath Mullik, Mahendra Nath Chatterji, Moti Chand and others and J. S. Mull ;*South*—By Municipal Kuteha drain ;*West*—By lands of Bhupati Charan Nundi, Moti Chand and others, Abhoy Charan Sarkar, Mahendra Nath Chatterji and Jagabandhu Kundu ;

are likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Malipunchghara.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Howrah.

No. 3243 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council

Khulna. that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the quarters of the head clerk of the Divisional Forest Officer, Sunderbans Division, Khulna, in the village of Tutpara, pargana Hogla, zilla Khulna, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 28 acre comprised in settlement plots Nos. 305, 306 and 307, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Tutpara.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Khulna.

No. 3246 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council

Calcutta. that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Corporation of Calcutta for a public purpose, viz., for improving the two corners at the north end of Chandra Kumar Roy Lane in ward No. XXXII of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose two pieces of land being portions of premises Nos. 3 and 8, Chandra Kumar Roy Lane, and altogether measuring, more or less, 0051 of an acre, bounded on the—

PLOT A :

North and East—By Chandra Kumar Roy Lane,*South and West*—By the remaining portion of premises No. 3, Chandra Kumar Roy Lane,

PLOT B :

North and East—By the remaining portion of premises No. 8, Chandra Kumar Roy Lane,*South and West*—By Chandra Kumar Roy Lane,

are likely to be required within the aforesaid ward No. XXXII of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Second Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Second Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

No. 3249 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening a portion of Baishnabpara lane in the village of Kashondea, pargana Poro, zilla Howrah, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0017 acre, bounded on the—

North, East and South—By Baishnabpara lane,

West—By dwelling house of Kalipado Adhikari and Atul Chandra Nandy,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Kashondea.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Howrah.

No. 3252 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for opening out a 12 feet road between Kasundia road and Tara Chand Poley Lane, in the village of Kashondea, pargana Poro, zilla Howrah, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 08 acre, bounded on the—

North—By Tara Chand Poley Lane with drain,

East—By land and tank of Snehalata Dassi, Nandarani Devi and land and tank of Purna Chandra Kundu,

South—By land of Rai Bhupendra Nath Mukherjee Bahadur,

West—By dwelling house of Rai Bhupendra Nath Mukherjee Bahadur and Kishori Mohan Santra, land and tank of Nandarani Devi, land and tank of Purna Chandra Kundu,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Kashondea.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Howrah.

No. 3270 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Feni Central Co-operative Sale and Supply Society, Limited, for the construction of the office building and godown of the society in the village of Rampur, jurisdiction list No. 53, thana Feni, pargana Bedrabad, zilla Noakhali, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 56 of an acre, comprising cadastral survey plots Nos 3428, 3427, 2804, 2800, 2803, 2802, 2801 is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Rampur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Noakhali.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Noakhali.

No. 3273 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Brahmanbaria Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening the road leading to the Hindu burning ghat at Medda in the Brahmanbaria Municipality, in the village of Merura (Medda), pargana Sarail, zilla Tippera, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.0353 acre, being parts of plots Nos. 1331 and 1332, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Merura (Medda).

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Tippera.

No. 3276 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the notification No. 18065 L.A., dated the 19th December 1927, published under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, at pages 2706-07, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of a piece of land measuring, more or less, one acre required for the Forest Beat Office at Inoni, police-station Teknaf, district Chittagong.

No. 3279 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of the district board road side lands measuring 1.88 acres, bounded as described below, in the villages of Saldanga, Randihi and Chaktetul, out of 433.80 acres declared for acquisition under declaration No. 8437 L.A., dated the 9th August 1926, published at page 1137, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, as amended by notification No. 9848 L.A., dated the 15th June 1927, published at pages 1318-19, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, and required for the Damodar Canal Project.

Boundaries.

North—District board road.

East and West—District board road side lands.

South—Acquired land of the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch).

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

ERRATUM.

No. 3255 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—In line 5 of the notification No. 15015 L.A., dated the 8th October 1927, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at page 2155, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 1.156 acres of land required by the Eastern Bengal Railway for construction of a bridge at mile 157/13J between Tograihat and Kurigram in the district of Rangpur, in connection with metre gauge alignment, for "Kandra and Belgachia" read "Protap" and "Joyhari."

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3222 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government partly at the public expense and partly at the expense of the Sadar Girls' High English School authorities, Barisal, for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of the

Sadar Girls' High English School at Barisal, in the village of Bagura-Alekanda, pargana Chandradwip, zilla Bakarganj, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·57 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By settlement plots Nos. 4734 and 4735 and already acquired land,

East—By settlement plots Nos. 4738, 4825 and 4699,

South—By settlement plots Nos. 4825 and 3753 (drain),

West—By already acquired land of Girls' School and settlement plot No. 3753 (drain),

is required within the aforesaid village of Bagura-Alekanda.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Bakarganj.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3225 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a bridge at mile 155/10 J between Rajarhat and Tograihat in connection with metre gauge alignment in the village of Makurtari, pargana Panga, zilla Rangpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1·894 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Eastern Bengal Railway,

East—By the lands of Madhu Das,

South—By the lands of Madhu Das, Andhari Baistami, Khaga Sing, Sanjia Dasi, Pacha Das, Dharani Das, Madhu Das, Dharani Das, khas lands of Panga zamindar and land of Mazarulla,

West—By the land of Mazarulla,

is required within the aforesaid village of Makurtari.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Rangpur.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3258 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for construction of a bridge at mile 157/13 J between Tograihat and Kurigram in connection with metre gauge alignment in the villages of Protap and Joyhari, parganas Panga and Basatti, zilla Rangpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1·156 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Eastern Bengal Railway,

East—By the lands of Gafuruddin Shaikh,

South—By the lands of Gafuruddin Shaikh, Khijir Mahmud, Jafar Mahmud, Daraj Shaikh, Safar Shaikh, Hafez Shaikh, Jamarddi Shaikh and Mokim Mahmud,

West—By the lands of Mokim Mahmud,

is required within the aforesaid villages of Protap and Joyhari.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Rangpur.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3261 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening Kalitola Lane and Dasani Bagan Lane and easing out the corner in the village of Salkea, pargana Paikan, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose 2 pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, '03 acre of standard measurement, bounded on the—

Howrah.

PLOT I :

North and West—By Kalitola Lane.
South—By Kalitola Lane and Kusum Bibi's land,
East—By lands of Dinobandhu Shaha,

PLOT II :

North—By Kalitola Lane and Dasani Bagan Lane with drain,
East—By Dasani Bagan Lane with drain,
South—By lands of Rajendra Nath Sadhukhan and Dinobandhu Shaha,
West—By Kalitola Lane with drain,

are required within the aforesaid village of Salkea.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Howrah.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3264 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for filling up insanitary pits and clearing jungles behind the station buildings at Madhyamgram, in the villages of Gochari, Chandipur and Chakraghata (jurisdiction list Nos. 135, 136 and 138, thana Baraset), pargana Anwarpur, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0'6887 acre, bounded on the—

24-Parganas.

North—By the land of Eastern Bengal Railway and Satish Chandra Paik,
East—By the land of Satish Chandra Paik and Lalitmohan Ghose,
South—By the land of Satish Chandra Paik and Lalitmohan Ghose and Eastern Bengal Railway,
West—By the land of Eastern Bengal Railway,

is required within the aforesaid villages of Gochari, Chandipur and Chakraghata.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Calcutta District, Eastern Bengal Railway.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3267 L.A.—The 3rd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for construction of a joint assisted siding to Messrs. Villiers & Co.'s Chak Karala, Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Co.'s

Burdwan.

Chak Daroola and Messrs. Martin & Co.'s Mandarbani Colliery, at mile 128½, Ondal-Sainthia Branch, East Indian Railway, in the villages of Chak Karala, Mahal, Danya and Mandarbani, pargana Shergarh, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring, more or less, 122 bighas 8 cottahs 7 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 40·47 acres, bounded on the west by the East Indian Railway's Ondal-Sainthia Railway line, and starting at mile 128, feet 612, and inches 4 of the aforesaid line of railway from a point which is 716' 10" to the north of the centre of a culvert of 1 x 6 0" arch on the above line, and running generally in a north-easterly direction and varying in width from 1 foot to 232 feet and passing through villages Chak Karala, Mahal, Danya and ending near Mandarbani Colliery and measuring about 167·35 chains in length, is required within the aforesaid villages of Chak Karala, Mahal, Danya and Mandarbani.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the District Engineer, Dhanbad, as well as in that of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3174L.1.—The 2nd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Howrah District Board for a public purpose, viz., for the approach road to the proposed bridge over the Mohishdhara khal in the village of Hatgachee, pargana Dharsha, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·65 of an acre, bounded on the—

North and South—By lands of Behari Lal Pal, Bapin Behari Pal, Kishori Mohan Pal and others,

East—By Mohishdhara khal,

West—By road to Hatgachee,

is required within the aforesaid village of Hatgachee.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Howrah.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3177L.4.—The 2nd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for opening out six feet nine inches drain between Kamini School lane and Benares road, in the village of Salkia, pargana Paikan, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·04 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Kamini School lane with drain and *barwari* land,

East—By lands of Bhola Nath Sett, Manmatha Nath Ghose and others and of Amrita Kundu,

South—By lands of Manmatha Nath Ghosh and others, Bhola Nath Sett, Municipal kutchra drain and land of Amrita Kundu.

West—By lands of Sibdas Sur and others, *barwari* land and land of Nafar Chandra Atta,

is required within the aforesaid village of Salkia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Howrah.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3180 L.A.—The 2nd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Murshidabad for a public purpose, viz., for the east approach of Kandi with the Chatina Kandi ferry in the village of Kandi Gopinathpur, pargana Gopinathpur, zilla Murshidabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·051 of an acre, bounded on the—

North and West—By the existing road leading to the river Kana Mour,

East—By the municipal road,

South—By the land of Kali Prasad Das *alias* Kali Koyal and portion of a thatched hut (a smithy) in occupation of Natabar Karinokar,

is required within the aforesaid village of Kandi Gopinathpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition officer of Kandi.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3183 L.A.—The 2nd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Burdwan for a public purpose, viz., for diversion of a portion of the Ronaldshay road from the Damudar ghat to the 3rd mile of the existing road at Palinpur in the village of Kamalpur, pargana Khandagosh, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 6·19 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Chhuttu Pasi, Basi Pal, Mukunda Ghosh, Bhut Nath Sana and others, Chandra Nath Pal, Neroda Dasi, Ahid Fakir, Bhut Nath Ghosh, Amullya Ghosh, Durlav Ghosh, Narayan Ghosh, Nibaran Dome, Chandra Ghosh, Pura Middya, Bilat Ali and Mr. N. C. Sircar,

East—By the land of the village cart track,

South—By the lands of Jotindra Nath Ghosh, Mukunda Ghosh, Bhupati Sana, Narayan Mondal, Nibaran Dome, Dharmadas Ghosh, Bhutnath Ghosh, Narayan Ghosh, Bholanath Ghosh, Neroda Dasi, Chandra Kanta Ghosh, Pura Middya, Haridas Ghosh, Bilat Ali and Lakhan Chandra Ghosh,

West—By the side land of Ronaldshay road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Kamalpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Burdwan, as well as in that of the District Board, Burdwan.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3186 L.A.—The 2nd March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Corporation of Calcutta for a public purpose, viz., for rounding off the corner at No. 2A, Cantopher Lane, in ward No. XX of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land being a portion of premises No. 2A, Cantopher Lane, and measuring, more or less, .0015 of an acre, bounded on the—

North and East—By Cantopher Lane,

South and West—By the remaining portion of premises No. 2A, Cantopher Lane,

is required within the aforesaid ward No. XX of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Second Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

ERRATUM.

No. 3101 L.A.—The 29th February 1928.—In line 8 of declaration No. 11770 L.A., dated the 13th November 1926, published at page 1757, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, in respect of the land required by the Corporation of Calcutta for a tube well at the junction of 40 feet projected road and Paddapukur East Lane, in the village of Kidderpore, pargana Magura, zilla 24-Parganas, read “0.0523 of an acre” for “0.0418 of an acre”.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3361 For.—The 5th March 1928.—Whereas by notification No. 588T.-R., dated the 23rd September 1925, issued under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and published at page 1641, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th October 1925, the Governor in Council was pleased to declare his proposal to constitute certain areas in the forest known as the Attiah Forest in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh as reserved forest, and appointed Forest settlement officers to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such areas or in or over any forest produce and to deal with the same, and

Whereas the Forest settlement officers have completed their record in respect of the areas comprised in the cadastral plots of manzas Tarafpur (jurisdiction list No. 185), Dauhatali (jurisdiction list No. 186), Amratiali (jurisdiction list No. 188), Hatibandha (jurisdiction list No. 84), Berbari (jurisdiction list No. 86), Jadabpur (jurisdiction list No. 98), Paharkanchanpur (jurisdiction list No. 99) and Nalua (jurisdiction list No. 114) in the aforesaid forest known as the Attiah Forest, as mentioned below, and the time for preferring appeal has expired, and all appeals have been disposed of, and

Whereas the events necessary in the case under section 19 of the aforesaid Act have occurred,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the areas comprised in the cadastral plots described below to be a reserved forest with effect from the 9th May 1928. The approximate total area is 3,059 acres :—

Schedule.

Name of manza.	District settlement plots.
Tarafpur, jurisdiction list No. 185, police-station Mirjapur.	1896, 3145, 3181, 3186, 3209, 3241, 3241/3587, 3257/3588, 3267, 3303, 3337, 3348, 3364, 3396, 3522, 3526, 3540.

Name of mauza.	District settlement plots.
Dauhatali, jurisdiction list No. 186, police-station Mirjapur.	881, 893, 896, 899, 905, 908, 1074, 1078, 1087, 1103, 1103/2550, 1103/2551, 1103/2552.
Amratail, jurisdiction list No. 188, police-station Mirjapur.	1, 1/923, 1/924, 43, 87, 87/925, 186, 186/926, 186/927, 186/928.
Hatibandha, jurisdiction list No. 84, police-station Basail.	182, 182/3818, 187, 187/3819, 2464, 2486/2765, 2651, 3040, 3061, 3065/3387, 3387/3820, 3387/3821, 3070, 3079, 3079/3812, 3079/3813, 3108, 3134, 3151, 3159, 3167, 3170, 3171, 3181, 3191, 3201, 3202, 3208, 3211, 3211/3809, 3211/3810, 3211/3811, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3272, 3276, 3280, 3283, 3284, 3288, 3307, 3312, 3317, 3342, 3352, 3354, 3356, 3501, 3513, 3537/3794, 3548, 3553, 3578, 3719, 3720, 3726, 3730/3765 3754, 3756, 3767/3802, 3767/3803.
Berbari, jurisdiction list No. 86, police-station Basail.	2115, 2130, 2140, 2156/2258, 2157, 2157/3000, 2157/ 3001, 2157/3002, 2164, 2167, 2171, 2173, 2174, 2137/ 2194.
Jadabpur, jurisdiction list No. 98, police-station Basail.	731, 740, 746, 748, 777 796, 802, 802/1032, 993, 999, 1021.
Paharkanchanpur, jurisdic- tion list No. 99, police- station Basail.	14, 17, 67, 80, 90/136 301, 304, 313, 314, 316, 321, 326, 326/333, 328, 330, 609, 633, 645, 663, 668, 687, 692, 695, 715, 729, 732, 734, 1007, 1018, 1027, 1030, 1033, 1036, 1039, 1046.
Nalua, jurisdiction list No. 114, police-station Basail.	1, 18, 20, 27, 47, 50, 87, 801, 806, 810, 815, 820/907, 821, 829, 829/1389, 834, 839, 849, 881.

A copy of the map showing the plots mentioned in the schedule may be seen in the office of the Collector of Mymensingh.

W. H. NELSON,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

ERRATUM.

No. 3107 For.—The 29th February 1928.—In rule 7 of the Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts Forest Transit Rules, 1927, published with Government notification No. 14225For., dated the 12th September 1927, for the words "Penalties. Section 43" read "Penalties. Section 42".

W. H. NELSON,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 15.—The 28th February 1928.—Mr. J. Mackie, Assistant Executive Engineer, is attached to the office of the Superintending Engineer, South Western Circle, until further orders.

W. H. NELSON,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 610L., dated Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1928.—It is hereby notified in pursuance of rule 14(9) of the Bengal Electoral Rules that Mr. E. G. Abbott and Mr. N. R. Luke have been declared under rule 14(2) of the aforesaid rules to have been duly elected by the Indian Jute Mills Association Constituency to be members of the Bengal Legislative Council.

J. BARTLEY,
Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.

BOARD OF REVENUE, BENGAL.

DECLARATION.

No. 2439 Misc.—The 3rd March 1928.—I, L. S. Bingemann, Collector of the district of the 24-Parganas, do hereby, in exercise of the power conferred by clause (10) of section 3 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), and with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, declare the following area to constitute a "village," within the meaning of the said Act, namely:—

Name of estate.	Area in bighas.	Name of thana.	Sub-Registration district.	Boundaries.
Lot No. 19, northern portion (Poyla Bhagabanpur, jurisdiction list No. 113).	2662	Mathurapur	Mathurapur	<p><i>North</i>—By a part of Anduldeha khal or Abad Bhagabanpur, jurisdiction list No. 79 or lot No. 20, (thana Mathurapur)</p> <p><i>East</i>—By Baustala-Baraghari, jurisdiction list No. 114 of thana Mathurapur or that portion of lot No. 19 (the fee-simple portion) which was declared a village under notification in serial No. 1 of <i>Calcutta Gazette</i>, October 29, 1925.</p> <p><i>South</i>—By Amirpur, jurisdiction list No. 112, being the southern portion of lot No. 19 which was declared a village in the <i>Calcutta Gazette</i> published February 14, 1912.</p> <p><i>West</i>—By Krishnanagar, jurisdiction list No. 93, Bhagabanpur, jurisdiction list No. 94, and Amirpur, jurisdiction list No. 112, or that portion of lot No. 19 (southern portion) which was declared a village under Gazette notification of February 14, 1912.</p>

L. S. BINGEMANN, *Collector*.

TREASURY NOTICE.

Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Babu Anil Chandra Bose has been placed in executive charge of the Jessore Treasury and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries with effect from the forenoon of the 15th February 1928.

JESSORE, the 15th February 1928.

M. A. MOMEN, *Collector*.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

CIVIL.

The 27th February 1928.

No. 3062A.—Babu Pratap Chandra Sen Gupta, munsif, under orders of transfer to Pabna, in the district of Pabna and Bogra, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Pabna munsifi.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT--CIVIL.*The 28th February 1928.*

No. 3198 A.—Babu Baku Lal Biswas, officiating Subordinate Judge of the 24-Parganas is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of that portion of the Alipore and Sealdah munsifis which lies outside the limits of the Original Jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court proper at Sealdah.

No. 3218 A.—Babu Bihari Lal Sarkar, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, under orders of transfer to Bakarganj, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500 within the local limits of the Barisal munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

H. C. STORK,

*Registrar.***ORIGINAL SIDE.***The 27th February 1928.*

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has granted Mr. S. N. Roy, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Referee, Original Side, High Court, privilege leave for fourteen days, with effect from the 17th February 1928, under article 271, Civil Service Regulations, and has made the following acting appointments :—

Mr. J. M. Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Registrar, to act in the place of Mr. S. N. Roy,

Mr. J. S. Cotta, Assistant Registrar, to act in the place of Mr. J. M. Ghose,

Babu Jotindra Nath De, officiating Assistant Registrar, to act in the place of Mr. J. S. Cotta, and

Babu Subodh Chandra Sen Gupta, officiating Superintendent, Current Record Department, to act as Assistant Registrar in the place of Babu Jotindra Nath De.

By order of the High Court,

MAURICE REMFRY,

*Registrar.***ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.****BURDWAN DIVISION.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

No. 596 J.G.—Babu Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, Howrah, is transferred to Tamluk in the district of Midnapore as second officer, *vice* Rai Sahib Rajendra Lal Acharji, transferred.

CHINSURA, *the 28th February 1928.*A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

No. 601 J.G.—Babu Phanindra Nath Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Raniganj in the subdivision of Asansol, district Burdwan, as Circle Officer, Asansol, *vice* Babu Nirmal Kumar Sen, transferred.

CHINSURA, *the 29th February 1928.*A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

No. 466 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Munshi Taher Ali has been duly elected to be a member for ward No. I of the Kaluha union board in police-station Rampurhat in the Rampurhat subdivision of the district of Birbhum, *vice* Munshi Saikh Aulad Hossain, deceased.

CHINSURA, the 24th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 477 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Lalit Kumar Basu and Babu Pasupati Pal have been duly elected to be members for Ward No. I of the Sankrail union board in police-station Sankrail in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Howrah, *vice* Babu Sarbari Bhushan Ghosh and Babu Upendra Nath Banerji, resigned.

CHINSURA, the 24th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 491 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards etc., Babu Jayanti Lal Karmakar has been duly elected to be a member for ward No. IV of the Nityanandapur union board in police-station Gangajalghati in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Bankura, *vice* Babu Phelaram Kundu, deceased.

CHINSURA, the 27th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 494 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Abinas Chandra Kundu has been duly elected to be a member for ward No. III of the Fulmati union board in police-station Taldangra in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Bankura, *vice* Babu Rup Chand Paul, deceased.

CHINSURA, the 27th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 497 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rules 24 and 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babus Trilochan Malakar and Sanatan Mahato have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Bankura to be members for wards Nos. I and V of the Dahala union board in police-station Khatra in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Bankura, *vice* Babu Bishnu Charan Mahato and Babu Purno Chandra Mahato, resigned, respectively.

CHINSURA, the 27th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 510 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Fanindra Mondal has been duly elected to be a member for ward No. II of the Koma union board in police-station Suri in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Birbhum, *vice* Babu Gopal Chandra Mondal, deceased.

CHINSURA, the 28th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 513 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Maulvi Mahammad Ehia has been duly elected to be a member for ward No. III of the Alunda union board in police-station Suri in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Birbhum, *vice* Maulvi Mahammad Abrar Hossain, deceased.

CHINSURA, the 28th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 516 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Maulvi Syed Mohummood Alum has been duly elected to be a member for ward No. I of the Tantipara union board in police-station Rajnagar in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Birbhum, *vice* Maulvi Sayed Sajjad Karim, deceased.

CHINSURA, the 28th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, Commissioner.

No. 43 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Dakshin Jhapardah union board in police-station Domjur in the Sadar subdivision of the Howrah district :—

Ward No. I.

Babu Satish Chandra Ghose.
 „ Tulsi Das Dutt.
 „ Jatindra Nath Ghose.
 „ Bijoy Krishna Paul.

Ward No. II.

Babu Dhan Krishna Banerji.
 „ Hari Nidhi Bhattacherya.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Howrah to be members of the said union board :—

Babu Panchanan Mitra.

Maulvi Abdul Bari.

Babu Sarada Charan Majhi.

CHINSURA, the 18th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, Commissioner.

No. 44 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Bankra union board in police-station Domjur in the Sadar subdivision of the Howrah district :—

Ward No. I.

Babu Bojoy Krishna Ghosh.
 Maulvi Sodikuddin Naskar.
 Babu Nriya Gopal Chatterji.

Ward No. II.

Syed Abdur Rauf.
 Hazi Fazley Huq Sardar.
 Sheikh Abdul Malek

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Howrah to be members of the said union board :—

Babu Nagendra Nath Chatterji.

Hazi Abu Bakkar Laskar.

Babu Kristo Kishore Chatterji.

CHINSURA, the 18th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, Commissioner.

No. 45 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Jhorehat union board in police-station Sankrail in the Sadar subdivision of the Howrah district :—

Ward No. I.

Babu Jibon Krishna Bose.
 „ Benoy Lal Pal.
 „ Hira Lal Ghosh.

Ward No. II.

Babu Rabindra Nath De.
 „ Satish Chandra Das.
 „ Amoy Chandra Roy.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Howrah to be members of the said union board :—

Babu Charu Chandra Pal.

Babu Bagala Prosonna Mullick.

Babu Kishori Mohan Pal.

CHINSURA, the 18th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, Commissioner.

No. 46 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Banibon union board in police-station Uluberia in the Uluberia subdivision of the Howrah district :—

Ward No. I.
Babu Bibhuti Bhusan Das.
„ Annada Charan Sen.
„ Surendra Nath Chowdhury.

Ward No. II.
Babu Tinkari Mallik.

Ward No. III.
Sheik Baharuddin Molla.
Babu Noni Gopal Mondal.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Howrah to be members of the said union board :—

Babu Akkari Sinha Roy. Munshi Ganimat Ali Mullik.
Sheik Mobarak Ali.

CHINSURA, the 18th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 47 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Kalyanpur union board in police-station Bagnan in the Uluberia subdivision of the Howrah district :—

Ward No. I.
Babu Bidhu Bhusan Samanta.
„ Monmotha Nath De.
„ Hriday Nath Das.

Ward No. II.
Maulvi Jasimuddin Ahmed.
Babu Panchanon Ganguly.
„ Bistupada Manna.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Howrah to be members of the said union board :—

Babu Sarat Chandra Mitra. Babu Nalini Kanto Sen Gupta.
Babu Amarendra Nath Ghosal.

CHINSURA, the 18th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 48 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Kamalpur union board in police-station Syampur in the Uluberia subdivision of the Howrah district :—

Ward No. I.
Munshi Sanwaral Huq.
Babu Sashi Bhusan Baitalik.
Munshi Sk. Kajem Ali.

Ward No. II.
Babu Fakir Chandra Baitalik.
„ Debendra Nath Samanta.
„ Jitendra Nath Biswas.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Howrah to be members of the said union board :—

Babu Haripado Ghose. Sheikh Ajamutulla.
Babu Abinash Chandra Mitra.

CHINSURA, the 18th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 49 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Nakole union board in police-station Syampur in the Uluberia subdivision of the Howrah district :—

Ward No. I.

Babu Haradhon Manna.
 „ Soshi Bhushan Mondal.
 Munshi Dad Ali Khan.

Ward No. II.

Munshi Shaik Tamijuddin.
 Shaik Golam Rahaman Khan.
 Babu Rash Behari Mondal.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Howrah to be members of the said union board :—

Babu Nirode Nath Misra.

Babu Surendra Nath Bera.

Babu Nani Lal Maity.

CHINSURA, the 18th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 50 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Garbhawanipur union board in police-station Amta in the Uluberia subdivision of the Howrah district :—

Ward No. I.

Babu Kanai Lal Karati.
 „ Panch Couri Mondal.
 „ Sonaton Chakrabarty.

Ward No. II

Babu Nalinakshya Roy.
 „ Kunja Behari Chandra.
 „ Nakul Pado Mallik.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Howrah to be members of the said union board :—

Sheikh Abdul Hamid.

Babu Ashutosh Mondal.

Babu Sishupati Chakrabarty.

CHINSURA, the 18th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a general election will be held for the appointment of three persons under section 3(2) and one person under section 3(2) of the Bengal Mining Settlement Act, II of 1912, as members of the Asansol Mines Board of Health. The votes will be counted at 11 A.M. on the 12th day of May 1928 at the office of the District Magistrate of Burdwan.

The voting papers, which will be issued by the undersigned to all registered mine owners and receiver of royalties from coal mines, should be duly filled up and forwarded to reach the office of the District Magistrate, Burdwan, before the date fixed.

BURDWAN, the 29th February 1928.

D. MCPHERSON, *District Magistrate*.

DACCA DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1001J.—Maulvi Muhammad Faridu'ddin, Sub-Deputy Collector, who has been posted to this division in Government notification No. 2002A., dated the 22nd February 1928, is appointed to be Circle Officer of Bakarganj Circle in the district of Bakarganj.

DACCA, the 28th February 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner*.

No. 1006J.—Babu Jogendra Chandra Banarji, Sub-Deputy Collector, who has been posted to this division in Government notification No. 2002A., dated the 22nd February 1928, is posted temporarily to the headquarters station of the Dacca district on general duty.

DACCA, the 28th February 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner*.

No. 1012J.—Babu Rai Charan Pal, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Bakarganj Circle, in the district of Bakarganj, is transferred to the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district on general duty.

DACCA, the 28th February 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1018 J.—Babu Nani Gopal Mukerji, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Pangsa Circle, in the district of Faridpur, is appointed temporarily to act as Circle Officer, Sadar Circle, of that district.

DACCA, the 28th February 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1046J.—The number of the members of the Jamalpur local board in the district of Mymensingh having been raised from 18 to 19 by the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) notification No. 445L.S.-G., dated the 14th February 1928, the following revised list showing the number of members of the local board to be elected by the several police stations in that district is hereby published for general information under rule 19 of the election rules made under section 138 (a) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B. C.) of 1885 :—

Names of police-stations				Number of members to be elected by the police-station
Jamalpur	...	...	...	2
Madarganj	...	...	...	1
Nalitabari	...	...	...	2
Nakhla	...	...	...	1
Dewanganj	...	...	...	1
Sherpur	...	...	...	2
Sribardi	...	...	...	1
Melandaha	...	...	...	1
Islampur	...	...	...	1
Sarishbari	...	...	...	1
Total				13

2. This modifies notification No. 5710J., dated the 5th August 1922, in so far as it relates to the number of members to be elected for the Jamalpur local board.

DACCA, the 29th February 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 715J.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Hossainpur union board in police-station Rajair in the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district :—

Babu Jatindra Mohan Basu.
 „ Sudhirendra Nath Saha.
 Munshi Sheik Baser.

Babu Lal Mohan Bandopadhyay.
 Munshi Kasi Mahmud Fakir.
 Babu Kunja Behari Banik.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Faridpur to be members of the said union board :—

Munshi Mir Chand Ali.

Babu Debesh Chandra Roy.

Munshi Abdul Kader Mathor.

DACCA, the 21st February 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1012J.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Narisha union board in police-station Dohar in the Sadar (South) subdivision of the Dacca district :—

Munshi Sadar Ali Bepari.
 Babu Radha Nath Das.
 Munshi Yasin Karikar.

Babu Bhupati Lal Bardhan.
 Munshi Abdul Khan.
 Babu Satish Chandra Ghosh.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union board :—

Babu Dinabandhu Basu.

Munshi Kaloo Akan.

Babu Jatindro Lal Saha Roy.

DACCA, the 29th February 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner*.

No. 1043J.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Beraid union board in police-station Tezgaon in the Sadar (South) subdivision of the Dacca district :—

Ward No. I.

Munshi Nabi Hossain Bepari.
Babu Kamini Kumar Dhar.

Ward No. II.

Munshi Md. Abdul Jabbar.
„ Israil Bepari.
„ Haji Osman Gani.
„ Budhu Bhuiya.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be members of the said union board :—

Babu Srish Chandra Das.

Babu Radha Benode Sarma.

Kalamdar Munshi.

DACCA, the 29th February 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner*.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 409R.G.—Babu Surendra Nath Sen Gupta, No. 1, Sub-Deputy Collector. Khulna, is granted leave on average pay for two weeks, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he may avail of it.

CALCUTTA, the 28th February 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner*.

No. 16M.—It is hereby notified for general information that the following gentlemen were duly elected to be Commissioners of the Khulna Municipality, in the district of Khulna, at the last general election of Commissioners held on the 18th February 1928 :—

Ward No. I—

Babu Kunja Behari Mukherji, B.L.
Dr. Birendra Narayan Ghose, B.A.

Ward No. III—

Babu Manindra Kumar Roy Chaudhury.
Babu Rajendra Lal Dutta.

Ward No. II—

Babu Mahendra Kumar Ghose, M.A.,
B.L.
Babu Upendra Nath Basu, B.L.
„ Surendra Kumar Nag.

Ward No. IV—

Babu Hira Lal Roy.
„ Shashi Bhushan Sircar.

Ward No. V—

Rahat Hossain Mir.

CALCUTTA, the 1st March 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner*.

No. 14L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members, etc., of union boards under the said Act, Babu Durgesh Chandra Sinha has been duly elected to be a member representing Ward No. III of the Bhaluka union board in thana Kotwali (Krishnagar) in the Sadar subdivision of the Nadia district in place of Hazari Saha Baddi, resigned.

CALCUTTA the 1st March 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner*.

No. 63L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under Rule 23 of the Dispensary Rules, Babu Pankaj Nath Gupta has been appointed to be a member of the committee for the management of the Municipal Charitable Dispensary at Kushtia in the Nadia district in place of Babu Rashbehari Mukherji, resigned.

CALCUTTA, the 1st March 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner*.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 903J.—Maulvi Nuruddin Ahmad No. 1, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rangpur Sadar, is temporarily transferred to the Kurigram subdivision of that district.

JALPAIGURI, the 27th February 1928.

J. N. ROY, Commissioner (offg.).

No. 924J.—Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, No. II, Sub-Deputy Collector, Kurigram, in the district of Rangpur, is allowed leave on average pay for one month, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 24th February 1928.

JALPAIGURI, the 29th February 1928.

J. N. ROY, Commissioner (offg.).

No. 929J.—Maulvi Zillur Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Dinajpur, is transferred to the Sirajganj subdivision of the Pabna district as Circle Officer.

JALPAIGURI, the 29th February 1928.

J. N. ROY, Commissioner (offg.).

No. 934J.—The orders contained in this office notification No. 567J., dated the 8th February 1928, transferring Babu Prafulla Chandra Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Dinajpur, to Bogra are cancelled.

JALPAIGURI, the 29th February 1928.

J. N. ROY, Commissioner (offg.).

No. 939J.—Maulvi Quazi Mahammad Sudrul Ola, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajshahi Division, is posted to the headquarters station of the Bogra district.

JALPAIGURI, the 29th February 1928.

J. N. ROY, Commissioner (offg.).

No. 839J.—Under the provisions of rule 63(2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, I appoint the gentlemen named below to be non-official visitors of the Balurghat Subsidary Jail in the district of Dinajpur for a period of two years :—

Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterjee.

Babu Debendra Gati Roy.

JALPAIGURI, the 25th February 1928.

J. N. ROY, Commissioner (offg.).

No. 582M.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act V of 1919), Munshi Salamatulla Talukdar has been appointed by the District Magistrate of Bogra to be a member of Erulia union board in thana Bogra in the district of Bogra, *vice* Babu Jagabandhu Pal, deceased.

JALPAIGURI, the 27th February 1928.

J. N. ROY, Commissioner (offg.).

No. 789J.—It is hereby notified for general information that under rule 20(b) of the Rules for the management of charitable hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision of the Government of Bengal, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Bara Pangashi in the district of Pabna, *vice* Maulvi Rausanali and Babu Surendra Bhushan Sarkar, resigned :—

Maulvi Md. Abdur Rahaman Mia.

Babu Syam Sundar Sarkar.

JALPAIGURI, the 25th February 1928.

J. N. ROY, Commissioner (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1928.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th February, 1928.

No. 86-I./27-C. & G.—The following Final Report of the Delegates of India to the Eighth (Ordinary) Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations is published for general information.

FINAL REPORT OF THE DELEGATES OF INDIA TO THE EIGHTH (ORDINARY) SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (1927).

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF BIRKENHEAD,
HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MY LORD,

We beg to submit our Report on the Eighth (Ordinary) Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations held at Geneva from the 5th to the 27th September, at which we had the honour to represent India.

2. Following the precedent of previous years, we have already submitted an Interim Report in order to give as early an account of our proceedings as possible. The Interim Report consisted of a survey of matters of general interest, and a description of those in which the interests of India are affected, and of the part played by delegates of India in the discussions. This Report reproduces the bulk of the Interim Report, together with the text of the Resolutions adopted by the Assembly, and certain reports of Committees and speeches, and other matter necessary to complete the record.

The Indian and British Empire Delegations.

3. Numerically the Indian Delegation was the same as last year, but we had the advantage of including among us four members—His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Sir Edward Chamber and Sir B. K. Mullick—who had had previous experience of the work of the Assembly. We held no meeting of the Delegation before leaving London, on account of the practical difficulty of assembling a sufficient number of delegates. On most occasions such a meeting would be desirable, if not necessary, but on this occasion there was in fact no question of outstanding importance affecting India except the resolutions of the Economic Conference, and the majority of us were generally familiar with the position and were not in need of guidance on matters of practice and principle. A meeting of the Delegation was held on the day on which we reached Geneva, and on the same day we attended a meeting of all the Delegations of the British Empire convened by the leader of the British Delegation, Sir Austen Chamberlain. Throughout the period of the Assembly we maintained coherence among ourselves by meetings of the Delegation and otherwise, and co-ordination was effected between the Empire Delegations by meetings of leaders and by meetings of the delegates who represented the Empire Delegations on the several Committees. It will be obvious that the Delegations of the British Empire exercise a very great influence in the League so long as they are united, and on the big political questions in which other Groups of Powers who are not united by an Imperial bond such as our act in concert, it is especially desirable that the British Empire should pursue a single policy. The Indian Delegation is not constitutionally in the same position as those of the Dominions, but we believe that the obligation to make the action of the Indian Delegation conform to that of the British Delegation is practically confined to those questions on which the Empire Delegations must of necessity, and in fact do, act together, and that Indian policy is determined on independent lines in those matters in which India really possesses an independent interest. Moreover, those problems of a political character in which the attitude of India might be affected by her present constitutional position are predominantly of an European character and have little direct interest for India, whereas those departments of the work of the League in which India has the greatest practical interest are scarcely, if at all, influenced by political and constitutional relations. It follows accordingly that, in our view, the actual liberty of the Indian Delegation to follow an independent policy corresponds to the liberty which the Indian Delegation would in fact exercise if the constitutional status of India within the Empire were different.

Opening of the Eighth Session.

4. The proceedings of the Assembly were opened on the 5th September by His Excellency M. Enrique Villegas (Chilian Ambassador at Rome and representative on the Council of the League), acting as President of the Council. The credentials of the delegates were verified by a Committee on which His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala served. A list of the members of each Delegation will be found in Appendix I.

5. Forty-nine States were represented out of a total number of 55 States; Spain, Brazil, and certain other South American States being absentees. The Assembly was attended by a larger number of Foreign Ministers (21) than has ever previously been present, by the President of the Swiss Confederation, and by the Prime Ministers of Luxemburg and Lithuania. His Excellency Dr. Alberto Guani (first delegate of Uruguay) was elected President after a close contest, in which His Excellency Count Mensdorff (the first delegate of Austria) was the other candidate. The election of Vice-Presidents, members of the General Committee and of the Agenda Committee proceeded in accordance with the usual routine which has been described in reports of previous delegations.

6. The Assembly opened in an atmosphere of some uncertainty and even depression as to the present position and future outlook of the League. This atmosphere had been precipitated by the resignations not long before the date on which the Assembly met of Viscount Cecil and M. de Jouvenal from the British and French Delegations respectively. These resignations were taken as indicating a view that the Great Powers were showing a tendency to settle problems among themselves without resort to the League, and that too uncompromising an attitude was being adopted in regard to the great problem of Disarmament by some of those on whose attitude progress mainly depended. The general debate was expected to range over these two topics, and it was felt in many quarters that the Eighth Assembly, although having before it an agenda of no abnormal importance, might be of critical significance in regard to the future of the League. These expectations were not falsified. There were a number of subjects in which fundamental questions were treated from all points of view, and there was a tendency to precipitate dramatic developments. If some of the results which emerged were of moral, rather than of political or constitutional importance, it should be realised that the ideals on which the League is based represent

a fundamental change in the practice of international politics; that such a change can only proceed with safety on evolutionary lines, and that for the purpose of such an evolution a moral stimulus may be effective when instruments of precision would be premature and dangerous. Before indicating in greater detail the lines of the debate, we shall express our belief that the general issue afforded no justification for pessimism, while at the other end of the scale it emphasised the necessity for a proper relation between ideas and facts. The need for tempering enthusiasm with patience is, in our view, admirably expressed in the Report of the Director of the International Labour Office for 1927 which was placed before the Assembly, from which the following passage may be usefully reproduced:—

“It is impossible not to realise the immense gulf which separates what has been achieved from what was hoped in 1919, when mankind for a brief moment rose to heights unknown before. At that time, immediately after the great catastrophe of the war, an effort was made to organise human life on a basis of solidarity and peace, and the nations collaborated with one another in setting up a new structure. At that time almost everyone cherished the illusion that international life would at once come into being and that a new era was on the point of beginning.

“The reality is not what was then supposed. International institutions can only establish themselves by long, obstinate and patient efforts. This has been the experience of the League of Nations as regards international security and disarmament. The apprehensions and anxieties which have been deeply rooted in the heart of mankind by centuries of war cannot be uprooted all at once. The sovereign States are still inclined to rely on themselves for securing the necessary guarantee of security.”

7. Although these political and constitutional subjects dominated the debate, many speakers concerned themselves with pointing out that other subjects might be regarded as of no less importance; that for non-European Members these subjects might even be of greater importance, and that while there might be an apparent and temporary lack of success in the League's treatment of political subjects, notable successes in the non-political spheres of activity did much to restore the balance. Conspicuous among these is the success of the International Economic Conference of last May, and other spheres in which valuable work has been, or is in course of being, done are those of Health, Intellectual Co-operation, International Law and Social Reforms.

Speech of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.

8. The General Debate in the Assembly was opened by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, in a speech which emphasised this aspect of the work of the League. The text will be found in Appendix III, Annex I, but we will reproduce here a summary.

9. After congratulating the Secretary-General and his staff on the comprehensiveness and thoroughness of which the documents before the Assembly were an indication, he referred to the unique position of India in the League, and spoke of the effect which the world opinion developed by the League might have upon India. He said that the quest of the ideal was one of the strongest characteristics of his race, and that as an Indian he felt at home in an Assembly which expected and indeed assumed the existence of idealism in all its members. While appreciating the value to his own country of its participation in the League, he expressed the hope that the presence of delegates from India and other distant countries was of some value to the League by preserving its character of universality and marking the distinction between a real League of Nations and a mere concert of Powers. He then referred, with examples, to the way in which India had been fulfilling in practice the ideals of the League. It was a matter for sincere congratulation that the League was in its turn realising the importance of Indian and eastern problems. But it was not easy for his countrymen, remote and absorbed in their own problems, to realise in a concrete way how the ideals of the League were being converted into practice, and he would welcome any increase in the relations between the practical work of the League and the actual interests of India. He stated his belief that it was through the technical organisation of the League that the ideals of the League could be most adequately realised in the non-European countries, and he therefore proceeded to deal in some detail with its work in the spheres of health and economics. He spoke of the importance of the Health Organisation, and in particular of its Bureau at Singapore, in assisting the control of epidemics, and he welcomed the projected tour in India of medical officers associated with the League as the first occasion on which a League organisation would come into direct personal contact with India, a contact from which he anticipated valuable results, both from the technical and from the wider aspect. He emphasised the special interest of India in the work of the Economic Conference from which the important and extremely encouraging fact had emerged that in spite of the diversity of theories and the legitimate national sentiments of those who took part there was a unanimous desire that Conference should mark the beginning of a new era in international commerce. He referred to the present fiscal policy of India and showed that it was harmonious in principle with the conclusions of the Conference. He greatly hoped that the attitude of the League towards the work of the Conference would demonstrate

its interest in the problems and conditions of countries far removed from the scene of European economic life, but forming nevertheless important factors in the sum total of world economy. He finished by saying that India was not only content but most willing and anxious to take part in the labours of the League.

The Technical Work of the League.

10. The position which this speech occupied in the order of the debate assured it of the attention which it deserved, and we believe that it, together with speeches made by the members of the Indian Delegation later on in the Second Committee, did much to fortify the position of India in regard to an effective participation in the technical work of the League, which is, as we have already indicated, that part of the League's work most directly beneficial to India in present circumstances. There were other speakers also who set themselves to emphasise the success as well as the importance of the League's technical activities, and particularly those in the economic sphere. Chief among them was the British delegate, Sir E. Hilton Young, who opened his speech by saying that the indirect attack upon the economic problem might be of equal importance to the cause of peace as the direct enforcement of security. It was a dramatic revelation, he said, that in the material sphere, as in the ideal sphere, there was no necessary conflict between the interests of nations, and he considered that the results of the Economic Conference were welcome because they expressed the ideas which were fundamental in the League the ideas of harmony between nations. They not only expressed these ideas but gave them the most practical assistance in pointing out the path which would lead away from war. It was not always the most direct path which led straightest to a given objective. The course of disarmament, of direct reduction of military armaments, seemed to be crossed by some very difficult precipices, but there were skilled guides to show the way round. He asked whether it was not possible that the skilled guides of the Economic Conference were actually showing what is the path by which permanent and established peace would be achieved sooner and more directly than by any straight proceeding through difficult country. The instincts of hostility which led to war were the resultant of many different causes and amongst them economic causes were not the least. The League could have no higher or more direct occupation than to attempt to get rid of that economic strain which was the direct outcome of the causeless fears left by the war.

Relation of Greater and Smaller Powers.

11. We must now describe briefly the main currents of the debate on political topics. In the first place, there was some tendency to suggest that the events of the last year had indicated an increase in the relative disparity of the authority exercised respectively by the great Powers, that is to say in effect those Powers who have permanent seats on the Council, and by the main body of League Members. It was implied that there was a diminution of the effective participation of the latter in international politics owing to an increasing disposition on the part of the former either to keep certain subjects outside the League's purview or to deliberate upon them in private in such a manner that they came before the League virtually as *choses jugées*. In particular this point of view was expressed with emphasis by Mr. Hambro of Norway, who referred among other matters to the increasing preponderance of diplomats, as compared with statesmen, in representation of Governments at League meetings, and criticised the extent to which elections to appointments of authority in the Assembly were managed behind the scenes. His speech was received with interest, and evidently with a certain degree of sympathy, but we believe that the points which he made were rebutted to a large extent, and perhaps entirely, by subsequent speakers to the satisfaction of the Assembly as a whole. The best answer to his general complaint was supplied by M. Motta, President of the Swiss Confederation, who said that he had never favoured the endeavours of those who wanted to set the small nations against the great, or to sow seeds of difference between great and small, and that he knew that the Great Powers could very well do without the League of Nations, and that it was the small nations which needed the League if they were to have any influence on international affairs. It has to be remembered, we consider, that the League gives the less powerful States opportunities of participation in international affairs which they never enjoyed before and would never enjoy otherwise. Under the Covenant each State represented at the Assembly has one vote and no more than one vote, but it is necessary to appreciate the inevitable fact that that vote cannot be exercised by all with equal freedom and authority. We believe that those in India who are qualified by a knowledge of facts to appreciate the position from the point of view of India will be disposed to agree rather with M. Motta than with Mr. Hambro. Mr. Hambro referred to a view that the General Debate in the Assembly on the Annual Report on the work of the Council was tending to become an exchange of complimentary banalities and that Members of the Council preserved silence in the Assembly on any comments that were offered. If that has ever been true, it was certainly not true of the Eighth Assembly. No important voice was silent. The debate was searching and frank in its mode and lacked nothing in range.

Elections to Council.

12. At this point it is relevant to mention the election of non-permanent Members of the Council, because the result is an indication of the effective assertion of their views by the lesser Powers. Under the rules adopted last year non-permanent seats are tenable for three years, and the three States which retire from the Council each year must normally wait for three years before being eligible for re-election. But a retiring State may be declared eligible for immediate re-election by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly. Of the three States which retired this year, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia and San Salvador, the first name applied for a declaration of re-eligibility and it was known that her application was regarded with favour by Great Britain, France and Germany on the ground that the presence on the Council of all the Locarno Powers was desirable. The application failed because of the evident determination of the lesser Powers to make the principle of rotation a reality. Consequently Cuba, Finland and Canada were elected. The election of Canada is notable because this is the first occasion on which a Dominion member of the British Empire has acquired a seat on the Council.

Assembly Debate on Arbitration, Security and Disarmament.

13. We have now to deal with the subject of Disarmament, with which are associated those of Arbitration and Security. It will be remembered that at its Seventh Ordinary Session in September 1926 the Assembly adopted a resolution requesting the Preparatory Committee on Disarmament, appointed in 1925, to hasten the completion of its work so that it might be able to draw up a programme for a Conference on Disarmament early in 1927. The Conference has not yet been convened, but much useful work has been done. The Preparatory Committee has prepared what has been called a first reading "draft of a Convention on Disarmament, though it has not been able to secure anything like unanimity on several of the most important points. It has also devoted much time to the consideration of such subjects as the working of the organs of the League in times of crisis, technical methods for the reduction and limitation of armaments, and the relations between the economic and military resources of States, and to special questions such as chemical warfare, civil aviation and defence budgets.

14. At the opening of the Assembly this year it seems to have been felt by many that little more could be done by the Preparatory Committee until greater international security had been attained, and most of the proposals that were put forward in the Assembly and in the Third Committee were designed to deal with this difficulty. At the third meeting of the Assembly the Dutch Delegation submitted a draft resolution to the effect that the time had come to resume the study of the principles on which the Geneva Protocol of 1924 was based, and it was suggested that the study of those principles along with the report of the Preparatory Committee on Disarmament should be referred to the appropriate Committees of the Assembly. It will be remembered that the Geneva Protocol of 1924 was designed to secure compulsory arbitration in international disputes if conciliation of the Council failed, and to provide for individual and collective action by States at the request of the Council against a recalcitrant State. This proposal received some support in the Assembly, but several Delegations objected to it on the grounds that it would inevitably reopen the discussions of 1924, that there was no hope of agreement, and that the proposal would probably do little more than call attention once more to the reasons why several States had been unable to accept the Protocol. Sir Austen Chamberlain stated that the British Government was still unable to accept compulsory arbitration of the kind contemplated by the Protocol or to undertake responsibilities such as the Protocol would lay upon the British Government. The Dutch Delegation then modified their proposal by substituting "the principles of arbitration, security and disarmament" for "the principles of the Geneva Protocol." So modified the Dutch proposal was referred to the Third Committee for consideration. There was also referred to the Third Committee a proposal by the Polish Delegation that the Assembly should record a declaration that all wars of aggression are and always shall be prohibited, that every pacific means must be employed to settle disputes of every description which may arise between States, and that States Members of the League are under an obligation to conform to these principles. Many Delegations pointed out that this resolution would add nothing to what was already contained in the Covenant, but others maintained that a solemn declaration of this kind was of great value. In deference to the views of the latter the Third Committee accepted the proposal and the Assembly passed a resolution accordingly.

15. The debate in the Assembly was of intense interest, and all aspects of the question were frankly and fully deliberated. It would be impossible to summarise the discussion briefly, and we must content ourselves with indicating some of its leading features. Jonkheer Beelaerts van Blokland, the first delegate of the Netherlands, referring to the Dutch resolution which we have alluded to above, reminded the Assembly that in 1926 the first delegate of the Netherlands had used the following words: "The Protocol is not dead; it is most certainly not buried, it but slumbers.

Do not let us seek now to remodel or perfect it, rather let it rest." He said that, while these words were fully justified and entirely reasonable on the eve of the conclusion of the Locarno Treaties, he thought that if this state of rest were to be prolonged it might degenerate into lethargy. It was necessary to continue the study of the important principles underlying the Protocol, and the Assembly must realise that public opinion in different countries was moving in this direction, and that, particularly in overseas countries, there was a growing current of opinion which had adopted as its watchword "The outlawry of war." The principle of compulsory international jurisdiction was a necessary complement of these ideas, but if this end was to be achieved the Great Powers must not continue to shirk obligations. The speech of the Dutch delegate and the resolution which he moved profoundly influenced the current and character of the subsequent debates, and it is a conspicuous example of the part played by the lesser Powers in the Eighth Assembly. M. Politis, the Greek delegate and one of the authors of the 1924 Protocol, said that, if he had rightly understood the speech with which the Dutch proposal was introduced, the purpose in view was to revert to the idea of general compulsory arbitration. This would be the idea of the Protocol, with its fundamental basis of compulsory arbitration but without the system of sanctions. He did not believe that, in the present state of affairs, it would be wise or practicable to bring up the Protocol again, this belief being based on the fact that the obstacles which wrecked its progress before were still unchanged. Circumstances hardly warranted the hope that there was at present any likelihood of overcoming the obstacles to compulsory arbitration, and even if that were not so he could not conceive of compulsory arbitration as an element of security unless accompanied by an adequate system of sanctions. The cause of the Protocol would be hindered rather than served if a demand were made to take it up in fractions or segments, and he thought that the counsel of wisdom was to wait patiently in the belief that public opinion would soon declare itself in a manner which would enable the Protocol to emerge as an international reality. He went on to say that if security was a necessary preliminary to disarmament, and if security itself was founded on justice, justice in its turn was based on the existence of law, and he therefore attached great importance to the work which the League had done and would continue to do in the development and enrichment of international law.

16. Dr. Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, said that he could not be content with the pessimistic policy of waiting which had been advocated by M. Politis. He could not believe that the proposal of the Polish Delegation for a solemn declaration prohibiting all wars of aggression if adopted by the Assembly would have no effect on the present situation. Many might prefer to work by means of Conventions having binding force, but he felt that faith in an ideal could be as important as a legal formula. It was not the mere clauses of a treaty which brought about peace, but the spirit of the peoples and the consciences of their responsible leaders. As evidence of the belief of the German Government in arbitration, he intended during the present session of the Assembly to append his signature to the optional clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. A promise had been made that the disarmament of the nations which were vanquished in the war should be a preliminary to general disarmament, and he appealed to the Assembly not to betray the faith which had been placed in the sanctity of this pledge. Dr. Stresemann further developed the German view in regard to disarmament in a speech in the Assembly after the report of the Third Committee had been presented. He said that Germany was emphatically of opinion that the commencement of general disarmament should not be dependent on fresh guarantees of security, which was indeed the standpoint of the Assembly of 1926. He welcomed the resolutions of the Third Committee as being a satisfactory result of difficult negotiations. Every step forward in general disarmament would itself provide fresh elements of security for the whole world. Armaments could not, and should not, form the basis of security, and they were not even the most effective protection. The success of Germany in overcoming the psychological difficulties of disarmament presented by her great military traditions ought to make it easier for other countries to follow suit. He concluded by saying that the entire institution of the League could not live and be effective until the duty of general disarmament had been discharged and until in consequence the conditions necessary for that atmosphere required for a common and collective guarantee of peace had been fulfilled.

17. M. Briand made a speech such as the Assembly has learnt to expect of him, which appeared to be designed rather to create a favourable atmosphere and to restore confidence than to make any precise or concrete contribution to the subject-matter of the debate. He said that the strength of the League lay in the trust of the peoples; they did not always reason, but they had an instinctive feeling of trust in the League; they knew that without the League there was always the danger of a renewal of strife. Alluding to the speech of M. Politis, he said that the peoples were prepared to wait, but not to wait indefinitely.

18. Sir Austen Chamberlain, who was the last of the representatives of the Great Powers to speak in the opening debate, said that Great Britain had proved by her deeds her desire to see a real and large reduction of armaments; the British Army

had been reduced immediately peace was secured to less than its pre-war level, and the British Fleet could not be compared with the Fleet which Great Britain had maintained not merely during the war but before the war. Turning from disarmament to arbitration, he asked the Assembly to bear in mind the special conditions of the British Empire, which was not a unitary system of government, such as prevailed in other countries, but a great community of free and equal nations, each autonomous, united in the oldest League of Peace in the world. It was not easy for such an Empire to accept obligations which could be readily undertaken by a homogeneous State speaking with the voice of a single Government. He claimed that Great Britain had arbitrated more grave problems than any other country in the world, and gave as a special instance the case of the Iraq frontier, in which Great Britain had used the verdict which had been given in her favour to open negotiations with Turkey and to make acceptable to her an award which could have been rigidly enforced. Passing on to security, he said that Great Britain had not merely accepted all the obligations of the Covenant, but had also become parties to the Locarno Agreement, knowing what it was to give a guarantee and the cost of keeping a guarantee. He asked whether other parties could not accept liabilities similar to those accepted at Locarno with a view to guaranteeing other troubled frontiers in the same way as Great Britain had guaranteed the western frontiers of France. Those who asked Great Britain to guarantee every frontier as she had guaranteed one in the Treaty of Locarno were asking her to undertake an obligation which was beyond her strength. All parties did not look upon the League in the same way; their faith was the same and their purpose was the same, but the way in which they would reach their purpose varied with their circumstances, their temperaments and their responsibilities. In the organic world it was not those organisms which came most quickly to maturity that reached the greatest strength or lasted the longest; and he regarded the League in the light of this analogy.

19. This speech naturally made a deep impression and had a decisive influence in ensuring that the subsequent discussion, which might otherwise have wasted itself in theory and idealism, was directed into channels calculated to lead to important practical results. Dr. Nansen, of Norway, in a speech in the Assembly on one of the last days of the session, paid a notable tribute to the force and conviction of Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech. He said that no one who had worked at Geneva had failed to realise that Great Britain, since the beginning of the League, had given the most consistently powerful support to it and its existing provisions. If Great Britain had hesitated to increase those commitments, they all realised that it was chiefly because she took those commitments so seriously and that she was anxious not to weaken her power to honour existing engagements by contracting new ones. They also realised the special position of Great Britain and of the Empire, and also the fact that owing to the British Navy any additional commitments in regard to arbitration and sanctions would be more onerous for Great Britain than for other countries. Even if they might regret the course which events had taken, they understood the reasons which in a large measure determined it. It is an important fact that Governments of the British Empire should thus receive recognition of their policy of not accepting obligations unless they fully intend and are assured of their ability to carry them out scrupulously. India, we believe, can claim to enjoy this reputation as much as any other part of the Empire.

Sphere of Action of the League.

20. At the Seventh Assembly Viscount Cecil had proposed that a Committee should be appointed to consider and report what questions are, and what are not, within the sphere of action of the League, within the meaning of the Preamble to, and Articles III and IV of, the Covenant. Lord Cecil had explained that this proposal was not animated by any desire to restrict or diminish the legitimate activities of the League; but it was felt in some quarters that there was a tendency which should be checked, to encourage the League to take up subjects which were foreign to the purpose for which it was founded, *viz.*, to secure international co-operation making for the peace of the world. The proposal to set up a Committee was not accepted, and the Seventh Assembly not being able to agree upon any alternative formula, decided that the question should be postponed for further consideration at the Eighth Assembly. But before the Eighth Assembly opened the British Government informed the League that they believed that the consideration which the matter had already received had to a large extent met their object, and lessened the probability of the recurrence of those dangers to which attention had been called. In these circumstances they proposed that the question should not be further pursued for the present. Accordingly no further discussion occurred at the Eighth Assembly. We think that the ventilation of the question has undoubtedly been useful in creating a public opinion which will cause each new proposal for an extension of the League's operations to be carefully scrutinised. This was evident on several occasions this year, and notably when the proposal for taking up the question of alcoholism came before the Second Committee.

Work of the Six Committees.

21. We now turn to the work of the six Committees which were constituted as follows in accordance with precedent:—

COMMITTEE I.

Constitutional and Legal Questions.

Chairman: Monsieur Adatei (Japan); *Delegates of India:* Sir Edward Chamier, Sir B. K. Mullick.

COMMITTEE II.

Technical Organisations.

Chairman: Mr. Dandurand (Canada); *Delegates of India:* Earl of Lytton, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Sir Fazl-i-Hussain.

COMMITTEE III.

Reduction of Armaments.

Chairman: Dr. Benes (Czecho-Slovakia); *Delegates of India:* Earl of Lytton, His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Sir Edward Chamier.

COMMITTEE IV.

Budgetary and Financial Questions.

Chairman: Jonkheer van Eysinga (Netherlands); *Delegates of India:* Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Sir Fazl-i-Hussain.

COMMITTEE V.

Social and General Questions.

Chairman: Mr. Hambro (Norway); *Delegates of India:* Earl of Lytton, His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Sir B. K. Mullick.

COMMITTEE VI.

Political Questions, Mandates, Slavery, &c.

Chairman: Monsieur Bech (Luxemburg); *Delegates of India:* His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Sir B. K. Mullick.

22. The following questions were referred by the Assembly to the various Committees for consideration and report:—

FIRST COMMITTEE.

Constitutional and Legal Questions.

1. Codification of international law.
2. Proposal by the delegation of Paraguay for the preparation of a general and comprehensive plan of codification of international law.
3. Accession to international agreements given subject to ratification.

SECOND COMMITTEE.

Technical Organisations.

1. Work of the Health Organisation.
2. Results of the mission carried out in certain Latin-American countries by the President of the Health Committee.

3. Results of the Third General Conference on Communications and Transit.
4. Work of the Economic Committee.
5. Results of the International Economic Conference. Economic Organisation of the League of Nations.
6. Opening of a Convention relating to the execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards.
7. Work of the Financial Committee.
8. Settlement of Greek refugees and financial reconstruction scheme.
9. Work for the settlement of Bulgarian refugees.
10. Results of the Conference for the creation of an International Relief Union.
11. Work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.
12. Proposal by the Italian delegation for the creation of an International Educational Cinematographic Institute at Rome.
13. Relations between the League of Nations and institutes or bodies set up under its authority.

THIRD COMMITTEE.

Reduction of Armaments.

1. Declaration concerning wars of aggression.
2. Arbitration, security, disarmament and the work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.
3. Private manufacture and publicity of the manufacture of arms and ammunition and of implements of war.

FOURTH COMMITTEE.

Budgetary and Financial Questions.

1. Audited accounts and Budget of the League, and other financial questions.
2. Contributions in arrears.
3. Construction of an Assembly Hall and of new buildings for the use of the Secretariat.
4. Question of the cost of living and the adjustment of salaries.
5. Establishment of an Administrative Tribunal.

FIFTH COMMITTEE.

Social and General Questions.

1. Traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.
2. Work of the Committee of Enquiry regarding the Production of the Opium Poppy in Persia.
3. Work of the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People:
Traffic in women and children.
Child welfare.
4. Protection of women and children in the Near East.
5. Measures in favour of Armenian and Russian refugees.

SIXTH COMMITTEE.

Political Questions, Mandates, Slavery, etc.

1. Mandates.
2. Slavery Convention.
3. Results of the Conference of Press Experts.
4. System of the single transferable vote and the principle of proportional representation in general, in connection with the problem of the election of the non-permanent Members of the Council.

COMMITTEE I.—Constitutional and Legal Questions.

CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

23. Last year the First Committee was unable to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the instructions to be given to the Committee of Experts appointed to consider the possibility of codifying international law, of which Sir Mohammad Rafique is a member as an expert on Moslem law. That Committee accordingly continued its work as before and in April 1927 presented a report to the Council to the effect that seven subjects were in certain of their aspects ripe for regulation by international action, namely:—

- (1) Nationality.
- (2) Territorial waters.
- (3) Diplomatic privileges and immunities.
- (4) Responsibility of States for damage done in their territory to the person or property of foreigners.
- (5) Piracy.
- (6) The procedure of International Conferences and procedure for the drafting of treaties.
- (7) Exploitation of the products of the sea.

24. The Committee of Experts recommended that subject No. 6 should in the first instance be studied by the Secretariat, and that subject No. 7 should be examined by the Economic Committee of the League or by the Permanent International Council for the Exploration of the Sea at Copenhagen, and that the Council should then consider whether any further action was possible or desirable. Doubt had been expressed whether subjects Nos. 3 and 5 were of sufficient interest at the present time to justify the inclusion of them in the programme of an International Conference, but recommended that after the completion of such preparatory work as might be necessary, an International Conference should be convened to deal with subjects Nos. 1, 2 and 4. This report was referred by the Assembly to the First Committee.

25. After a lengthy discussion of the report and of a proposal made by the Paraguayan Delegation that a Committee of Experts should be entrusted with "the preparation of a general and comprehensive plan of codification of International Law, paying due regard as far as possible to the work of codification which is being carried on in America," the First Committee appointed a strong Sub-Committee to examine the whole subject and eventually submitted a report to the Assembly recommending that an International Conference should be convened to deal with subjects Nos. 1, 2 and 4 only, and that to that end a Preparatory Committee consisting of five persons possessing a wide knowledge of international practice, legal precedents and scientific data relating to those questions should be appointed to prepare a report detailing the bases of discussion at the Conference. The Committee recommended, also, that the Council should attach to the invitation to be issued to States to join in the Conference draft regulation for the procedure of the Conference indicating the general rules which should govern the discussions.

26. The Dutch Government had offered to convene the Conference and also to supervise the necessary preliminary work, but the First Committee considered that this should be undertaken entirely by the League. It recommended, however, that the Council should, if possible, arrange to have the Conference held at The Hague, and expressed the hope that the Dutch Government would agree to this. As regards the method of dealing with subjects Nos. 6 and 7, the First Committee approved generally the proposals of the Committee of Experts. The Assembly passed a resolution adopting all the recommendations of the First Committee on this matter. There was, however, a considerable controversy as to the provision of funds to enable the Committee of Experts to continue its work in 1928. This is referred to later in connection with the Budget and Supplementary Estimates.

27. With reference to the proposal of the Paraguayan delegation, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, requested the Committee of Experts to consider at its next session under what conditions the work referred to in that proposal could be undertaken, and reserved a decision as to the course to be adopted until the Committee of Experts had made its suggestions and the Council had had an opportunity of considering them. The speeches delivered in the First Committee indicated that the general opinion was that the Paraguayan proposal was too ambitious, and that in any case it was desirable to await the result of the efforts to be made to deal with the three subjects specified above before attempting anything in the nature of the general codification of International Law. But the Assembly seemed to be in general agreement with the view that the classification and extension of International Law had a close relation with the problem of security, as it would extend the scope of arbitration. In principle, therefore, the work of codification has acquired a new importance.

On 27th September the Assembly adopted the following Resolutions:—

1. The Assembly:

Assembly
Resolution
(27 Sept.)

Having considered the documents transmitted to it by the Council in conformity with its resolution of 13th June 1927, and the report of the First Committee on the measures to be taken as a result of the work of the Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law;

Considering that it is material for the progress of justice and the maintenance of peace to define, improve and develop international law;

Convinced that it is therefore the duty of the League to make every effort to contribute to the progressive codification of international law;

Observing that, on the basis of the work of the Committee of Experts, to which it pays a sincere tribute, systematic preparations can be made for a first Codification Conference, the holding of which in 1929 can already be contemplated;

Decides:

(1) To submit the following questions for examination by a first Conference:—

(a) Nationality;

(b) Territorial waters;

(c) Responsibility of States for Damage done in their Territory to the Person or Property of Foreigners;

(2) To request the Council to instruct the Secretariat to cause its services to study, on the lines indicated in the First Committee's report, the question of the Procedure of International Conferences and Procedure for the Conclusion and Drafting of Treaties;

(3) To instruct the Economic Committee of the League to study, in collaboration with the Permanent International Council for the Exploration of the Sea at Copenhagen and any other organisation specially interested in this matter, the question whether and in what terms, for what species and in what areas, international protection of marine fauna could be established. The Committee will report to the Council the results of its enquiry, indicating whether a Conference of Experts should be convened for such purpose at an early date;

(4) To ask the Council to make arrangements with the Netherlands Government with a view to choosing The Hague as the meeting-place of the first Codification Conference, and to summon the Conference as soon as the preparations for it are sufficiently advanced;

(5) To entrust the Council with the task of appointing, at the earliest possible date, a Preparatory Committee, composed of five persons possessing a wide knowledge of international practice, legal precedents, and scientific data relating to the questions coming within the scope of the first Codification Conference, this Committee being instructed to prepare a report comprising sufficiently detailed bases of discussion on each question, in accordance with the indications contained in the report of the First Committee;

(6) To recommend the Council to attach to the invitations draft regulations for the Conference, indicating a number of general rules which should govern the discussions, more particularly as regards—

(a) the possibility, if occasion should arise, of the States represented at the Conference adopting amongst themselves rules accepted by a majority vote;

(b) the possibility of drawing up, in respect of such subjects as may lend themselves thereto, a comprehensive convention and, within the framework of that convention, other more restricted conventions;

(c) the organisation of a system for the subsequent revision of the agreements entered into; and

(d) the spirit of the codification, which should not confine itself to the mere registration of the existing rules, but should aim at adapting them as far as possible to contemporary conditions of international life.

(7) To ask the Committee of Experts at its next session to complete the work it has already begun.

2. The Assembly,

Having taken note of the First Committee's report on the proposal of the delegation of Paraguay for the preparation of a general and comprehensive plan of codification of international law;

Desires to place on record the importance which it attaches to the spirit underlying the proposal of the delegation of Paraguay;

Requests the Council to invite the Committee of Experts to consider at its next session under what conditions the work referred to in the said proposal could be undertaken;

And will decide later upon the course to be adopted after taking note of the suggestions of the Committee of Experts and the opinion of the Council in regard thereto.

ACCESSION TO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS GIVEN SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION.

Assembly
Resolution
(23 Sept.).

On 23rd September the Assembly adopted the following Resolution:—

The procedure of accession to international agreements given subject to ratification is an admissible one which the League should neither discourage nor encourage.

Nevertheless, if a State gives its accession, it should know that, if it does not expressly mention that this accession is subject to ratification, it shall be deemed to have undertaken a final obligation. If it desires to prevent this consequence, it must expressly declare at the time of accession that the accession is given subject to ratification.

COMMITTEE II.—Technical Organisations.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

28. The success of the Economic Conference held at Geneva in May was the most important achievement of the League in the last 12 months. We have already referred to the subject in general in our account of the opening debate of the Assembly. With the exception of the group of questions relating to arbitration, security and disarmament, this was the most vital topic on the agenda of the Eighth Assembly. Broadly speaking, the issue which the Report of the Conference raised was whether, both in principle and in practice, it would be reasonable to recognise and possible to effect in the domain of economics a closer international relationship than in the past.

29. Two main questions presented themselves, *viz.*, the degree in which the Assembly should accept the conclusions of the Conference and advocate their pursuance, and the developments which would accordingly be necessary in the economic organs of the League for the purpose of the new policy.

30. Those who wish to study the problem in detail are advised to refer to the Report of the Conference and the Report of the Indian Delegation which have been published in a convenient form in India. Many countries had already found themselves able to endorse the conclusions of the Conference and to express their intention to co-operate in carrying them into effect. This was not yet possible in the case of India for reasons which were explained in a declaration made in the Second Committee by our leader. This declaration is quoted textually in Appendix III, Annex VIII, and the following is a summary:—

31. The Earl of Lytton said that India supported unhesitatingly the general principle that the economic policy of States should be directed towards the peace and prosperity of the world, and would welcome the elimination of any economic factors calculated to cause friction or misunderstanding. He believed there was no important recommendation of the Conference which was inconsistent with the past or present economic policy of India, and that India on the whole stood to gain by the adoption throughout the world of the general recommendations of the Conference. If on minor points there were any inconsistencies the Government of India would seek to reconcile them. The future policy of India was likely to be as much in conformity with the recommendations of the Conference as that of the past. His inability to accept those recommendations without reserve was due not to the fact that any action was contemplated in the future which was inconsistent with them, but rather to the lack of opportunity of ascertaining public opinion in India during the short time that had elapsed since the Conference was held and the undesirability of committing the peoples of India to agreement with a document which they had not yet studied. It would militate against ultimate acceptance by India were she committed in advance of the study and discussion of the Report for which facilities were being provided. He referred to the recent grant of a large measure of fiscal autonomy to India and to the natural desire of the Indian people to guard their recently-gained freedom. The policy of discriminating protection did not conflict with the principles laid down by the Conference. He had very little doubt that the Report of the Conference, when it had been fully examined by the public in India, would be found to be in general conformity with Indian economic policy, and that if the decision of India was left unhampered by premature commitments the spirit in which the Conference performed its task would be appreciated and its recommendations generally accepted.

32. A Resolution was submitted to the Second Committee by one delegate proposing to endorse the conclusions of the Conference as a whole and without reserve, but we were instrumental in influencing the form of the resolution finally adopted so that it gave satisfaction to our point of view. This resolution noted with satisfaction that many Governments had made declarations accepting the principles and stating their intention of co-operating in their application, while no declaration in the contrary sense had been made. It expressed a belief that there was every reason to hope for universal approval when the public opinion of all countries had been sufficiently instructed, and it recommended the resolutions of the Conference to the favourable consideration of all Governments, and trusted that those Governments which had not yet declared their support would shortly be able to do so.

ECONOMIC ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The following is the text of the Resolution adopted by the Assembly on 24th September:—

Assembly
Resolution
(24 Sept.).

The Assembly:

Takes note of the Report of the Economic Conference held in May last, in accordance with the initiative taken by the Assembly at its Sixth Ordinary Session;

Congratulates sincerely the President and the members of the Conference appointed by the Governments of 50 countries upon the fact that, comprising so many qualifications and representing every variety of responsible opinion, they were able to agree unanimously upon recommendations at once definite in character and wide in range, whose adoption would effect a substantial improvement in the present economic policy of the world;

Notes with satisfaction that many Governments have already made declarations accepting the principles laid down by the Conference and stating their intention of co-operating in their application, while no declaration in the contrary sense has been made;

Believes, therefore, that there is every reason to hope for universal approval when the public opinion of all countries has been sufficiently instructed;

Recommends the Resolutions of the Conference, as the Council did in June 1927, to the favourable consideration of all Governments and trusts that those Governments which have not yet declared their support will shortly be able to do so;

Invites the Economic Organisation of the League of Nations to prepare as soon as possible a summary of the replies of the various Governments as to their attitude to the recommendations of the International Economic Conference, and to make known the action that the various Governments have taken or may take in pursuance of the recommendations of the Economic Conference;

Trusts that the economic policies of all countries may develop in accordance with the principles laid down by the Conference and desires that the Economic Organisation of the League should take these recommendations as the basis of its work;

Trusts, in particular, that the recommendations of the Conference relating to tariffs and commercial policy will be put into effect, not only by national action and bilateral agreements, but also whenever practicable, by collective conventions reached by means of international conferences of accredited representatives with the aim of gradually evolving among the trading nations of the world, and particularly among those of Europe, common lines of policy beneficial to all and not subject to the uncertainties of purely bilateral bargaining, careful attention being given to the special conditions existing at any moment and to the necessity of realising this policy by stages and without undue disturbance;

Expects the Council of the League of Nations and the Economic Organisation to devote their untiring efforts to the realisation of this urgent task and hopes that the Governments will give to it their cordial support and active collaboration.

33. The development of the economic organisation of the League had been much discussed at the Economic Conference itself, which in the end had contended itself with recording a resolution to the effect that, while offering no suggestions for a permanent organisation, it could not do better than draw the Council's attention to the well-balanced composition of the Preparatory Committee, which had achieved excellent results in the preparatory work of the Conference. The problem was referred by the Council to the Assembly, and it is a fact of some significance that it was the Assembly and not the Council which worked out the scheme of organisation described below. The possibilities ranged from a continuance of the Economic Committee in its existing form—that is to say, a committee of 14 members nominated for their personal expert qualifications—to an independent organisation on the lines of the International Labour Organisation. Each extreme had its advocates. The continuance of the Economic Committee on its existing footing was advocated on the ground of practical efficiency, while those who proposed other schemes were influenced by a desire to introduce the principle of representation, whether it should be national or functional representation, so as to secure the widest possible authority and the greatest

support. The resolution which embodied the conclusions of the Second Committee was a compromise combining both ideas. The Economic Committee will be increased from 14 to 15 members and the basis of appointment will remain the same, with some modification of its actual membership. It will continue to be the organ through which the Council deals with economic affairs and its principal work in the near future will lie within the sphere of the economic relations between States and their economic policies so far as they have international aspects. Under a new provision it will have power, subject to Council provision, and in consultation with the States in question, to name economic correspondents in countries which have no member on the Committee. In addition to the Economic Committee there is to be created an Advisory Committee, the object of which will be to follow the application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference. It will be similar in numbers, and in the equilibrium of interests represented by its members, to the Preparatory Committee for the Economic Conference, and will include persons competent in industry, commerce, agriculture, finance, transport, labour questions, and questions relative to consumption. The International Labour Office will be invited to submit the names of three labour members, and arrangements will be made to secure the co-operation of the International Institute of Agriculture and of the International Chamber of Commerce. Its meetings will be attended by five members of the Economic Committee. It will submit its report directly to the Council of the League, at the same time forwarding a copy of its decisions to the Economic Committee and to the other technical organisations concerned.

34. The respective functions of the two bodies are not very clearly defined, and this lack of clarity is the result of a certain divergence of views. But the differences in the constitution and in the character of membership of the two bodies will probably tend in themselves to produce a differentiation of function, and will lead empirically to a solution of the difficulty which could not be entirely resolved in debate.

35. India has not hitherto been represented on the Economic Committee, but she was represented on the Preparatory Committee for the Economic Conference. We think that she has much to gain from representation, and a strong claim to it. That claim has been presented in the proper quarter, and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar referred to it in a speech in the Second Committee (see Appendix III, Annex X), in which he pointed out not only the necessity for representing agricultural interests, but also the special difficulty of doing so owing to the comparative lack of organisation in agriculture. In the report which he presented to the Second Committee, and which was approved, M. Loucheur pointed out that the programme which the Economic Conference had drawn up for the League could not be successfully carried out unless agricultural interests were represented as widely as possible in the economic organisation of the League, and declared that it was the unanimous recommendation of the Second Committee that the Council should give very special attention to this important question of the representation of agriculture. There is further a need for the representation of Asia. We believe that the claim of India has since been recognised.

On 24th September the Assembly adopted the following Resolution:—

Assembly
Resolution
(24 Sept.).

Whereas, in addition to the economic tasks hitherto undertaken by the League, much important and extensive work will result from the recommendations of the Economic Conference;

Whereas it is essential that the different interests and organisations which collaborated in the preparation of the Conference should continue to give their support and advice in the work of securing effect to its recommendations; and

Whereas the Conference took the following resolution:—

“The Conference wishes in the first instance to express its high appreciation of the work of the Economic Committee and the Secretariat of the League.

“The Conference is of opinion that the success of its work will depend upon the execution of the principles laid down.

“With regard to the action to be taken on its recommendations, the Conference, while offering no suggestion as to a permanent organisation, cannot do better than draw the Council's attention to the well-balanced composition of the Preparatory Committee, which has yielded excellent results in the preparatory work of the Conference.”

The Assembly considers:

(a) That the Economic Committee should continue to be, as at present, the organ through which the Council deals with economic affairs and that it should be constituted—under such rules as the Council may consider appropriate for its effective functioning—so as to be best suited for its principal work which, in the near future at least, will lie within the sphere of the economic relations between States and their economic policies so far as they have international aspects. It should consist of not more than 15 members.

(b) That the Economic Committee should have the power to appoint temporary sub-committees of experts for preparatory work and, subject to Council approval and in consultation with the States in question, to name economic correspondents in countries which have no member on the Committee.

(c) That a "Consultative Committee," the object of which is to follow the application of the Economic Conference recommendations, should be constituted by the Council.

It might be composed of about thirty-five members, as was the Preparatory Committee, and the conditions of equilibrium attained in the latter between the various elements should be maintained as far as possible.

It should therefore include, among others, persons competent in industry, commerce, agriculture, finance, transport, labour questions, and questions relative to consumption.

The International Labour Office should be invited to submit the names of three labour members for this Committee.

The Council will doubtless also wish to secure for the Committee the co-operation of the International Institute of Agriculture and of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Five members chosen by the Economic Committee should take part in the work of the Consultative Committee with the same rights as the other members.

The Consultative Committee should submit its report directly to the Council of the League of Nations. At the same time, it would forward a copy to the Economic Committee and to the other technical organisations concerned.

WORK OF THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

36. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar had indicated in his speech in the Assembly, of which we have already given a summary, that the Health activities of the League had a special interest for India. It was therefore a very appropriate compliment to India and to the Indian Delegation that he was elected *Rapporteur* for the general work of the Health Organisation. The report which he presented, first to the Health Committee and later to the Assembly, and his remarks in connection with it, is reproduced in Appendix III, Annex III. It will suffice to say here that, in the resolution which he submitted to the Second Committee, and which was in turn submitted by the Second Committee to the Assembly and approved, the Indian point of view was explicitly recognised. In the report note was made of the tendency towards universality in the work of the Health Organisation and of the circumstance that the activities of the Singapore Bureau form the chief physical link between Eastern countries, and the League Organisation. The report stated further that those countries, some of whom like India are large contributors to the general budget, appreciated this aspect of the League's work, as was evident from their close co-operation with it. It also referred to the interchange of Public Health officers which is being arranged to take place in India in the approaching winter, and of the possibility that the President of the Health Committee and the Director of the Health Section might be able to join the party. It referred also to the hope of the Government of India that the League's Malaria Commission might be able to visit India during the latter part of 1928. Reference was also made to the participation by Colonel Graham in the Health Committee's work and to the departmental Rabies Conference in which India was represented. It is particularly satisfactory to record that the necessity for an assurance of the permanence of the Singapore Bureau, and of its adequate financing, was emphasised.

37. The universality of this department of the League's activities was further marked this year by the initiation of health work in Latin-America.

On 20th September the Assembly adopted the following Resolutions:

The Assembly:

Having taken note of the reports dealing with the work of the Health Organisation of the League during the past year, expresses its gratification at the continued development of its international activities;

Assembly
Resolution
(20 Sept.).

Notes with satisfaction the growth and increasing usefulness of the work of the Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau at Singapore, due in large measure to the sympathetic co-operation of all Eastern Administrations, in whose interest it was primarily created;

Notes with satisfaction the terms of the Agreement concluded between the League of Nations and the Permanent Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, whereby the services of the Singapore Bureau will be made available in the discharge, on behalf of the Office, of certain of the obligations imposed by the International Sanitary Convention of Paris, 1926, and also the further agreement recently concluded with the object of increasing the mutual co-operation in other directions between the Health Organisation and the Office International d'Hygiène Publique;

Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Malaria Commission, the Sleeping-Sickness Commission, and the International Rabies Conference, and of the progress made in the investigations now being carried out with regard to infant mortality and health insurance.

Further, the Assembly, noting the recommendations which have been made by the International Pacific Health Conference held in Melbourne in December 1926 in relation to the work which might be undertaken by the Health Organisation for the study of health problems in the Pacific area, expresses its hope that the possibilities of action in this sense will receive full and early consideration by the Health Committee.

The Assembly records its unqualified approval and appreciation of the services rendered to international public health by the Health Committee and its expert Commissions.

The Assembly :

Assembly
Resolution
(20 Sept.).

1. Having taken note of the report of the President of the Health Committee on the possibilities of technical co-operation with public health and medical authorities in Latin-American countries, and also of the report on the work of the Conference of Health Experts on Infant Welfare held at Montevideo;

2. Notes with satisfaction that the activities of the Health Organisation of the League of Nations have extended to several countries of Latin-America and that fruitful co-operation may be anticipated as the result of the Health Committee's mission;

3. Welcomes the practical suggestions for continued co-operation which have been made by the health authorities and experts of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay;

4. Considers that the realisation of these suggestion would result in creating links between the health work of the League and the activities of national health administrations in these countries and would represent a good method of developing the work of the League's technical organisations in Latin-America;

5. Requests the Council, after having obtained the Health Committee's advice on these different suggestions for co-operation with Latin-American countries, to consider how they may be put into practice.

ALCOHOLISM.

38. At the Assembly of 1926 the delegations of Finland, Poland and Sweden submitted a proposal to the effect that the League of Nations should include the question of Alcoholism in the programme of its work. Consideration of this proposal was adjourned until the Eighth Assembly. Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministers of Finland, Poland and Sweden, with whom were also associated the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Denmark and Czecho-Slovakia, had sent in a memorandum giving a more precise description of what they had in mind. This memorandum contained two definite proposals: (1) that the Assembly should request the Council to convene a conference with a view to the framing of a general International Convention regulating the smuggling of alcohol, and (2) that the Assembly should request the Council to appoint an Advisory Committee on Alcoholism, or a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee to deal with Alcoholism, which the various organs of the League might consult when studying questions connected with the problem and which might be generally available for information or investigations.

39. Although these were the specific proposals which the Committee had primarily to discuss, their presentation raised a general question of some importance, because, except in the isolated cases of the Mandated Territories and the Protection of Women and Children, the League had not hitherto had occasion to touch the subject of Alcoholism, and it was felt in various quarters that the general subject would be an unsuitable, and even dangerous, one for the League to take up.

40. As soon as the question was raised in the Committee the delegation responsible for its promotion was challenged as to its admissibility under the Articles of the Covenant. In reply paragraphs (c) and (f) of Article 23 were quoted, referring respectively to the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs and to the Prevention and Control of Disease. A considerable debate followed, and the weight of opinion in the Committee was against acceptance of the proposal in the form in which it was presented. No general agreement was reached as to the admissibility of Alcoholism under the Covenant, but it seemed to be recognised by all that, whether or not a subject was admissible under the Covenant, it might be taken up by the League with the consent of all the States Members. Eventually the Finnish delegate and those associated with him agreed not to pursue the proposals in their existing form, but declared their intention of bringing up the question of Alcoholism later in another form. Accordingly at one of the final sessions of the Assembly an application was made for the subject to be placed in a new form on the agenda of the Ninth Assembly.

41. As to the position taken up in the debate by the Indian Delegation, our instructions were to oppose the proposal for the creation of a new Advisory Body for Alcoholism, on the grounds that no case had been made out for the necessity of such a body, as there were other sources from which advice and information could be obtained, and that it was undesirable, from the general, and especially the financial, point of view, to sanction the creation of a new body except for imperative reasons. But we had been given discretion as to the attitude we should adopt towards the proposal for a conference on smuggling. Intervening in the debate, Sir Fazl-i-Husain

stated (for text of speech see Appendix III, Annex VI), that opinion in India in regard to alcoholism was very strong and decidedly in favour of a policy of controlling the supply of liquor, while there was a strong body of public opinion actually in favour of prohibition. If prohibition had not yet been adopted in India it was chiefly for the reason that it would be so difficult to enforce it. He said that alcoholism was treated in India as an evil, although it was not yet a very serious problem there. But, as elsewhere, it tended to spread with the growth of industrialism. In regard to the question whether alcoholism should be dealt with as an international matter, he wished to reserve his opinion, but he recognised the existence in the Committee of a strong body of opinion against the proposals, and he found himself in complete agreement with those who maintained that in this debate the case for the proposals had not been made out. He felt that it would be wiser that those who supported the proposals should not pursue them further for the present, but should wait for a more appropriate occasion. He urged those in favour of them to realise that the result of a division might be prejudicial to the cause which they had at heart.

The following is the text of the Resolution by which the Assembly decided on 23rd September that the subject should be brought up in a new form next year:—

The Assembly decides to place on the agenda of its Ninth Ordinary Session the following proposal by the Finnish, Polish and Swedish Delegations:

Assembly
Resolution
(23 Sept.)

"Whereas it is desirable to co-ordinate the work which the League of Nations has undertaken, or will be called upon to undertake, on the subject of alcoholism, the Assembly requests the Council:

"(1) To appoint a Committee of experts on alcoholism;

"(2) To instruct this Committee to study the aspects of the question of alcoholism which come within the competence of the League of Nations, and which might be made the subject of scientific or practical work."

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

42. This Organisation consists of (1) a League Committee formed on the initiative of the French to carry out a resolution of the First Assembly on "the educational influence which it is the duty of the Council to exert with a view to developing a liberal spirit of goodwill and world-wide co-operation," and (2) an Institute which was founded in Paris some years later, at the expense of the French Government, to act as the executive organ of the Committee. The Indian Delegation has always been sympathetic in its attitude to this Organisation, and India is represented on the Committee by Sir Jagadis Bose.

43. It would be impossible to describe briefly the numerous activities of a scientific, artistic and literary nature which the Organisation at present has in hand. The resolution which was adopted by the Assembly this year refers to projects for the creation of an international co-ordination service of information offices attached to libraries, for co-ordination between the organs of bibliography for the various sciences, for an international office for annual tables of constants and mathematical quantities, for a congress on popular arts, for an international agreement with regard to casts, and for an extension of the work of museums as a means of artistic education.

44. When the work of this Organisation was under discussion in the Second Committee, Sir Fazl-i-Husain made a speech (reproduced in Appendix III, Annex IV) in which he said it was impossible to over-estimate this work in the scheme of League activities, for in his opinion the disarmament of ideas, which was in fact the breaking of the barriers of prejudice, was no less important than Disarmament strictly so-called. He paid a tribute of appreciation and admiration to those who had served on the Committee and to the beneficial character, both for all Members of the League and for non-members as well, of the various schemes which were in hand. It seemed to him that the work might possibly gain in its character of universality if kindred fields of work in the Orient were included within its scope, and he mentioned Indian and Mesopotamian archaeology as being at least comparable with that of Europe. The term "international" was not limited in any way to the nations of Europe, and the evolution of international culture should afford every opportunity for the culture of the East to contribute towards it equally with that of the West. He finally appealed to the authorities of the Organisation to consider means of ensuring that what was best in the culture of the Orient should be reflected in the texture of the international culture of the future. His remarks were afterwards referred to with sympathy and approval by the delegates of Great Britain and Germany.

45. The Assembly, in the resolution which it adopted, expressed its appreciation of the increase in the number and activity of the national committees on Intellectual Co-operation, and stated that the regular co-operation between well-organised national committees and the International Committee was of ever-increasing utility to the work of Intellectual Co-operation. The Assembly accordingly invited States which had not already done so to consider the possibility of providing the necessary funds to meet the expenses of their respective national committees. We understand that the League was informed in 1925, as regards India, that the Inter-University Board

wished to be recognised as an institution with which the Intellectual Co-operation Committee might correspond with a view to the formation of a national committee in India. But, so far as we know, no progress has been made in this direction. We therefore venture to bring to notice suggestions, which have been made by Sir Fazl-i-Husain, who, as already mentioned, acted as the Indian representative on this subject, and who is much impressed with the belief that India might derive great benefit from contact with this Organisation. His view is that, education being a transferred Provincial subject, there is need of a central agency to disseminate information to the various Provinces such as existed until a few years ago in the All-India Advisory Board on Education. He considers that there should be the same *liaison* between the intellectual activities of the Indian Provinces as the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation serves to create under the League between those of the different nations. Such an institution would enable India both to derive benefit from the international movement and to contribute to its success.

46. Two years ago there was set up, under the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, a Sub-Committee of Experts for the instruction of children and youth in the existence and aims of the League of Nations. Its Interim Report came before the Assembly of 1926, and it had since held further meetings and had drawn up a more comprehensive Report which was submitted to the Eighth Assembly. The Indian point of view has been represented on this Sub-Committee by Mr. S. N. Chaturvedi. The Interim Report has already been under the Government of India's consideration, and we were informed that the Government of India were in general agreement with the recommendations, save that on several points modifications would be necessary to suit the present educational conditions of India. We were further informed that, as education was a Provincial subject, action would have to be taken by Local Governments responsible to their Legislatures and by Universities which are partially autonomous bodies. Unfortunately, this information reached us after the discussion of the subject in the Second Committee was finished. We venture to express the hope that the later and more comprehensive Report of the Sub-Committee will be examined in India with every desire to carry out its recommendations as far as possible, because we believe that the purpose of these recommendations must be considered of first-class importance by all who recognise the necessity for consolidating the principles on which the League is founded. Incidentally, we would call attention to one recommendation of the Sub-Committee proposing the establishment of a corps of international lecturers, with special reference to countries where geographical or other considerations render League instruction particularly difficult. We understand that the circumstances of India were specially present to the Sub-Committee when this recommendation was proposed to it and adopted. For financial reasons consideration of this recommendation has been deferred.

The Assembly adopted the following Resolution on 22nd September:—

Assembly
Resolution
(22 Sept.).

The Assembly has noted with satisfaction the favourable reports presented by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and the Governing Body of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. These reports show that the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation has now in hand a large number of definite and practical undertakings of international co-operation in regard to various scientific, artistic and literary activities, and that results have already been obtained.

The Assembly observes that, during the past year, several nations, in response to the appeal it made in the previous year, have made a grant to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. The countries making such grants are at present as follows: Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Monaco, Poland, Switzerland. The Assembly hopes that their examples will be followed by the other nations. The reports now before it show clearly that it is only the smallness of its financial resources which prevents the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation from rendering all the services which may now be expected of it.

The Assembly is glad to see the increase in the number and activity of National Committees in Intellectual Co-operation. The regular co-operation between well-organised National Committees and the International Committee is of ever-increasing utility to the work of intellectual co-operation. The Assembly would therefore refer to the recommendation it made in 1924 and invite the States Members of the League which have not already done so to consider the possibility of providing the necessary funds to meet the expenses of their respective National Committees.

The Assembly notes, as being particularly worthy of attention and encouragement, the proposals of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in regard to the following points:—

1. The creation at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of an international co-ordination service of information offices attached to libraries. The Assembly emphasises the importance, in this connection, of national information offices, and trusts that such offices may be established in those countries where they do not already exist.

2. The proposals for co-ordination between the organs of bibliography for the various sciences drawn up by the Committees of experts under excellent technical conditions, in such a way as to give every satisfaction to the persons concerned.

3. The recommendation made by the International Committee in favour of the International Office for Annual Tables of Constants and Mathematical Quantities. Governments, scholars and industrial organisations are equally interested in the continuance of this enterprise, which is at present in danger owing to lack of funds. An understanding between Governments is extremely desirable in order to ensure the regular publication of the Tables.

4. The steps taken with a view to:—

Preparing for the Popular Arts Congress;

An international agreement with regard to casts;

An extension of the work of museums as a means of artistic education, etc.

The Assembly thanks the Czecho-Slovak Government for the subsidy so generously granted in order to facilitate the holding of the Popular Arts Congress at Prague. It congratulates the Swiss Federal Government, and more particularly the city of Berne, on the initiative regarding an International Exhibition of Popular Arts to be held in that city. The Assembly requests the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to render every assistance in their power to the promoters of this enterprise.

The Assembly has noted the remarkable report presented by M. Jules Destrée on behalf of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Children and Youth in the Existence and Aims of the League of Nations. It approves the recommendations made by the experts, and instructs the Secretary-General to communicate them to the Governments of the States Members of the League of Nations, requesting them, so far as may be possible in each particular case, to take the necessary measures to give effect to the recommendations.

The Assembly approves the creation of a League of Nations Educational Information Centre under the conditions laid down by the Sub-Committee of Experts. It decides that the Sub-Committee of Experts shall continue its work on the lines suggested by the French representative in his report approved by the Council at its meeting of 2nd September 1927.

CREATION OF AN EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAFICAL INSTITUTE.

47. The Italian Delegation submitted for the approval of the Assembly an offer on the part of the Italian Government to create at Rome an International Educational Cinematographical Institute. This Institute would be under the direction of the League of Nations, but would be carried on at the expense of the Italian Government, and established in a palace offered by that Government. The proposal was referred to the Second Committee, which dealt with it in connection with Intellectual Co-operation. Some anxiety was felt in regard to it by those who chiefly espouse the cause of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris, which had already given some consideration to cinematography. It was obviously necessary to avoid any possibility of duplication or conflict between two League bodies, and it was further desirable to establish safeguards in regard to an institution which would be in a special relation to a particular national Government and would have as its object the guidance or inspiration, in the name of the League, of the policy of other Governments in a branch which is likely to be of increasing importance of such a subject as education. A Sub-Committee was appointed to reconcile the divergent opinions, and Sir Fazli-Husain served on this Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee agreed upon a formula eventually approved by the Second Committee and by the Assembly, which acknowledged with gratitude the generous offer of the Italian Government, and left the decision as to the steps to be taken to the Council of the League, after consultation with the competent organisations, more particularly the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and in agreement with the Italian Government. It is understood that the Second Committee will have a further opportunity of discussing the subject in detail next year.

On 20th September the Assembly approved the Report of the Second Committee on this subject, which was as follows:—

The proposal of the Royal Italian Government, submitted by Senator Cippico to the Assembly at its Eighth Ordinary Session on the 6th instant and referred to the Second Committee for consideration by the Assembly's resolution on the 9th instant, provides the means of carrying out certain suggestions made by M. Breitscheid, Rapporteur to the Second Committee for questions of intellectual co-operation, and happily extends their scope.

Assembly
Resolution
(20 Sept.).

M. Breitscheid has already pointed out that cinematography was an important factor in education summarising thus the results of very wide experience and endorsing the resolutions of various congresses and of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Italian Government's proposal has in view the creation at Rome of an International Educational Cinematographic Institute, under the direction of the League of

Nations, but to be carried on at the expense of the Italian Government and established in a palace offered by that Government. The Assembly is therefore asked to acknowledge with gratitude the generous offer of the Royal Italian Government, the decision as to the steps to be taken being reserved for the Council, after consultation with the competent organisations, more particularly the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in agreement with the Italian Government.

RELATIONS BETWEEN LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND INSTITUTES OR BODIES SET UP UNDER ITS AUTHORITY.

48. It was in consequence of the discussion on the last subject that the Hon. Dame Edith Lyttelton, of the British Delegation, submitted to the Assembly a proposal that the general question of the relations between the League of Nations and institutes or bodies set up under its authority but not forming part of its organisation should be studied, and that the principles which should govern their acceptance by the League should be laid down by the Council. The Second Committee examined this proposal, and on its recommendation the Assembly invited the Council to have the question studied, and asked that a report should be submitted to next year's Assembly.

On 26th September the Assembly approved the Report of the Second Committee on this subject, which was as follows:—

Assembly
Resolution
(26 Sept.).

The Second Committee has made a preliminary examination of the draft resolution presented by the Hon. Dame Edith Lyttelton with regard to institutes or bodies set up under the authority of the League of Nations.

It has noted the great importance of this question, and proposes that the Assembly should invite the Council to have this question studied and to ask that a report on this subject should be submitted to the Assembly in its Ninth Ordinary Session in 1928.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

49. This Committee has hitherto dealt with a number of matters of a severely technical character, and of somewhat second-class importance. As a result of the resolution which we have already described in the Report of the Economic Conference, these activities are in future to be broadened, and the Committee will have a certain measure of responsibility in regard to the first-class questions of economics, including, above all, the question of tariffs. During the last year the normal activities of the Committee have been subordinated to those connected with the Economic Conference, and some of the subjects under consideration, for instance, the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, became merged in the agenda of the Conference. It has, however, continued to do useful work, and one subject which is referred to under the next heading is the draft Protocol on the execution of foreign arbitral awards.

50. Sir Fazl-i-Husain spoke in the debate in the Second Committee on the work of Economic Committee (for text of speech see Appendix III, Annexure V), and congratulated the Economic Committee on a good year's work in spite of the fact that its activities had been naturally overshadowed by the Economic Conference. With reference to the approaching conference for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, he said that India welcomed this conference because, like other such conferences, it would contribute to the mutual understanding which followed a frank examination of circumstances. He stated that India was prepared to incur responsibilities which others were ready to incur, to the same extent and simultaneously, and that it was on reciprocity that a country in the position of India was bound to rely. With regard to the subject of the treatment of foreign nationals and enterprises he called attention to a defect in the draft resolution, and proposed an addition which was accepted. He stated the position of India with regard to the Protocol on commercial arbitration and expressed the view that the objection which had hitherto been taken to this Protocol on the part of India might be withdrawn when it and the Convention which was being drawn up on the execution of awards came to be considered together. On the subject of economic statistics he agreed that there could be no two opinions as to the desirability of unification, but he pointed out that the statistics which were desired might not be always available, and that their collection might be so costly that some States would not feel justified in incurring the requisite expenditure. He stated, finally, that the importance of economic barometers could not be over-estimated. The economic barometer of the future would have to be one which was extremely sensitive and delicate, and which served for all countries, all climes and all continents. He thought that the work was one which in its universality was an ideal work for the League to accomplish.

The Assembly adopted the following Resolutions on 20th September:—

The Assembly:

1. Reiterating its conviction that the conclusion of an International Convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions would greatly

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(20 Sept.).

facilitate the recovery and future development of world trade, appeals to all Governments to send duly authorised representatives to the Conference which will take place at Geneva on 17th October 1927, and expresses the most earnest hope that no efforts will be spared to bring the work of the Conference to a successful issue;

2. Notes with satisfaction that steps have already been taken by the Council to set in motion the preparatory work connected with the execution of certain urgent resolutions of the International Economic Conference, in particular those relating to tariffs and commercial treaties, to the unification of Customs nomenclature and to the treatment of foreign nationals and enterprises duly admitted to carry out their activity on the territory of a foreign State;

3. Takes note of the ratifications of the International Convention relating to the simplification of Customs Formalities and of the Protocol of 1923 on Arbitration (Clauses during the past year, and expresses the hope that those States which have not yet found it possible to adhere to these two international Acts will do so at an early date;

4. Notes with satisfaction that it is proposed to convene a Conference in the near future with a view to achieving greater uniformity in economic statistics;

5. Notes with approval that the recommendation that the Economic and Financial Section of the Secretariat should issue a Statistical Year-book has now borne fruit, and recommends that this valuable volume should become one of the annual publications of the League;

6. Observes with satisfaction the progress which the Economic Committee has made in the study of the question of false declarations, in Customs matters, of the progressive assimilation of laws relating to bills of exchange and cheques, and of economic barometers, and hopes that no effort will be spared to bring this work to a successful issue;

7. Notes with satisfaction the progress made in the Economic Section's enquiries regarding the direct and indirect means placed at the disposal of foreign purchasers in the different countries for the purpose of satisfying themselves of the quality of the goods which they acquire in those countries;

Recommends that these enquiries should be pursued on the lines indicated in the provisional pamphlet communicated to the Second Committee and that the Governments should assist the Secretariat in order that a further publication, which should be as complete as possible, may be issued at an early date.

OPENING OF CONVENTION RELATING TO THE EXECUTION OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS.

51. A Protocol on commercial arbitration was adopted at the Fourth Assembly recognising the universal validity as between Signatory States of clauses for the settlement of disputes by arbitration, which are voluntarily inserted in commercial contracts between the nationals of different countries. This Protocol has been ratified on behalf of Great Britain and various parts of the British Empire, and a considerable number of foreign countries, but not by India. On the whole, the number of associations has been considered disappointing, and this is believed to be due to the absence of any arrangements for the execution of arbitral awards. The Economic Committee has further been engaged in drawing up provisions to supplement the Protocol in this respect, and the result of their labours came before the Eighth Assembly in the form of a draft supplementary Protocol for the execution of awards. The Second Committee, to whom this draft was referred, determined to refer it, together with the comments and observations of various Governments, to a Sub-Committee of legal experts for final preparation. A member of our Delegation, Sir Edward Chamier, served on this Sub-Committee, and his knowledge of the British and Indian system of law was of great value in ensuring that the Protocol was not modified to meet the requirements of Continental law in such a manner as to make it unacceptable to countries in which the other system prevails. The new Convention (the Protocol form having been replaced by that of a Convention) is now open for signature, together with the original Instrument, and we understand that the Government of India will be prepared to consider adhesion to the two Instruments taken together. We understand that this Convention which, owing to its highly technical character, did not receive much general attention, may be ranked among the most solid achievements of the Eighth Assembly.

The following Resolution was adopted by the Assembly on 26th September:—

Whereas the World Economic Conference recommended the Economic Committee to endeavour to promote the extension in all countries of recourse to commercial arbitration;

Assembly
Resolution
(26 Sept.).

Whereas, in connection with that recommendation, the Conference was of opinion that the beneficial results of the Protocol of 24th September, 1923, in regard to the recognition of arbitration clauses in private contracts, and particularly in commercial contracts, would not be fully realised until provision was made ensuring the enforcement of arbitral awards;

And whereas the Economic Conference recommended the Council of the League of Nations to take steps to submit to all States for signature at an early date the text of an agreement providing for the execution of arbitral awards in commercial matters;

The Assembly:

Recognising the great importance which commercial circles attach to the settlement of this question;

And having regard to the favourable report submitted to it by the Second Committee which considered the various observations submitted and the various amendments proposed as a result of the communication of a first draft to the Members of the League:

Decides to open the annexed Convention* immediately for signature by all the Members of the League and by non-Member States which are already Contracting Parties to the above-mentioned Protocol of 1923;

And invites the Council to take whatever measures it may deem expedient to draw the attention of all Members of the League and all non-Member States to the value of the above-mentioned Protocol and Convention and to the conditions under which they may become Contracting Parties to these agreements.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE (INCLUDING SETTLEMENT OF GREEK REFUGEES AND GREEK FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME AND SETTLEMENT OF BULGARIAN REFUGEES).

52. This Committee has hitherto played a more prominent rôle than that of its twin organisation, the Economic Committee, but the result of the resolution adopted by the Assembly in regard to the Economic Conference will no doubt be to adjust this disparity. The principal tasks of the Financial Committee have been the restoration of the Austrian and Hungarian currencies and a number of other financial measures of almost equal importance, such as those in connection with Danzig and Estonia and the financial supervision of the settlement of Greek and Bulgarian refugees. Probably the League has not up to date made any contribution to the general cause of peace and prosperity greater than those which are covered by these headings. These important and valuable works have been mainly of interest to Europe, but another problem which has been under the consideration of the Financial Committee, *viz.*, that of double taxation and fiscal evasion, is of more general application. The latter questions have now reached a stage at which four draft Conventions have been drawn up after long and exhaustive technical examination, and have been circulated to Governments for consideration.

53. The Committee has also made much progress with an interesting new scheme, which is believed to contain great possibilities. This is a scheme for the financial assistance of States which may be the victims of aggression. It arises from proposals submitted by the Finnish Delegation to the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, and its importance lies in the fact that it is a concrete application of the principle of Article 16 of the Covenant, which provides in principle that Members of the League who are attacked by another State should receive economic and financial assistance from other Members. The project had only been circulated a short time before the Assembly, and many Governments, including the Government of India, had not had an opportunity of examining it and formulating their attitude. In these circumstances the Assembly could not do more than recommend it for further favourable consideration in the light of the views of Governments, when these have been collected. The British Delegation welcomed the scheme, and undertook to co-operate in it on the understanding that it formed part of a general settlement of the Disarmament problem. This scheme is referred to further in paragraph 59.

54. Sir Fazl-i-Husain spoke in the course of the debate in the Second Committee on the work of the Financial Committee (see Appendix III, Annex IX). He referred to the valuable work which the committee had done in enabling countries which were suffering from acute financial crises to stabilise their currency and to effect budget equilibrium, and to obtain through the credit and prestige of the League necessary loans at a lower rate of interest than would have been possible otherwise. Help given in this way was, he said, help to individual countries, and in countries outside Europe there was a section of the public which was disposed to emphasise the fact that the beneficent work of the League was limited to a certain tract in Europe, and was therefore not international in the larger sense of the term. As a rule it was only delegates from countries directly affected by the work of the Financial Committee who took part in this debate, and he felt obliged, as a delegate from a country which could not be included in this description, to meet the criticism which he had indicated. This work showed emphatically that the League was not a body of talkers, and it proved how effectively the League could deal with practical problems. He rejoiced in this work because it enabled the League to consolidate its position, and he was sure that if requests similar to those which had come from Austria, Hungary and other

* Not reprinted.

countries were to come from another continent they would receive the same sympathetic consideration as was extended to the European countries.

The Assembly adopted the following Resolutions on the 20th and 22nd September :

The Assembly takes note of the activities of the Financial Committee and expresses its great satisfaction with the highly useful work accomplished by it.

Assembly
Resolution
(22 Sept.)
Assembly
Resolution
(22 Sept.)

The Assembly :

Has learned with great interest of the successful result of the negotiations which have taken place with a view to the issue, under the auspices of the League of Nations, of a loan to enable the Greek Government to take measures of financial and monetary reorganisation, and to proceed with the settlement of the refugees :

In particular, expresses its appreciation of the plan which has been drawn up for the creation of a new bank of issue and for the stabilisation of the Greek currency :

Expresses its appreciation to all those who have collaborated in these investigations, and especially to the Greek Government and to the Financial Committee ;

Approves the progress made in the refugee settlement work and expresses the hope that this work will soon be successfully brought to a close ;

In conclusion expresses the hope that the entire scheme which has now been elaborated will be fully successful.

The Assembly :

Assembly
Resolution
(20 Sept.)

(1) Welcomes with great satisfaction the successful flotation of the Bulgarian refugee loan, providing funds for the carrying out of the scheme approved by the Council ;

(2) Takes note of the progress already made in the work of making land and houses available for the occupation of the refugees ;

(3) Expresses the hope that, during the coming year, it will be possible to record the completely satisfactory progress of the work of settlement ;

(4) Desires to express its appreciation of the courage and resolution displayed by the Bulgarian Government and the Commissioner of the League of Nations in carrying out the scheme.

ORGANISATION FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

55. Apart from the general Conventions drawn up at the First and Second General Conferences of this Organisation at Barcelona and Geneva in regard to questions of navigation and maritime ports, etc., the activities of the Organisation have been almost entirely confined to Europe, including such questions as navigation of the Danube and the international railway services. The Assembly Resolution of 1926 had expressed a hope that the Third General Conference would consider the question of improving, as far as possible, technical *liaison* between the work of the Organisation and the specialised administrations and experts of non-European countries. The Third General Conference was held at Geneva just before the Eighth Assembly, and it adopted a new constitution which is designed to facilitate the representation and participation of distant countries.

56. We had the advantage of being represented in the Second Committee when the report of the Third General Conference was under discussion, by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, who had been the delegate of India at the Conference, and who was therefore acquainted with the work of the Organisation and with its plans for the future. In recognition of the fact that the Organisation was endeavouring to broaden its hitherto somewhat restricted activities, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar spoke in the Second Committee (for text see Appendix III, Annex VII) and said that the labours of the Third Conference had marked a great advance towards the mutual understanding of national and international problems. He noted the fact that States which were not Members of the League, such as the United States of America and Egypt, and also powerful organisations like the International Chamber of Commerce, had co-operated. He referred to the proposal which had been adopted in regard to the application of a system of identity certificates in lieu of national passports to persons who were without nationality or whose nationality could not be ascertained, and was glad that this scheme had been adopted in a form which tended to obviate the objections which had been felt by certain countries. The decision on these proposals was in the form of a recommendation, and not of a resolution binding upon Governments. With regard to the proposals for the collection and exchange of information on communications he was glad that the Conference had dispelled the fears which were entertained at one time that a special organisation of considerable size charged with new work was going to be created. The scheme as it left the Conference had been restricted to the collection of information of a non-confidential character which was already at the disposal of Governments, and the provision of which would involve Governments in no additional expense. It may be noted, however, that when this scheme came before the Fourth Committee for approval of a supplementary estimate of the League budget, the Fourth Committee took the view, in which the Indian delegate concurred, that desirable as the collection

of this information might be, the work was of less urgency and necessity than other tasks for which supplementary estimates were demanded, and it therefore decided by a majority vote not to approve the supplementary estimate. It may be observed that, since the General Conference, and under the new constitution of the Organisation which was approved at the Conference, the interests of Asia in the work of the Organisation have been recognised by the appointment of a Siamese member to the Advisory and Technical Committee.

The Assembly adopted the following Resolution on 26th September:—

Assembly
Resolution
(26 Sept.).

The Assembly:

Expresses to the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit its satisfaction for the work accomplished in the course of the year;

Is gratified that the Third General Conference on Communications and Transit has achieved successful results on all the items of its agenda and has contributed to the establishment of closer relations between the Organisation for Communications and Transit and the States non-Members on the League;

Invites the Advisory and Technical Committee to take in hand at an early date the study of the questions raised during the Conference's debates on the Committee's work;

Approves the provisions of the new Statute for the Communications and Transit Organisation for the application of which the Assembly's consent is necessary;

Attaching special importance to the collection and utilisation of information on communications, urges the Members of the League to facilitate the collection of the information necessary to the Organisation for Communications and Transit, in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the Conference, and trusts that, when undertaking the collection and utilisation of this information, the Advisory and Technical Committee will effect a constant improvement in the co-operation between the Organisation and the experts and administrations of the various countries, particularly of the non-European countries, whether Members of the League or not;

And invites the Members of the League to consider favourably the recommendations adopted by the Conference with regard to identity documents for persons without nationality.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION.

A Conference was held at Geneva in July last for the creation of this body which has been discussed at previous Assemblies, and is referred to in the Reports of previous Indian Delegations. India was represented at the Conference by Dr. Paranjpye, but has not yet decided to join the Union. The results of the Conference were reported to the Second Committee, on whose recommendation the Assembly passed the following Resolution on 22nd September:—

Assembly
Resolution
(22 Sept.).

The Assembly:

Highly gratified at the success of the Conference for the Creation of an International Relief Union;

Convinced that the Governments, before which the results of the Conference have now been laid, will definitely decide to co-operate in this work of international solidarity;

Offers its thanks to Senator Ciruolo, to the President of the Conference, and to the members of the Preparatory Committee for the scheme on which the Conference's work was based, and requests the President of the Conference and the members and experts of the Preparatory Committee to hold themselves at the Council's disposal to propose to it all measures that may be calculated to facilitate the putting into force and the application of the Convention concluded by the Conference.

COMMITTEE III.—Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments.

57. In addition to the material describing the preparatory work during the last 12 months for the Disarmament Conference, which included various studies of legal questions in regard to security arising out of the Covenant, the Third Committee had before it the Dutch proposal for the further study of the principles of arbitration, security and disarmament, and the Polish proposal for the prohibition of all wars of aggression, both of which had been referred to it by the Assembly. Further proposals, which will be referred to shortly, were introduced in the course of the discussions of the Committee by the French, German, Belgian, Norwegian and Finnish Delegations. The Committee, had thus to deal with a bewildering, and to some extent conflicting, mass of material, and it was no small achievement to produce from this a series of propositions which were coherent, lucid and of great value. The Committee held 11 meetings, each of which lasted for several hours.

LORD LYTTON'S SPEECH.

58. Speaking towards the end of the general discussion in the Third Committee, Lord Lytton described the position of India (for text see Appendix III, Annex XI). He said that India was less intimately concerned with the subject of the debate than other countries whose delegates had taken a prominent part in it. The army maintained in India for internal security and for the defence of its land frontiers had been considerably reduced in recent years. The task upon which it was engaged was different from that which most delegates had in mind when they spoke of war and the alternatives to war. The majority of the Members of the League were nations whose armaments existed to deal with a contingency which they believed to be remote and they hoped would never arise. India, on the contrary, had on her frontiers tribes whose traditions and instincts and habits of life were those of war; not war as a resort to force as a final measure after all the resources of diplomacy had been exhausted, but war in a more primitive sense as an almost daily occupation and as a profession of brigandage. With such neighbours the securities which the League had to offer could be of no value. He therefore addressed the Committee rather as a sincere believer in the value of the League than as a delegate of a country which derived any special advantage from the security offered by the League. He had been struck by the value which speakers seemed to attach to the reaffirmation of principles which had already been accepted not merely as ideals but as practical obligations. The danger was not that the principles of the League should be forgotten, but that they should come to be regarded as no more than formulae or counsels of perfection which belonged to the region of ideals rather than to the practice of States. He said it was the business of the Committee not merely to dream of disarmament, or to reaffirm general principles, but to work out their practical application in a world of realities. Some were inclined to insist on the need for action, others on the difficulties of action; both lines of thought were helpful. It was the public opinion of the world which was the motive force of the League; some currents of opinion might appear to be opposed to their wishes or ends; they could not be ignored, and it was impossible to go against them, but by tacking either to the right or to the left it might be possible to make even those currents serve for progress towards the goal. It was a question in that Committee not of defining the goal, but of finding means of approaching it. If one means proved abortive, another must be sought. If one conference on disarmament failed, it was better to explore the causes of its failure than to bewail the fact. The task of the League was to improve, if possible, the machinery of arbitration, to make that method of settling disputes more attractive to the nations of the world, to increase, if possible, the security which could be afforded against aggression and so to make possible that progressive disarmament which every country desired for its well-being and development.

DEBATE IN COMMITTEE.

59. The French Delegation submitted a draft resolution recommending the conclusion or arbitration agreements between States in order to create the mutual confidence which was indispensable to the effective continuance of the work of the Preparatory Committee; secondly, requesting the Council to direct that Committee to study simultaneously with the preparation of a draft Convention for the limitation and reduction of armaments, measures calculated to give all States such guarantees of security as would enable them to reduce their armaments to the lowest possible figure in their proposals at the Conference; and thirdly, expressing the opinion that such measures would be found in special security agreements, and a modification of the provisions of the Protocol of 1924 in the direction of greater elasticity which would enable States to graduate their commitments according to the relations existing between themselves and other States. The German Delegation, with reference to the suggestion that the Preparatory Committee should not continue its work until further international security had been attained, observed that Germany and certain other States had already been disarmed, and urged that the Conference should be held on the basis of the existing conditions of security. Count Bernstorff proposed that the Preparatory Committee should be urged to complete its work as soon as possible and thus enable the Council to convene the Disarmament Conference before the next ordinary session of the Assembly. The Dutch, French and German proposals were referred to a Sub-Committee which threw them into the form of a single draft resolution. Two noticeable modifications were introduced. As drafted by the Sub-Committee the resolution provides for the appointment of a Special Committee to study measures relating to guarantees of security instead of leaving this to the Preparatory Committee, and suggests that one of those measures might consist in invitations from the Council to the several States to inform it of the measures which they would be prepared to take to support the Council's decision in the event of a conflict breaking out in a given region. After some discussion as to the meaning of the second alteration, the draft of the Sub-Committee was in substance approved by the Third Committee. It was specially made clear that it was for the individual States in their replies to indicate what, if any, was the "given region" in which they would be prepared to take measures to support a decision of the Council. The Belgian Delegation drew attention to the difficulty of limiting air armaments without interfering with civil

aviation and to the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee on this subject, and proposed a Resolution to the effect that it was desirable that the development of civil aviation should be directed solely towards economic ends, to the exclusion of military considerations. This proposal was approved. The Norwegian Delegation proposed the opening of an optional Convention for obligatory arbitration of disputes. After a reference to the First Committee it was decided that the subject should be considered by the Preparatory Committee on Disarmament. Lastly, the Third Committee accepted a resolution proposed by the Finnish Delegation on the subject of giving financial assistance to a State which might be the victim of aggression. Lord Lytton stated that he had had no instructions regarding this proposal, and made it clear that by voting for the resolution he would not commit the Government of India to any financial liability. It was stated in reply to Lord Lytton that in accepting the resolution the Assembly would only be authorising further study of the scheme.

60. At the close of its proceedings the Third Committee submitted to the Assembly a series of five resolutions dealing comprehensively with the Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Belgian and Finnish proposals, also with reports of the Council regarding the methods to be employed in order to enforce the obligations of the Covenant as expeditiously as possible and the working of the organs of the League in times of emergency.

SUMMARY OF RESOLUTION ON DISARMAMENT.

61. The leading features of the fifth and most important of these resolutions, which deals with the Preparatory Committee for the Disarmament Conference, are briefly as follows: It records a conviction that the principal condition of success in the work of disarmament is "that every State should be sure of not having to provide unaided for its security by means of its own armaments, and should be able to rely also on the organised collective action of the League of Nations." It asks for the completion of the technical work of the Preparatory Committee to be hastened, and for the Conference on the limitation and reduction of armaments to be convened immediately this work has been completed. This meets the view of the German Delegation that disarmament is possible and should be proceeded with under existing conditions of security. At the same time, to meet the view that increased security must be found, the resolution requests that the Preparatory Committee should be authorised to create without delay a Committee whose duty would be to consider, on the lines indicated by the Preparatory Committee, "the measures capable of giving to States the guarantees of arbitration and security necessary to enable them to fix the level of their armaments at the lowest possible figures in an international disarmament agreement." The resolution goes on to indicate that these measures should be sought in a variety of ways, and in enumerating these ways it advocates the principle of regional agreements, of which the Locarno Treaties are the type. These agreements are described as those "which the States Members of the League may conclude among themselves, irrespective of their obligations under the Covenant, with a view to making their commitments proportionate to the degree of solidarity of a geographical or other nature existing between themselves and other States." The resolution concludes with the idea to which we have already referred that the Council should invite the several States to inform it "of the measures which they would be prepared to take, irrespective of their obligations under the Covenant, to support the Council's decisions or recommendations in the event of a conflict breaking out in a given region."

On 24th September the Assembly approved by roll call the following Declaration concerning Wars of Aggression:—

The Assembly,

Recognising the solidarity which unites the community of nations;

Being inspired by a firm desire for the maintenance of general peace;

Being convinced that a war of aggression can never serve as a means of settling international disputes and is, in consequence, an international crime;

Considering that a solemn renunciation of all wars of aggression would tend to create an atmosphere of general confidence calculated to facilitate the progress of the work undertaken with a view to disarmament;

Declares:

(1) That all wars of aggression are, and shall always, be prohibited;

(2) That every pacific means must be employed to settle disputes, of every description, which may arise between States.

The Assembly declares that the States Members of the League are under an obligation to conform to these principles.

On 26th September the Assembly approved the following Resolutions and Recommendations concerning Arbitration, Security, Disarmament and the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Disarmament Conference:—

I. Whereas in certain countries there is at present a close connection, from the technical point of view and from the point of view of organisation, between the requirements and developments of civil aviation and those of military aviation;

Assembly
Resolution
(24 Sept.).

Assembly
Resolution
(26 Sept.).

And whereas this connection leads to difficulties in limiting air armaments without hampering civil aviation;

The Assembly,

Declares that it is desirable, for this purpose, that the development of civil aviation should be directed solely towards economic ends to the exclusion of military interests;

Recommends all States Members of the League of Nations to act as far as possible on the recommendations made in this connection by the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference;

And requests the Council to instruct the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit to consider practical methods likely to facilitate the conclusion of the agreements between aviation undertakings in the various countries which are referred to in these recommendations.

II. The Assembly,

Having taken note of the report approved by the Committee of the Council on 15th March 1927 with regard to the methods and regulations which would enable the Council to take such decisions as may be necessary to enforce the obligations of the Covenant as expeditiously as possible;

Approves this report and recommends its adoption by the Council as a valuable guide which, without restricting the Council's liberty to decide at any moment the best methods to be adopted in the event of any threat to peace, summarises the results of experience, of the procedure already followed and of the studies so far carried out with a view to the best possible organisation of its activities in case of emergency.

III. The Assembly,

Being desirous of adopting all measures likely to make possible the prompt application of the system contemplated by the Covenant for the maintenance of peace, and of giving to States Members of the League of Nations a greater feeling of security;

Convinced that, in this connection, it is of the utmost importance to ensure the rapid working of the organs of the League of Nations at times of emergency;

Considering that their intervention in the shortest possible time may prove to be an essential condition for the prevention war;

Trusting that greater facilities for the immediate operation of the machinery of the League of Nations will assist the work of disarmament;

Inspired by the spirit and provisions of the Covenant;

Reasserts that it is the obligation of the States Members of the League of Nations to facilitate by every means in their power the rapid meeting of the Council at times of emergency;

Invites the States Members of the League of Nations to take in advance all necessary measures for this purpose;

Congratulates the Council on having studied the question, to which the Assembly attaches the greatest importance, and requests the Council to continue its studies, particularly in regard to telephonic communications between the seat of the League and the different capitals, the identification of aircraft making journeys of importance to the League of Nations at times of emergency, the establishment of a radio-telegraphic station at the seat of the League, the adaptation of a landing ground in the neighbourhood of the seat of the League, and, more generally, provisions enabling the League of Nations to be prepared at any moment to meet any emergency with the greatest possible rapidity.

IV. The Assembly,

Having taken note of the plan submitted to the Council by the Financial Committee with regard to the Finnish Government's proposal for ensuring financial aid to any State victim of aggression;

Being convinced of the need for a system of financial aid for contributing to the organisation of security, which is an indispensable preliminary to general disarmament;

Requests the Council to continue its examination of the plan, which the Committee declares to be necessary, and to prepare and complete it with a view to its final adoption either by a Disarmament Conference or by a special Conference to be convened for the purpose.

The Assembly suggests to the Council that it would be advisable to submit the plan referred to, and the documents relating to Article 16 prepared by the Legal Section of the Secretariat, the observations submitted by the several Governments and the Minutes of the discussions in the Third Committee on this subject, to the Committee which it proposes should be appointed in pursuance of its resolution relative to arbitration, security and disarmament.

V. The Assembly,

Noting the progress achieved in the technical sphere by the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference and by the Committee of the Council towards enabling the Council to be rapidly convened and to take decisions in case of emergency;

Being anxious to bring about the political conditions calculated to assure the success of the work of disarmament;

Being convinced that the principal condition of this success is that every State should be sure of not having to provide unaided for its security by means of its own armaments and should be able to rely also on the organised collective action of the League of Nations;

Affirming that such action should aim chiefly at forestalling or arresting any resort to war and, if need be, at effectively protecting any State victim of an aggression;

Being convinced that the burdens which may thereby be imposed on the different States will be the more readily accepted by them in proportion as—

(a) They are shared in practice by a greater number of States;

(b) The individual obligations of States have been more clearly defined and limited;

1. Recommends the progressive extension of arbitration by means of special or collective agreements, including agreements between States Members and non-Members of the League of Nations, so as to extend to all countries the mutual confidence essential to the complete success of the Conference on the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments;

2. Recalls its resolution of 24th September 1926, which reads as follows:

"Being desirous that the investigations, in regard to which the Assembly itself took the initiative in its resolution of 25th September 1925, should be brought to a successful conclusion as soon as possible it requests the Council to call upon the Preparatory Commission to take steps to hasten the completion of the technical work and thus be able to draw up, at the beginning of next year, the programme for a Conference on the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments corresponding to existing conditions in regard to regional and general security, and it asks the Council to convene this Conference before the Eighth Ordinary Session of the Assembly, unless material difficulties render this impossible."

Accordingly requests the Council to urge the Preparatory Commission to hasten the completion of its technical work and to convene the Conference on the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments immediately this work has been completed.

3. Requests the Council to give the Preparatory Commission, whose task will not be confined to the preparation of an initial Conference on the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments, and whose work must continue until the final goal has been achieved, the necessary instructions for the creation without delay of a Committee consisting of representatives of all the States which have seats on the Commission and are Members of the League of Nations, other States represented on the Commission being invited to sit on it if they so desire.

The Committee would be placed at the Commission's disposal and its duty would be to consider, on the lines indicated by the Commission, the measures capable of giving all States the guarantees of arbitration and security necessary to enable them to fix the level of their armaments at the lowest possible figures in an international disarmament agreement.

The Assembly considers that these measures should be sought:

In action by the League of Nations with a view to promoting, generalising, and co-ordinating special or collective agreements on arbitration and security;

In the systematic preparation of the machinery to be employed by the organs of the League of Nations with a view to enabling the Members of the League to perform their obligations under the various articles of the Covenant;

In agreements which the States Members of the League may conclude among themselves, irrespective of their obligations under the Covenant, with a view to making their commitments proportionate to the degree of solidarity of a geographical or other nature existing between them and other States;

And further, in an invitation from the Council to the several States to inform it of the measures which they would be prepared to take, irrespective of their obligations under the Covenant, to support the Council's decisions or recommendations in the event of a conflict breaking out in a given region, each State indicating that, in a particular case, either all its forces, or a certain part of its military, naval or air forces could forthwith intervene in the conflict to support the Council's decisions or recommendations.

PRIVATE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND PUBLICITY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

62. The Assembly passed a resolution on this subject last year and acting on that the Council referred the draft Convention which had been drawn up to a Special

Committee with instructions to prepare a final draft which might serve as a basis for an International Conference. The Special Committee met in March 1927 and prepared a report which showed that there were fundamental differences of opinion between the members. Several speakers referred to the subject in the Third Committee. The Committee appeared to be unanimous in thinking that a solution of the problem was indispensable in connection with the question of disarmament. The majority seemed to be inclined to the view that the private manufacture of arms must be dealt with in a manner different from that provided for State manufacture. The Third Committee proposed, and the Assembly approved, a resolution reaffirming the great importance of the subject and suggesting a Convention providing for the superintendence of the private manufacture of arms and for publicity with regard to the manufacture of arms either by a State or by a private person or firm.

The following is the text of the Resolution adopted by the Assembly on 24th September:—

The Assembly.

Assembly
Resolution
(24 Sept.).

Having noted the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Council to draft a Convention on the supervision of the private manufacture and the publicity regarding the manufacture of arms and ammunition and of implements of war;

Reaffirming the importance it attaches to the establishment of a Convention which would enable non-producing and producing countries to be placed on an equal footing as contemplated in the declaration embodied in the Final Act of the Conference for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of war;

Convinced that the establishment of a Convention for the supervision of private manufacture and the publicity regarding manufacture is of the highest importance for the putting into force of the Convention on the International Trade;

Requests the Council to convey its views to the Special Committee, in order that the latter may agree upon a single text which will enable the Council to convene an international Conference as speedily as possible.

COMMITTEE IV.—Budgetary and Financial Questions.

THE LEAGUE BUDGET.

63. Those who remember the Report of the Indian Delegation at the last Assembly will be aware that the Assembly approved a Resolution of the Fourth Committee which was moved by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, the Indian delegate on that Committee, to the effect that it was desirable, without putting obstacles in the way of the development of the League, to keep in view a maximum limit of expenditure with the object of securing that the contributions of individual States should not normally in future exceed their contributions for that year. It was naturally the object of the Indian Delegation this year to remind the Fourth Committee and the Assembly of this Resolution and to secure as far as possible that this principle was not disregarded.

64. In the budget which was presented to this year's Assembly the total estimates for 1928 were placed at 24,879,622 francs, the real increase of expenditure on the basis of these estimates as compared with the budget approved for 1927 being about 100,000 francs. The estimates for the Secretariat and the Permanent Court of International Justice taken together showed a small decrease, and the increase of the total was caused by an increase in the estimates for the International Labour Organisation. It had been stated, on the authority of the Secretary-General, that although the gross expenditure contemplated for 1928 was greater than that for 1927, the net burden on each Member of the League would not in all probability be heavier in view of the distribution among the Members of the League of the greater part of the surplus for 1926. The statement was welcome to us as showing incidentally the effect of the Indian Delegation's Resolution last year, but we had to take into account (1) the normal practice of bringing Supplementary Estimates of considerable amounts before the Assembly, (2) the possible retirement of Spain and Brazil next year, and (3) the possibility of a considerable charge falling upon the League of Nations in two or three years' time in respect of the Singapore Bureau (a matter of great interest to India), when the Rockefeller contributions, by which the Bureau is chiefly supported at present, come to an end. The retirement of Spain and Brazil next year has still to be reckoned with. We have hopes that the financing of the Singapore Bureau for a considerable further period may be assured without heavy additional charges falling upon the League. In regard to Supplementary Estimates, a serious position was revealed. Supplementary Estimates of nearly 1,000,000 francs were submitted by the

League authorities to the Supervisory Commission, and after pruning by the Supervisory Commission, were presented to the Fourth Committee to the amount of over 600,000 francs. These, it was understood, would increase the unit of contribution (the number of units for which India is responsible being 56) by well over 1,000 francs after all off-sets have been allowed for. The task of trying to effect reductions was, therefore, incumbent upon those delegations, including our own, who are actuated by motives of economy in practice as well as in principle.

65. The general debate on the budget was opened by the British delegate, Sir Edward Hilton Young, who was followed by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. The latter said that his Resolution of last year had been put forward not only from purely economic considerations, but also to ensure that States that were far removed from immediate scene of the labours of the League might be assured that its work was of as comprehensive and universal a character as possible. New commitments entered into should be considered with reference to what would happen not only during the year under review, but in future years. He also referred to the importance of applying a Resolution passed by a previous Assembly to the effect that special investigations made in the interest of one or more Members of the League should be paid for by those Members, and he urged that when States which were not Members of the League took part in Conferences organised by the League those States should be expected to pay their fair share of the expenses of such Conferences. He also referred to the necessity for regulating the publications of the League as far as possible on a sound commercial basis, and suggested that agents should be appointed in distant countries with a view to the dissemination of those publications. In the course of the subsequent debate on the details of the budget he raised various points of detail, as, for instance, in regard to the financing of the Singapore Bureau in regard to the estimate presented for the settlement of disputes under the Transit Organisation, and as to the proposal to authorise the Transit Organisation to collect information on the subject of communications. He served as a member of a Sub-Committee to deal with a proposal for the formation of an administrative tribunal to settle any point which might arise in connection with the contracts under which members of the staff of the Secretariat and International Labour Office are serving. He was also selected to serve as one of the members of the Fourth Committee deputed to confer with members of the First Committee in regard to the proposals for the Codification of International Law. The text of this speech will be found in Appendix III, Annex XII.

66. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar's remarks are reflected, together with those of other delegates, in the Report of the Fourth Committee. This Report indicates that the expenditure of the League was not increasing in proportion to the new tasks entrusted to the League and to the increased work thereby involved for the various organs of the League. So far as figures are a reliable guide, the amount of work done by the staff has grown considerably in recent years. If the Assembly decided to entrust new task to the Secretariat, it was necessary either to increase the budget or to suspend temporarily some part of the normal duties of the Secretariat. The Report indicates a view that if the expenditure of the League is not to be developed indefinitely, the League will sooner or later be obliged to impose limits on requests for further expenditure, and it is suggested that the Assembly might at some time be invited to appoint a small body to deal with further proposals for expenditure, and to examine the order in which new task entrusted to the League should be undertaken. The Report also states that the Publications Department is being reorganised, with a view to placing its operations upon a more commercial basis, and that a considerably larger amount in respect of receipts from the sales of publications was anticipated in the near future.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL CONTROL.

67. On the subject of Supplementary Estimates a long and arduous debate took place. This debate revealed in the Fourth Committee a real and earnest desire for economy, although it may be open to question whether this desire was fully implemented. At the same time it indicated unmistakably the peculiar difficulties of financial control in the unique circumstances of the League, which arise from the absence of an executive authority with power to determine the priority in which proposals involving expenditure should be undertaken. The Indian Delegation, together with the British Delegation, followed the policy of supporting the authority of the Supervisory Commission, which is the most effective organ for financial control in the League's possession, and for the creation of which, it may be remembered, a past Indian Delegation was largely responsible. This Commission, of which Lord Meston is a member, scrutinises in the most thorough and efficient manner the financial provision for the measures which the League has in hand or decides to take in hand, but it lacks the ultimate power of selection among those measures. It is, in our view, very desirable, if not necessary, that in the near future the Assembly should find some means of satisfying the principle, which is an essential part of the financial procedure of national Governments. Serious warnings were expressed in the Fourth Committee

as to the tendencies which are at present evident, and which, though they could not fairly at present be said to be out of control, may at any time lead to serious results unless the financial initiative can be somehow limited. It should not, however, be supposed that the sum total of League expenditure at present is anything but moderate, having regard to the importance and responsibilities of the League.

68. Our remarks may be illustrated by the discussions which took place on two supplementary demands, one for a sum to enable the Transit Section to collect information on the subject of communications, and the other for the expenses of the work of codifying international law. The first arose from a recommendation of the Third General Conference on Transit and Communications, which had been approved by the Second Committee, and a demand had been presented for 40,000 francs to proceed with the work during 1928. The debate on the demand ranged as much over questions of principle relating to the status and authority of the Supervisory Commission, as over the actual desirability of the proposed services, which few delegates desire to question. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar said that although he had as a delegate at the Third General Conference and as a Member of the Second Committee supported the project for which this demand was made, he felt obliged, in view of the gravity of the financial situation, and of the necessity for making some selection among the services for which supplementary credits were asked, to vote against the credit in the Fourth Committee. Eventually the estimate was rejected by a majority vote, but after further negotiations with the Second Committee, it was agreed that the Secretariat should continue the work already begun, so far as might be possible without the additional credit, and a hope was expressed that the credit in question might appear in the Budget of 1929.

69. In the second case the Supervisory Commission had accepted a supplementary estimate for 80,000 francs for the preparatory work necessary to enable an international Conference to be held in 1929 to attempt the codification of international law on certain subject (see para. 26 above) but in order to avoid serious additional expenditure, it has proposed to compensate for the admission of the supplementary item by deleting a provision of 75,000 francs in the original budget to enable the Committee of Experts on this subject to continue its work. The view of the Supervisory Commission was supported by a majority vote of the Fourth Committee, but it was agreed that any part of the sum allotted for the preparation for the Conference which might not actually be found to be necessary for that purpose might be used for a further meeting of the Committee of Experts. In spite of this decision, and in spite of the fact that the First Committee, to whom the decision was communicated, had raised no objection, the matter was brought up again in the Assembly, where the recommendation of the Fourth Committee was rejected by a small majority. The Fourth Committee was asked to consider the matter again with a view to reaching the necessary unanimity, and a debate took place which lasted until after midnight. In the course of this debate, Sir Fazl-i-Husain said he thought no one had disputed the fact that the work of the Committee of Experts was of great value to the League of Nations. The former decision of the Fourth Committee did not involve the interruption of this work, and it was only a question of the pace at which it would proceed. The South American countries claimed that this credit should not be refused, on the ground that the work of codifying international law was one of the few activities of the League in which they were directly interested, but he asked that the Committee should take an equal interest in the position of certain other countries who paid their annual contribution, but perhaps derived even less direct benefit from the work of the League than the South American countries. Notwithstanding the fact that the direct benefit to them of the work of the League was comparatively small, these other countries readily voted various credits for humanitarian work which did not benefit them; but he said that it was important that the Committee should realise that the continual increase in the unit of contribution might reach the point of becoming intolerable, and each addition would possibly prove to be the last straw which broke the camel's back. After Sir Fazl-i-Husain had spoken, a solution was proposed by which, although the budget provision was not increased, those who wished to ensure a further meeting of the Committee of Experts in 1928 were given reason to expect that sufficient funds would be found by transfer from another head of the budget if necessary. This solution was accepted by the Fourth Committee and later by the Assembly with the necessary unanimity.

70. The debate on these two matters attracted very considerable notice, and we believe that, apart from the decisions reached on the particular issues, they will exercise a salutary influence on the general tendency of the financial policy of the League. The result of the debate on Supplementary Estimates was to raise the total budget to 25,333,817 francs. The net contribution of India for 1928 will be about £51,400 as compared with about £50,150 for 1927.

ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES.

80. Two years ago a provisional scale was adopted for the allocation of the expenses of the League between the States Members, which was to last for three years,

and was due to come up for further consideration at the Assembly of 1928. The budget for 1928 included an estimate to provide for a meeting this winter of the Standing Committee on Allocation of Expenses, so that new proposals might be brought before the next Assembly. When this estimate came before the Fourth Committee, M. Reveillaud, the French delegate, who is chairman of the Allocation Committee, said that, after considering the economic conditions of the various countries he had come to the conclusion that the general economic situation of the world would not be sufficiently stable, at any rate for some years to come, to permit of any satisfactory permanent settlement of this question in the immediate future. In these circumstances, he thought that there would be no object in holding a session of the Committee as had been intended, and accordingly he proposed a reduction of the estimate. The claims of India for a reduction of her share of the expenditure of the League have always been strongly pressed in the past. As it had not been anticipated that the matter would be raised this year, the Indian Delegation had no definite instructions and were not in a position to accept any arrangement under which the present scale would continue in force for a number of years. There was obviously nothing to be gained by insisting on a meeting of the Allocation Committee being held during the present winter, as the Fourth Committee was clearly impressed with M. Reveillaud's arguments, which were, in fact, of a convincing nature. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, on behalf of the Indian Delegation, confined himself to securing an understanding that the acceptance of the proposal to reduce the estimate did not restrict the liberty of the next Assembly to discuss the matter again.

The Assembly adopted on various dates the following Resolutions on the motion of the Fourth Committee:—

Assembly
Resolutions
(26 and 27
Sept.).

1. The Assembly, in virtue of Article 38 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League, finally approves the audited accounts of the League for the eighth financial period ending 31st December 1926.

2. The Assembly, in virtue of Article 17 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League, approves for the financial year 1928 the general budget of the League, of the Secretariat and of the special organisations of the League, of the International Labour Organisation and of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the total of which, including supplementary credits, is 25,333,817 francs;

And decides that the said budget shall be published in the *Official Journal*.

3. The Assembly adopts, in so far as they have been approved by the Fourth Committee, the conclusions of the various reports of the Supervisory Commission submitted to its consideration.

4. The Assembly adopts the conclusions of the report of the Fourth Committee.

Assembly
Resolution
(22 Sept.).

The Assembly requests the Secretary-General.

1. To continue negotiations with the Chinese Government with a view to arriving at some arrangement by which the contributions in arrears may be liquidated;

2. To make further representations, through such channels as he may consider appropriate, to the other States at present in arrears;

3. To submit to the Council in due course a report showing the results of the action taken by him.

Assembly
Resolution
(26 Sept.).

The Assembly decides,

(1) To apply once more the system at present in force, under which no changes will be made in the salaries in 1928;

(2) To instruct the Salaries Adjustment Committee to make a new enquiry into all the aspects of this question, with the help of the competent services of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Office, and to submit the results to the Supervisory Commission at its session in January 1928;

(3) To instruct the Supervisory Commission to submit a general report on the question to the Assembly at its ninth ordinary session.

Assembly
Resolution
(26 Sept.).

Subject to the amendment of form suggested by the Fourth Committee, the Assembly adopts the annexed Statute* establishing a League of Nations Administrative Tribunal.

The Assembly of 1931, however, will consider, in the light of the experience gained, whether there is reason to abrogate or amend the said Statute.

The Assembly's resolution of 17th December 1920, giving to certain officials in case of dismissal a right of appeal to the Council or to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, is abrogated as from 1st January 1928.

The following table shows, under the main heads, the Expenditure for 1926 and the Estimates for 1926 and 1927, as well as the Estimates finally adopted by the Assembly for 1928 :—

A.—Secretariat and Special Organisations.

PART I.—ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Chapter.	Estimates, 1928.	Estimates, 1927.	Estimates, 1926.	Expenditure, 1926.
	Gold francs.	Gold francs.	Gold francs.	Gold francs.
I. Assembly and Council Sessions	977,900	967,900	1,025,000	4,22,074
II. General Services of Secretariat	7,611,876	7,208,274	6,569,034	6,055,954
III. Special Organisations of the League	5,056,467	5,197,666	4,770,970	3,788,172
IV. Profit and Loss on Exchange .. ..	....	....	....	6,861
Total of ordinary expenditure	13,646,243	13,373,840	12,365,004	10,273,061

PART II. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

V. Permanent Equipment, etc.	183,000	188,000	168,000	165,434
Total expenditure of the Secretariat and of the Special Organisations of the League	13,829,243	13,561,840	12,533,004	10,438,495

B.—International Labour Organisation.

Section I. —Ordinary Expenditure	7,888,470	7,606,490	7,314,720	7,222,094
Section II. —Capital Expenditure	70,000	91,000	75,000	77,919
Total	7,958,470	7,697,490	7,389,720	7,300,012
Less —				
German contributions for 1925 and 1926 .. ..	....	265,766	274,782	273,782
Amount to be included in general Budget	7,958,470	7,431,724	7,114,938	7,026,230

C.—Permanent Court of International Justice.

Section I. —Ordinary Expenditure	2,159,647	2,122,947	1,900,401	1,642,769
Section II.—Capital Expenditure	11,457	20,830	7,290	6,528
Total	2,171,104	2,143,777	1,907,691	1,649,297

D.—Buildings at Geneva.

Terminable annuity payable on account of building operations of the League	1,375,000	1,375,000	1,375,000	1,375,000
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E.—Working Capital Fund.

Definite contribution to the Working Capital Fund
Total budget of the League of Nations	25,333,817	24,512,341	22,930,633	20,489,022

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS BUILDINGS.

81. For the earlier history of this matter reference is invited to the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Special Assembly of 1926. This Assembly had approved proposals for the construction of a new Assembly Hall and of new offices for the Secretariat and for the purchase of the building land. It had adopted a provisional estimate of nearly 17,000,000 francs, including a sum of 4,000,000 francs which is the guaranteed price for the sale of the building at present occupied by the Secretariat. A competition of architects has since been held, and as many as 377 designs were submitted. The Jury of Architects which examined these plans decided unanimously that the results of the competition did not justify it in recommending any one of the plans for execution. They decided to dispose of the prize money by giving nine equal prizes to the nine competitors whose designs appeared to them to be the best, and further smaller sums to 18 further designs, arranged in two classes of nine each, which were considered worthy of honourable mention. When the report of the Jury of Architects came before the Assembly a Committee of five members was appointed to consider the question and report back to the Assembly. This Committee reported that, after allowing for the purchase of land and other general expenses, and for interest on the cash balance actually in the League's possession, and for the guaranteed sale price of the present Secretariat building, there would be a sum of 15,400,000 francs available for building purposes. They thought that the sum available would not be sufficient to ensure that the new buildings would, without being actually luxurious, be satisfactory from the æsthetic as well as from the practical point of view, and they believed that it was necessary to contemplate an increase of the credit allotted to approximately 19,500,000 francs. On their recommendation the Assembly approved in principle that the sum to be spent on the new buildings should be increased to approximately this figure, on the understanding that the exact amount of the supplementary credit necessary would be submitted to the Assembly at its next session. The Committee further expressed the view that the ultimate choice of a plan should be made from among those which received the nine equal prizes, and it recommended that a small Committee should be appointed with full powers to choose, with any changes that might be necessary, the plan which in their opinion most nearly satisfied requirements. After some discussion in the Assembly these recommendations were approved, and the members who had served on the Committee which had made these recommendations were appointed to constitute the Committee which is to continue to deal with the question.

The Assembly adopted the following Resolution on 26th September:—

Assembly
Resolution
(24 Sept.).

The Assembly:

Approves the report of the Special Committee of five members in regard to the new buildings;

Approves, in principle, that the amount to be spent on the new buildings may be increased to approximately 19,500,000 francs. The exact amount of the supplementary credit necessary will be submitted to the Assembly at the next session;

Empowers a Committee composed as follows:—M. Adatci, M. Osusky, M. Politis, M. Urrutia and Sir Edward Hilton Young, to study the nine plans awarded the equal prizes of 12,000 francs in the architects' competition, and to choose, with any changes that may be necessary, a plan which in its opinion complies most nearly with the practical and æsthetic requirements. The decision of this Committee will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for approval and ratification, and will be communicated to the Assembly at the next session.

The above resolution was proposed by a Special Committee set up by the Assembly at its eleventh meeting, on 10th September 1927, to present suggestions regarding the decision to be taken in the matter of the new League Buildings. The report of the Special Committee and the resolution were subsequently submitted to the Fourth Committee, in accordance with the Assembly's decision, and approved by it.

GIFT OF MR. J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND ENDOWMENT OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS LIBRARY.

82. Before leaving this subject we ought to mention the munificent gift of \$2,000,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the construction and endowment of a new League of Nations Library. The Assembly naturally confirmed with gratitude the acceptance by the Council of this gift, the purpose of which can be adequately carried out with the certainty that no liabilities will in future be imposed on the Members of the League on account of its acceptance. This gift will render possible the formation and maintenance of a library on a much more extended scale than that which at present exists in the Secretariat or could otherwise be contemplated. It will greatly improve the facilities, of which there is an increasing need, for research work and for students.

The following is the text of the Resolutions adopted by the Assembly on 12th September:—

In accordance with Article 23 (a) of the Financial Regulations of the League, the Assembly confirms with gratitude the acceptance by the Council of the League of the gift of two million dollars offered by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the construction and endowment of a League of Nations Library.

Assembly
Resolution
(12 Sept.).

COMMITTEE V.—Social and General Questions.

CHILD WELFARE.

83. Indian Delegations of the past two years have been somewhat concerned with the appearance of a tendency on the part of the Child Welfare Committee to take too wide a view of its proper sphere of operations. In 1925 the Maharaja of Patiala, and in 1926 the Maharaja of Kapurthala, considered it desirable to express apprehension as to the consequences that might result from any invasion of areas of purely domestic concern, and from a policy of trying to apply indiscriminately ideas or criteria which for social or even religious reasons might not be universally applicable. This tendency had been noticed also by other observers, and the Committee had been advised by the Council of the League to "endeavour so to narrow the field of each particular enquiry as to produce results of practical value to Governments." At the Assembly of 1926, the Fifth Committee, in its report on this subject, appreciated the fact that practical considerations must sometimes limit the scope of international co-operation in this field, and they called attention to the caution expressed by the Maharaja of Kapurthala. During the last 12 months the Child Welfare Committee has appointed an Agenda Sub-Committee for the purpose of controlling the subjects treated, and this Sub-Committee may be considered to have done good work, although the necessity for confining activities in this field to objects of international concern still requires to be watched. As the warnings previously expressed appeared to have had a salutary effect, and as the Report of the Committee, which was presented to this year's Assembly, contained nothing which called for criticism, the Indian Delegation was able to abstain from taking part in the discussion.

The Assembly adopted the following Resolution on 20th September:—

The Assembly notes the report submitted by the Child Welfare Committee, expresses its appreciation of the work it is doing, and requests it to continue on the lines indicated in the report on the work of its third session.

Assembly
Resolution
(20 Sept.).

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

84. The most notable subject in this year's discussion was the report of the special body of experts which has been enquiring into this traffic. Only the first part of this report has been published the second part having been communicated confidentially to the Governments concerned—of which the Government of India is not one—for such observations as they may wish to make. These observations are to be received shortly, and on their receipt the body of experts will meet again to consider them, after which the question will come before the Council of the League for a decision as to further action. The resolution adopted by the Assembly called attention to the problem of the relationship which, according to the conclusions of the special body of experts, exists between the licensed house and the traffic in women, and expressed a hope that the appropriate Committees would examine the question of the desirability of recommending to all Governments the abolition of the system of the licensed house.

85. The special body of experts has so far confined itself to America, Europe and the Near East. It has, however, reported that information in its possession tends to show that the international traffic is also met with in the Far East, and it acknowledges that, owing to differences of religion and custom, the problem in the Far East appears in a different aspect. The question of authorising the special body of experts to extend its enquiries beyond the areas already investigated has thus not yet arisen; but it may do so when their present task has been completed. In the circumstances, no question affecting India arose this year.

The Assembly adopted the following Resolution on 20th September:—

The Assembly,

Takes note of the report of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee, thanks the Committee for the good work it has accomplished, and expresses the hope that this work will be continued along the same lines;

Having learnt with the greatest interest that the Traffic in Women and Children Committee is examining carefully, in connection with Part I of the experts' report, the problem of the relationship which exists between the licensed house and the traffic

Assembly
Resolution
(20 Sept.).

in women, requests the Traffic in Women and Children Committee to examine as soon as possible the question of the desirability of recommending to all Governments the abolition of the system of the licensed house;

Desires to express its warmest approval of the able and courageous work of the Special Body of Experts, and earnestly recommends Part I of the report, and especially its conclusions, to the study of the Governments of all States Members and non-Members of the League of Nations.

THE PRODUCTION OF OPIUM IN PERSIA.

86. At the Assembly of 1925 attention had been called to the absence of effective control at Persian ports over exports of opium, and the final Act of the Second International Opium Conference contained a recommendation that a Commission of Enquiry should be appointed to visit certain opium-producing countries. Accordingly, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Assembly of 1925, a Commission was appointed to be sent to Persia to study the existing situation with regard to the cultivation of the poppy and the replacement of a proportion of this cultivation with other crops. This Commission reported at the end of 1926, and its report came before the Assembly. The Commission considered that the Persian Government should make it an essential part of its programme to take definite steps looking to, and preparatory for, a gradual and systematic reduction of cultivation to begin three years from the promulgation of the programme. It believed that, after the preparatory period of three years, the Persian Government might safely undertake a reduction of 10 per cent. each year in the acreage allotted to the cultivation of the poppy, and it made a number of practical recommendations designed to facilitate this programme. The Persian Government has expressed its willingness to attempt to carry out the recommendations of the Commission, with some modification, but in doing so it has declared that the success of its programme will in large measure depend on its obtaining liberty of action in tariff affairs, and on the removal of the restrictive tariffs on Persian products which must be substituted for opium. The Assembly expressed its appreciation of the goodwill shown by the Persian Government, and hoped that the Governments concerned would give their earnest and favourable attention to the tariff conditions referred to by the Persian Government.

The Assembly adopted the following Resolution on 20th September:—

Assembly
Resolution
20 Sept.).

The Assembly takes note of the report of the Commission of Enquiry into the production of opium in Persia, of the observations of the Persian Government on that report, and of the letter from the Chairman of the Commission of Enquiry to the Secretary-General, dated 23rd April 1927.

It expresses its sincere thanks to the members of the Commission for their valuable work, and its high appreciation of the goodwill shown by the Persian Government in co-operating with the League in its attempts to reach a solution of the difficult and complicated problem of narcotic control.

The Persian Government having declared that the success of its programme will, in large measure, depend on its obtaining liberty of action in tariff affairs and on the removal of the restrictive tariffs on Persian products which must be substituted for opium, the Assembly expresses the hope that the Governments concerned will give their earnest and favourable attention to those conditions and that the Persian Government will keep the League of Nations informed of the progress made in carrying out the scheme proposed for the gradual diminution of the cultivation of the opium poppy in Persia.

It earnestly recommends to all countries concerned with the production and manufacture of dangerous drugs and their raw material the enactment of legislation similar to that now proposed by the Government of Persia, or such equivalent action as will ensure the necessary reduction of raw material and the manufacture of drugs.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

87. The Government of India have a representative on the Advisory Committee dealing with this subject in the person of Sir John Campbell, I.C.S. (retired), who is the present Chairman of the Committee. The work of the Committee in recent years has been principally concerned with the illicit traffic in manufactured drugs, viz., morphia and other derivatives of opium and cocaine. In these circumstances no controversial question in regard to opium arose.

88. The Report of the Advisory Committee called special attention to the gravity of the situation which exists in regard to the illicit traffic in drugs and the urgent necessity for action in the direction of control. The hope of adequate control resides chiefly in the bringing into operation of the Geneva Convention of 1925, for which a sufficient number of ratifications has not yet been received. The prospect of the Convention coming into force has not improved recently. The Report of the Advisory Committee, although approved without criticism, was received in the Fifth Committee with less attention than might have been expected. It appeared that there would be some advantage in directing attention to the necessity for action as publicly and

emphatically as possible, and accordingly, when the Report of the Fifth Committee on this subject was presented to the Assembly, Lord Lytton made a speech.

89. He said that India was very much alive to the gravity of the drug problem, and looked to the League for help in regard to it. He wished the Assembly to realise the enormous extent of the illicit traffic in drugs, and the grave human import of that trade as revealed in the Report of the Advisory Committee. India, for instance, imported a small amount of cocaine for medical purposes, but the illicit traffic in cocaine in India was stated by the Committee to be as much as 40 times the legitimate imports, in spite of vigorous and efficient administrative efforts to suppress it. The figures of the illicit trade quoted by the Committee were startling, but even so, they scarcely conveyed their full human import. He went on to picture to the Assembly the intensity of human misery for which the drug evil was responsible, and he asked how, in face of such facts, there were Governments with the power to stop it which allowed it to continue. Yet 54 nations were parties to the Hague Convention, which included as an obligation accepted by all the signatories a provision to enact laws and regulations to limit exclusively to medical and legitimate purposes the manufacture, sale and use of drugs, and with further provision for co-operation between Governments. The drug problem was not one of those which could not be solved, and which must be tolerated because no remedy could be found. On the contrary, it was one which all the nations of the world had recognised, had discussed, and had pledged themselves to remedy. It was one of the evils which the League of Nations was competent to remove, and the removal of which was one of the triumphant achievements which still await the League. The individual efforts of no single nation could stem the tide, but by the combination of all nations it could be stemmed swiftly and effectively. The States Members of the League were already bound by an International Convention to do this, but it still remained for public opinion in some countries to insist on fulfilment of that obligation. There were probably not more than 30 drug factories in the world, and if each Government concerned put a ring fence round these factories the illicit traffic would cease. The Convention of 1925 might not be perfect, but it represented the furthest point yet reached and was the most effective weapon available. He appealed to delegates on their return to their various countries to create an opinion which would insist upon action.

The Assembly adopted the following Resolution on 20th September:—

The Assembly notes with approval the report of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs and the resolutions contained therein, and earnestly recommends them to the attention of the States Members of the League.

Assembly
Resolution
(20 Sept.).

PERMANENT CENTRAL BOARD TO BE SET UP UNDER THE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1925.

90. In anticipation of the Convention receiving a sufficient number of ratifications and coming into force, the Secretary-General had submitted estimates for the necessary expenditure being met from League funds. These estimates came up for consideration in the first instance in the Fourth Committee, but the question was referred to the Fifth Committee for their opinion. There was some question whether the expenses of the Board should be borne by the League at all, but it seemed to be the general view that such a course would be reasonable and desirable. Sir Fazl-i-Hussain associated himself with this view in the Fourth Committee. The questions which received most attention were whether the services of the Board should be remunerated at all, seeing that, practically without exception, appointments to the numerous advisory bodies which serve the League carry no remuneration, and whether, if the members of the Central Board were to receive remuneration, the amount proposed, *viz.*, 5,000 Swiss francs a year, was adequate. After a long discussion the Fifth Committee expressed the opinion that it would be well if the Council could secure the gratuitous services of persons of the qualifications contemplated, and thus carry on the fine tradition of gratuitous service. But if this should prove impossible, as several members apprehended, the Fifth Committee was not prepared to say that the provisional estimate was sufficient. After further discussion in the Fourth Committee, it was eventually decided, on the recommendation of the Supervisory Commission, not to make any financial provision for 1928, on the ground that there seemed insufficient prospect of the money being actually required, owing to the delay in the ratification of the Convention on which the appointment of the Central Board depended. There are still certain countries, especially Italy, that are not satisfied that the creation of the Central Board will be the best means of regulating the Convention when it comes into force.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE NEAR EAST.

Information on this subject will be found in previous Indian Delegation Reports. No comment is required this year. The Assembly adopted the following Resolution on 20th September:—

The Assembly approves Miss Jeppo's report and expresses its thanks and appreciation for the unselfish and admirable work which she has done for the protection of women and children in the Near East.

Assembly
Resolution
(20 Sept.).

The Assembly hopes that the generous financial support given to Miss Jeppe by voluntary organisations in the past will continue in order that she may be enabled to restore to a normal life those who have been rescued.

MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF RUSSIAN AND ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

Previous Indian Delegations have described the history of this question. At the present stage it contains no features on which we need offer observations. The Assembly passed the following Resolution on 26th September:—

Assembly
Resolution
(26 Sept.).

The Assembly,

Having carefully examined the reports of the High Commissioner and of the International Labour Office on the refugee questions;

Recognises the progress that has been made towards the solution of a problem that at one time constituted a very serious danger;

Expresses its high appreciation of the important work that has been accomplished on behalf of the refugees;

Invites the High Commissioner to convene a small Conference, on the lines indicated in his report, to formulate proposals for submission to the Council in regard to the legal status of refugees. This should be preceded by a full and careful examination of the juridical situation of the refugees in the different countries, the necessary information to be communicated to the respective Governments beforehand;

Congratulates those responsible for the measures already taken and contemplated for the permanent settlement of Armenian refugees in the Near East;

Expresses the hope that, as a result of the efforts described by the High Commissioner in his report, the necessary funds will be secured for the execution of this work and that, with the continued co-operation of the mandatory Power, this aspect of the problem may be successfully liquidated;

Approves the provisions in the budget for the Refugee Service in addition to the supplementary credit of 7,500 Swiss francs for the service for establishing Armenian refugees in Syria.

Further, the Assembly,

Notes with interest the offers of employment now available for refugees in overseas countries;

Recognises that the execution of these schemes requires the immediate establishment of an adequate revolving fund;

Urges the Governments concerned to inform the High Commissioner as soon as possible what measures they are prepared to take for financing the settlement of refugees from their territories;

Requests the Council to invite the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, in examining the budget of the Refugee Service for 1929, to consider whether adequate funds for settlement have been thus provided.

COMMITTEE VI.—Political Questions.

SLAVERY CONVENTION.

91. The conclusion of this Convention was one of the principal achievements of the Assembly of 1926. The Convention provided for the submission of annual Progress Reports which will enable the Assembly to watch the execution of the Convention. The reports which had been submitted by the Government of India in regard to recent developments in Burma and Kalat were perhaps the most striking feature of the material before the Committee. The Convention has so far only been ratified or acceded to by 14 countries, of which India is one. According to statements made in the Sixth Committee, six more countries hope soon to be in a position to ratify.

92. Several points required to be brought to the notice of the Committee in regard to India, and the Maharaja of Kapurthala accordingly made a speech, of which the text will be found in Appendix III, Annexure XIV. In the first place he made a statement intended to correct a misunderstanding for which the Indian Delegation of 1926 had been inadvertently responsible, *viz.*, that the recent liberation of slaves in the Kingdom of Nepal had been influenced by the League. He stated that the Nepalese authorities had announced their intention of liberating slaves before they could have known that the League was taking the question in hand, and he called special attention to features of the work carried out in Nepal which might be studied with profit by other countries who were faced with the same problem. He then referred briefly to the events of the last year in Kalat and Burma, and he supplied information more recent than that which had already been furnished to the League in regard to the success which had attended the measures taken in Kalat. He also

referred to the fact that, when the Convention was signed, it had been necessary for constitutional reasons to make a reservation excluding Indian States and to the undertaking then given that the Government of India would not fail to bring to the notice of the Rulers of States the provisions which had been accepted for British India. He was able to announce that the Government of India had now fulfilled the undertaking, and he expressed confidence that the Ruling Princes would devote themselves to the removal of such vestiges, if any, of conditions akin to slavery as might still survive. The observations of subsequent speakers were chiefly concerned with conditions in Abyssinia and Sierra Leone and with the question of ratifications.

The Assembly adopted the following Resolution on 22nd September:—

The Assembly notes the report from the Council and the supplementary reports regarding slavery which contain communications on this subject from the Government of Abyssinia, the British Government, the Government of India, the Government of Portugal and the Government of the Sudan, and, in view of the limited number of ratifications of the Convention of 25th September 1926 which have been deposited up to the present, expresses the hope that the States which have signed will ratify the Convention as soon as possible.

Assembly
Resolution
(22 Sept.).

SYSTEM OF SINGLE TRANSFERABLE VOTE FOR THE ELECTION OF NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

93. The single transferable vote system means that the voter arranges the candidates for whom he wishes to vote in order of preference. At first only first votes are counted, but afterwards all first votes which are not going to be effective, *i.e.*, those given to candidates who have already received the minimum number of votes necessary for election and those given to candidates who received so few as to have no chance of election, are disregarded, and the second votes take their place, and so on until a sufficient number of candidates have received the minimum number of votes required for election. The idea was first suggested by Lord Cecil in the course of the discussion relating to the constitution of the Council which took place in 1926, and it was subsequently taken up by the Norwegian Government, by whose delegate it was presented to the Assembly this year. The Norwegian Government described their proposal as designed to allow electors to exercise a free and independent choice when voting, and as ensuring at the same time their equitable representation. They pointed out that while, in the case of ordinary Parliamentary elections, there was prevalent the question of creating a stable majority as the basis of a strong Government, in the case of the Council of the League it was universally agreed that the Council ought always to embrace representatives of different ideas, different interests and even different races. The supporters of the proposal thought that the single transferable vote was the system best calculated to give this result.

94. The Government of India had expressed themselves in favour of the single transferable vote system, as they considered that minorities had the best opportunity of making themselves felt under this system. It was, therefore, best calculated to give due consideration to the main geographical divisions of the world, the great ethnical groups, the different religious traditions, the varying types of civilisation and the chief sources of wealth, these expressions being contained in a resolution of a former Assembly to which great significance is attached by Eastern countries. We were, therefore, instructed to support the Norwegian Delegation, and Sir B. K. Mullick spoke accordingly (for text of speech see Appendix III, Annexure XV). He expressed the opinion of the Government of India and said that though a good deal had been said about the practical difficulties of putting the system into operation, these difficulties did not seem to him to be very serious. The electorate in the Assembly would be far more competent and far smaller than the average electorate in a general election in a European State, and it would not be affected by the violent storms of local feeling which were apt to sweep over a country on such occasions.

95. It was at one time believed that owing to the unfavourable attitude of certain Great Powers, Great Britain and France in particular, there would be little support for the Norwegian proposal. An unexpected volume of support was, however, given and India was not the only member of the Empire to place herself in opposition to Great Britain. In the end the view prevailed that, as the present method of election to the Council had been introduced only last year, it should be given a chance of being tested before any further changes were made.

On 22nd September the Assembly adopted the Report of the Sixth Committee, which was as follows:—

The Sixth Committee has had under consideration the system of the single transferable vote and the principle of proportional representation in general as applicable to the election of the non-permanent Members of the Council.

Assembly
Resolution
(22 Sept.).

It agrees with the authors of the proposal in thinking that, were the principle of proportional representation to be adopted, the single transferable vote system would

be a form of proportional representation which could be applied to the Council elections. It is, however, of opinion that the present system should be given a fair trial, and that the method of balloting now employed should not be changed until it should appear opportune to do so.

In that eventuality, the study which has taken place of the system of the single transferable vote would prove to have been of great value.

The Sixth Committee is therefore of opinion that the documentation which has been collected on the subject should be reserved for future study if the necessity should arise. Any Member of the League wishing to complete the above-mentioned documentation may with advantage send such information for this purpose to the Secretariat.

The Sixth Committee submits the following resolution to the Assembly:—

“ The Assembly adopts the report of the Sixth Committee.”

MANDATES.

On 23rd September the Assembly adopted the following Resolution:—

Assembly
Resolution
(23 Sept.).

The Assembly,

Having taken note of the work accomplished since last session by the mandatory Powers, the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Council in the execution of Article 22 of the Covenant, renews the expression of confidence voted last year and adopts the following resolution on certain specific points:—

1. *Liquor Traffic.*

(a) The Assembly congratulates the Permanent Mandates Commission on its success in defining the important terms concerning the liquor traffic used in the B and C mandates and in the Convention of St. Germain of 10th September 1919, and expresses the hope that all the mandatory Powers will soon be able to indicate their acceptance of these definitions.

(b) It asks the Council to request the Permanent Mandates Commission, in collaboration with the mandatory Powers, to continue to give serious consideration to the causes of the increased importation of spirituous liquors into certain territories under B mandate, and to the steps which have been taken to deal with this problem.

2. *Minutes of the Permanent Mandates Commission.*

The Assembly expresses its appreciation of the value of the Minutes of the meetings of the Permanent Mandates Commission, which constitute the record of the fulfilment by the Commission of its duties under Article 22 of the Covenant, and which are communicated at the request of several of the mandatory Powers to a considerable number of their officials in the mandated territories.

Conference of Press Experts.

This Conference had been held in August and was attended by a number of experts conversant with journalistic problems all over the world, among whom was Mr. Sachchidinanda Sinha. It made a number of recommendations of a technical character designed to facilitate and improve the conditions of journalistic work and the service of international news. The Assembly passed the following Resolution on 22nd September:—

Assembly
Resolution
(22 Sept.).

The Assembly,

Noting the success of the Conference of Press Experts, and conveying its thanks to the representatives of the Press for their collaboration;

Expresses its satisfaction that the Council has considered the steps required for promptly giving the necessary effect to the resolutions of the Conference.

Trusts that the technical organisations to which the Council has submitted a number of these resolutions will undertake as soon as possible the special enquiries relating, in particular, to the questions of telegraphic and telephonic rates, the improvement of communications, the conveyance of newspapers, identity cards for journalists and visas for journalists' passports;

Trusts that the Council, at its December session, will take the most suitable measures to enlist the sympathetic attention of Governments for the other resolutions adopted by the Conference in order that effect may be given to them;

Notes with satisfaction that the Council, taking into account the recommendation made by the Conference, has declared that, should it at some future time appear necessary, and should developments in the technical international problems which affect the Press make it seem desirable to those concerned, it will in principle be willing to lend the assistance of the organisations of the League for the study of these questions, and to organise a consultation or call a Conference for this purpose.

Concluding Remarks.

96. We have already anticipated to some extent our general conclusions on the outstanding features of the Eighth Assembly. The importance of the session was emphasised by the fact that leading statesmen, such as M. Briand and Herr Stresemann, who, on previous occasions, have been content to resign the leadership of their delegations into other hands, remained in Geneva on this occasion until the end of the Assembly. Fundamental questions were examined with an unusual degree of frankness and with a sense of reality. Those who may have thought that the idealism of the League would wither in such an atmosphere appear to have been wrong. The League has, in our view, gained much in strength from the fact that differences were more clearly defined and are now better understood. There is less uncertainty, for instance, as to the sincerity of the British Empire towards the League, and as the attitude of the British Empire may be claimed to be the greatest single factor in League politics a clear appreciation of it is of vital importance. At the same time it is clearly realised that the British Empire, in view of its responsibilities and commitments all over the world, cannot at present go beyond a certain point in the policy of altruism for the sake of international ideals, and though this fact necessarily disappoints the hopes and aspirations of many Members of the League it has been accepted with resignation and without bitterness. The events of the session might have shaken seriously an institution less securely founded than the League has shown itself to be.

97. When the Assembly opened there were many who thought that a deadlock had been reached in the great question of Arbitration, Security and Disarmament, and that the proceedings of the Preparatory Committee for the Disarmament Conference would be adjourned *sine die*. As a result of the debates the Preparatory Committee will continue its work, both on the existing basis of security and in the more favourable circumstances which may be created by an improvement in the conditions of security on lines which have been indicated. At least the study of this question is still alive, when there was a serious possibility that it might not be so. At the same time the League is launched upon a policy of international reconciliation and co-operation in the economic sphere, which, in the opinion of many authorities, may lead to a realisation of the ideals of the League as effectively as the more direct avenues of approach.

98. We believe that the position of India in the League is being steadily strengthened, and that the claims of India and other non-European countries to greater facilities for effective participation are being received with increasing sympathy as the preoccupation of the League with the acute and urgent problems created in Europe as an aftermath of the war is passing away. The acceptance of new tasks depends upon the initiative of State Members, and so far the initiative has come almost entirely from European countries. We can understand the view current in India that the activities of the League contain little in which India can interest herself or from which she can benefit. But we think that a modification of this view would be justified by a candid examination of the facts. It would, in our view, be a matter of great regret if the opportunities offered to India by the League towards the development of her status among the nations of the world were imperfectly realised through ignorance or misunderstanding of the facts. For this reason, and because representation needs to be based upon an informed and enlightened public opinion, we feel that great importance should be attached to publicity.

(Signed) LYTTON.

JAGATJIT SINGH,

Maharaja of Kapurthala.

C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.

November 1927.

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APPENDIX I.

List of States represented and their Delegates. (Many Delegations were also accompanied by Expert Advisers.)

ABYSSINIA.—His Excellency Count Lagarde, Duc d'Entotto (Minister Plenipotentiary, Diplomatic Representative of the Ethiopian Empire accredited to the League of Nations).

Special Delegation.—His Excellency le Badjeronde Zellaka (Minister for Finance and Commerce). Ato Woldé Maryam.

ALBANIA.—His Excellency M. Hias Vrioni (former Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs). His Excellency Dr. Djemil Dino (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome).

AUSTRALIA.—The Right Hon. Sir George Foster Pearce, K.C.V.O. (Senator, Vice-President of the Executive Council, Commonwealth of Australia). Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Granville de Laune Ryrie, K.C.M.G., C.B. (High Commissioner in London). The Hon. Thomas John Ley, M.P. (Member of the House of Representatives).

Substitutes.—Sir William Harrison Moore, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D., B.A. Mrs. I. H. Moss.

AUSTRIA.—His Excellency M. Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein (former Ambassador). His Excellency M. Emerich Pflügl (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Austrian Representative accredited to the League of Nations). His Excellency Dr. Leo Di Pauli (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the Swiss Confederation).

Substitute.—Dr. Markus Leitmaier (Ministerial Councillor).

BELGIUM.—His Excellency M. Emile Vandervelde (Minister for Foreign Affairs). (During M. Vandervelde's stay at Geneva, M. Janson acted as substitute delegate.) M. Louis de Brouckère (Senator, Professor at the University of Brussels). Viscount P. Poulet (Minister of State, Member and former President of the House of Representatives, former Prime Minister, Professor of International Law and Diplomatic History at the Louvain University). M. P.-E. Janson (Member of the House of Representatives, former Minister for National Defence, former President of the Order of Advocates at the Brussels Court of Appeal).

Substitutes.—M. Fr. van Cauwelaert (Member of the House of Representatives, Burgomaster of the City of Antwerp). M. J. Mélot (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of the Belgian League of Nations Office). M. Henri Rolin (Barrister at the Brussels Court of Appeal, Assistant Legal Adviser at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs). M. O. Louwers (Colonial Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs).

BRITISH EMPIRE.—The Right Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., M.P. (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs). The Right Hon. the Earl of Onslow, C.B.E. (Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War). Sir Cecil James Barrington Hurst, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C. (Principal Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office).

Substitutes.—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Hilton Young, G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P. Major Walter Elliot, M.C., M.P. (Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Scotland). The Hon. Dame Edith Lytton, D.B.E.

BULGARIA.—His Excellency M. Athanase D. Bouroff (Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship). His Excellency M. Wladimir Molloff (Finance Minister).

Substitute.—M. Dimitri Mikoff (Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland, Permanent Bulgarian Representative accredited to the League of Nations).

CANADA.—The Hon. Raoul Dandurand, C.R., C.P., LL.D. (Senator, Member of the Privy Council for Canada, Minister of State, Representative of the Government in the Senate). The Hon. Charles A. Stewart, P.C. (Minister of the Interior, Member of the Privy Council for Canada). Mr. O. D. Skelton, M.A., Ph.D. (Under Secretary of State for External Affairs).

Substitutes.—The Hon. Philippe Roy, C.P., M.D. (former Senator, Member of the Privy Council for Canada, Commissioner-General in France). Mr. Walter A. Riddell, M.A., Ph.D. (Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer accredited to the League of Nations).

CHILE.—His Excellency M. Enrique Villegas (Ambassador at Rome, former Prime Minister, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Chilean Representative on the Council of the League of Nations). His Excellency M. Armando Quezada (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, former Prime Minister, former Finance Minister). His Excellency M. Pedro F. Iniguez (Minister Plenipotentiary, former Minister for Justice and Education, former Member of the Chamber of Deputies).

Substitute and Secretary-General.—His Excellency M. Jorge Valdés-Mendeville (Minister at Berne, Head of the Permanent Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations).

Substitute and Expert.—Dr. Luis Calvo Mackenna (Member of the League of Nations Committee of Experts on Infant Mortality).

CHINA.—His Excellency Dr. Ouang Ting Tchang (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Chinese Representative on the Council of the League of Nations).

COLOMBIA.—His Excellency Dr. Francisco José Urrutia (former Minister for Foreign Affairs, former President of the Senate, Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland). His Excellency Dr. Antonio José Restrepo (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Senator, Permanent Colombian Delegate accredited to the League of Nations).

Substitute.—Dr. Efraín Gaitán-Hurtado (former Director of the Diplomatic section at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs).

CUBA.—His Excellency M. J. M. Cortina (Senator, President of the Committee on Foreign Affairs). His Excellency M. Orestes Ferrara (former President of the Chamber of Deputies, Ambassador at Washington). His Excellency M. Aristides de Agüero Bethancourt (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin and Vienna).

Substitutes.—His Excellency M. Guillermo de Blank (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations). His Excellency M. Carlos de Armenteros (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne). M. Ramiro Hernández Portela (Counsellor of Legation at Paris).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—His Excellency Dr. Eduard Benes (Minister for Foreign Affairs). His Excellency Dr. Stephan Osusky (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris). His Excellency Dr. Ferdinand Veverka (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations).

DENMARK.—His Excellency M. Laust Moltesen (Minister for Foreign Affairs). (During M. Moltesen's stay at Geneva, General Birke acted as substitute delegate.) His Excellency M. Herluf Zahle (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration). M. F. H. J. Borghjerg (former Minister, Member of Parliament). M. P. M. L. Birke (Brigadier General, Chief of the Staff, Senator).

Substitutes.—His Excellency M. Andreas Oldenburg (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne, Government Representative accredited to the offices of the League of Nations). M. Peter Munch (Doctor of Philosophy, former Minister, Member of Parliament). M. Holger Andersen (Member of Parliament). Mlle. Henni Forchhammer (President of the National Council of Danish Women, Member of the Central Administration of the International Council of Women).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Dr. Tulio Franco Franco (Chargé d'Affaires at Paris).

ESTHONIA.—His Excellency Dr. Friedrich Akel (Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, former Head of State). General Johan Laidoner (Member of the Chamber of Deputies, President of the Committee for Foreign Affairs, former Commander-in-Chief of the Esthonian Army). M. Karl Tõffer (Minister at Rome).

Substitute and Secretary.—M. Oskar Opik (Chargé d'Affaires at Kovno).

FINLAND.—His Excellency M. Väinö Voionmaa (Minister for Foreign Affairs). (During M. Voionmaa's stay at Geneva, M. Keto acted as substitute delegate.) His Excellency M. Rafael Erich (former Prime Minister, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne, Permanent Delegate of Finland accredited to the League of Nations). His Excellency M. Rudolf Woldemar Holsti (former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Tallinn). M. J. W. Keto (Member of the Chamber of Deputies).

Substitutes.—Mme. Tiina Hainari (President of the National Council of Women of Finland). M. George Winckelmann (Counsellor of Legation, Director of the Legal Section at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs). M. Hugo Valvanne (First Secretary of Legation).

FRANCE.—His Excellency M. Aristide Briand (Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister for Foreign Affairs). M. Paul-Boncour (Member of the Chamber of Deputies, former Minister, President of the Higher Council for National Defence). M. Jules Pams (Senator, former Minister).

Substitutes.—M. Louis Eoucheur (Member of the Chamber of Deputies, former Minister). M. Lucien Hubert (Senator, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate). M. François Labrousse (Senator).

Assistant Delegates.—M. Fromageot (Legal Adviser at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs). M. Léon Jouhaux (Secretary-General of the General Labour Confederation). M. Joseph Barthélemy (Professor at the Faculty of Law in Paris, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Vice-President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies). M. Marcel Plaisant (Member of the Chamber of Deputies). M. Robert Sérot (Member of the Chamber of Deputies). M. Paul Bastid (Member of the Chamber of Deputies). M. René Cassin (Professor at the Faculty of Law at Lille, Honorary President of the Union of the Mutilated and Former Combatants).

GERMANY.—Dr. Stresemann (Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Reich). Dr. von Schubert (Secretary of State at the Foreign Office). Dr. Gaus (Director at the Foreign Office).

Substitutes.—Count Bernstorff (Member of the Reichstag, Ambassador, unattached). Dr. Breitscheid (Member of the Reichstag). Dr. Hoetzsch (Professor of Law, Member of the Reichstag). Dr. Kaas (Member of the Reichstag, Canon and Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope). Baron von Rheinbaben (Member of the Reichstag, former Secretary of State).

GREECE.—His Excellency M. André Michalakopoulos (former Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs). His Excellency M. Nicolas Politis (former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris). His Excellency M. Demétré Caelamanos (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London).

Substitutes.—M. Vassili Dendramis (Chargé d'Affaires at Berne). M. Jean Politis (Director of Political Affairs at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs).

GUATEMALA.—His Excellency M. José Matos (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France, former Minister for Foreign Affairs).

HAITI.—His Excellency M. Alfred Nemours (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris).

HUNGARY.—Count Albert Apponyi (former Minister, Member of the Chamber of Deputies). His Excellency M. Louis Wálko (Minister for Foreign Affairs). General Gabriel Táneczós (former Minister for Foreign Affairs).

Assistant Delegates.—His Excellency M. Ladislás Gajzágó (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary). M. Paul de Havesy (Resident Minister, Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations).

INDIA.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Lytton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (former Governor of Bengal). Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., (Member of the Governor's Executive Council, Madras).

Substitutes.—Sir Edward Maynard des Champs Chamier, K.C.I.E. (Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, former Chief Justice of the High Court of Patna). Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain (Member of the Governor's Executive Council, Punjab). Sir Basanta Kumar Mullick (Judge of the High Court of Patna).

IRISH FREE STATE.—Mr. John A. Costello (Attorney-General). Mr. Michael MacWhite (Representative of the Irish Free State accredited to the League of Nations). Mr. Diarmuid O'Hegarty (Secretary of the Executive Council).

Substitute and Secretary-General.—Mr. Joseph P. Walshe (General Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs).

ITALY.—His Excellency M. Vittorio Scialoja (Minister of State, Senator, former Minister for Foreign Affairs). His Excellency Count Lelio Bonin-Langare (Minister of State, Senator, Ambassador). His Excellency M. Dino Grandi (Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Chamber of Deputies).

Substitutes.—His Excellency M. Fulvio Suvich (Under Secretary of State for Finance, Member of the Chamber of Deputies). His Excellency General Stendardo di Richigliano (Senator, Honorary Minister Plenipotentiary). Count Antonio Cippico (Senator). His Excellency M. Stefano Cavazzoni (former Labour Minister, Member of the Chamber of Deputies). M. Cesare Tumedei (Member of the Chamber of Deputies). M. Dino Alfieri (Member of the Chamber of Deputies). M. Ernesto Belloni (Member of the Chamber of Deputies). M. Edmondo Rossoni (Member of the Chamber of Deputies). M. Vincenzo Casalini (Member of the Chamber of Deputies). M. Massimo Pilotti (Counsellor at the Court of Cassation). M. Augusto Rosso (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary). Captain Don Fabrizio Ruspoli. Count Manfredi Gravina. Professor Giuseppe Gallavresi.

JAPAN.—His Excellency M. Mineiteirô Adatei (Ambassador to Belgium, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Vice-President of the Institute of International Law, Member of the Imperial Academy of Japan, Permanent Representative on the Council of the League of Nations). His Excellency M. Harukazu Nagaoka (Ambassador to Germany). His Excellency M. Matsuzo Nagai (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Sweden).

Substitutes.—His Excellency M. Isaburo Yoshida (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland). His Excellency M. Naotake Sato (Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of the Japanese Office accredited to the League of Nations). His Excellency Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Roumania).

LATVIA.—His Excellency M. Felix Cielens (Minister for Foreign Affairs, former President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Latvian Parliament). M. Wilis Schumans (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris). His Excellency M. Pierre Seya (Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of the Section at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs dealing with Western Affairs).

Substitute.—M. Charles Duzmans (Permanent Representative accredited to the League of Nations).

LIBERIA.—His Excellency Baron Rodolphe Auguste Lehmann (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France. Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations).

Substitutes.—M. Herman Thooft (Chancellor of Legation). M. Nicolas Ooms (First Secretary of Legation in Paris).

LITHUANIA.—His Excellency Professor A. Voldemaras (Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs). His Excellency Dr. Dovas Zaunius (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Prague). His Excellency M. Venceslas Sidzikauskas (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin).

LUXEMBURG.—His Excellency M. Joseph Bech (Minister of State, Prime Minister). His Excellency M. Emile Reuter (Honorary Minister of State, President of the Chamber of Deputies).

Substitutes.—M. Charles Vermaire (Consul at Geneva). M. Albert Wehrer (Doctor of Law, Barrister, Attaché at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs).

NETHERLANDS.—His Excellency Jonkheer F. Beelaerts van Blokland (Doctor of Law, Minister for Foreign Affairs). (During Jonkheer Beelaerts van Blokland's stay at Geneva Count van Lynden van Sandenburg acted as substitute delegated). His Excellency Jonkheer J. Loudon (Doctor of Political Science, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, former Minister for Foreign Affairs). Jonkheer W. J. M. van Eysinga (Doctor of Law and Political Science, Professor at the University of Leyden). His Excellency Count F. A. C. van Lynden van Sandenburg (Doctor of Law and Political Science, former Government Commissioner in the Utrecht Province, former Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General, Grand Chamberlain of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands).

Substitutes.—M. Joseph Limburg (Doctor of Law, Member of the Council of State, former Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General). M. J. P. A. Francois (Doctor of Law and Political Science, Head of the League of Nations Section at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Extraordinary Professor at the School for Higher Commercial Studies at Rotterdam). M. A. D. A. de Kat Angelino (Member of the Staff for the Netherlands Indies).

NEW ZEALAND.—The Hon. Sir James Parr, K.C.M.G. (High Commissioner in London, former Minister for Education and Justice, former Postmaster-General).

Substitute.—Mr. C. Knowles (Private Secretary to Sir James Parr).

NICARAGUA.—Dr. Antoine Sottile (Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations). His Excellency M. Tomas Francisco Medina (Minister in Paris, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations).

NORWAY.—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen (Professor at the University of Oslo). M. Carl Joachim Hambro (President of the Chamber of Deputies). M. L. Oftedal (Member of the Chamber of Deputies, former Minister).

Substitutes.—Dr. Christian L. Lange (Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union). Mme. Martha Larsen-Jahn. Dr. Jacob S. Worm-Müller, (Professor at the University of Oslo).

PANAMA.—His Excellency Dr. Eusebio A. Morales (former Minister for Foreign and Internal Affairs, Professor of Law at the Faculty of Law, Panama, Minister for Finance). His Excellency M. Antonio Burgos (Minister Plenipotentiary in Italy and Switzerland).

Substitute.—M. Fabian Velarde (former Professor at the Panama National Institute).

PARAGUAY.—Dr. Ramon V. Caballero (Chargé d'Affaires at Paris).

PERSIA.—His Highness Mohammad Ali Khan Foroughi (former Prime Minister, former First President of the Court of Cassation, former President of the Persian Parliament). His Excellency Hussein Khan Alâ (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, former Minister). His Excellency Mostafa Gholi Khan Kémal-Hédayet (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne, former Minister).

Substitutes.—Dr. P. Kitabgi Khan (Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, former Professor at the School of Political Sciences at Teheran). Colonel D. W. MacCormack (Director of Internal Revenue at the Ministry for Finance).

POLAND.—His Excellency M. Auguste Zaleski (Minister for Foreign Affairs). (During his absence from Geneva, M. Zaleski was replaced by M. Sokal.) His Excellency M. Francois Sokal (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations). His Excellency M. Hipolit Gliwie (former Minister of Commerce and Industry). His Excellency M. Henri Strasburger (Minister Plenipotentiary, Commissioner-General at Danzig).

Substitutes.—His Excellency M. Jean de Modzelewski (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne). Professor Michel Rostworowski (Dean of the University of Cracow, Member of the Court of Arbitration at The Hague).

PORTUGAL.—His Excellency Dr. Bettencourt Rodrigues (Minister for Foreign Affairs). His Excellency Dr. Augusto de Vasconcellos (former Prime Minister, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretary-General of the Portuguese League of Nations Service). His Excellency General Alfredo Freire d'Andrade (former Minister for Foreign Affairs, former Governor-General of Mozambique).

Substitute and Secretary-General.—His Excellency Dr. Antonio Maria Bartholomeu Ferreira (Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne).

ROUMANIA.—His Excellency M. Nicolas Titulesco (Minister for Foreign Affairs). His Excellency Dr. Nicolas Lupu (Minister of Labour, Co-operation and Public Assistance). His Excellency M. Nicolas Petresco Commène (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne, Permanent Delegate at the League of Nations).

Deputy Delegate.—M. Mircea Djuvara (Professor at the University of Bucharest, Deputy in the Roumanian Parliament.)

Substitutes.—Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco (Member of the Roumanian Academy, Roumanian Delegate to the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation in Paris). M. Sextile Puscariu (Professor at the University of Cluj).

SALVADOR.—His Excellency Dr. J. Gustavo Guerrero (Minister for Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France and Italy).

SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF THE.—His Excellency Dr. Voislav Marinkovitch (Minister for Foreign Affairs).

Assistant Delegates.—His Excellency M. Milan Rakitch (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome). His Excellency M. Djordje Djouritch (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London). M. Konstantin Potitch (Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations).

Substitutes.—M. M. Straznitzky (Doctor of Law, Professor at the University of Zagreb). M. Leonidis Pitamic (Professor at the University of Ljubljana).

SIAM.—His Highness Prince Charoon (Minister in Paris). His Highness Prince Varnvaidya (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London and Brussels).

SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. J. S. Smit (High Commissioner in London). Mr. Charles Isaac Piennar (Commissioner of Commerce for the Union of South Africa on the Continent of Europe, Milan). Professor Edgar Harry Brookes, M.A., D.Litt. S.A. (Professor at Transvaal University College, Pretoria).

SWEDEN.—His Excellency M. Jonas Fiel Löfgren (Minister for Foreign Affairs). M. R. J. Sandler (Senator, former Prime Minister). M. A. F. Vennersten (Senator, former Finance Minister).

Assistant Delegates and Experts.—Dr. T. M. Höjer (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Oslo). M. E. Heunings (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne). Mme. Anna Bugge-Wicksell (Master of Law). M. E. C. Boheman (Head of Section at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs).

SWITZERLAND.—His Excellency M. Giuseppe Motta (President of the Swiss Confederation, Head of the Federal Political Department). Colonel Beat Henry Bolli (Member of the Council of States). M. Emile Louis Gaudard (National Councillor).

Substitute.—M. Walther Bueckhardt (Professor in the Faculty of Law at the University of Berne).

URUGUAY.—His Excellency Dr. Alberto Guani (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris). His Excellency Dr. Julio Bastos (Minister of the High Court of Justice, Montevideo). His Excellency Don Pedro Cosio (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin).

Substitutes.—Dr. Alfredo de Castro (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne). M. Hector R. Gomez (Member of the House of Representatives). Dr. Alberto Dominguez Cámpora (Head of the League of Nations Section at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs).

VENEZUELA.—His Excellency M. César Zumeta (former Minister for the Interior) former Senator (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris and Berne). His Excellency M. Diógenes Escalante (former Member of the Chamber of Deputies (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London). His Excellency M. C. Parra-Pérez (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome).

Substitute.—His Excellency M. Julio Sardi (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon).

APPENDIX II.

Reports of Committees to the Assembly, &c.

ANNEXURE I.—*Report of the First Committee on the question of Accessions to International Agreements given subject to Ratification.*

(Rapporteur: M. Motta, Switzerland.)

The Assembly has asked the opinion of the First Committee on the question which was submitted to it by the Council in consequence of the report of the Polish delegate which it adopted on 8th March 1927, dealing with accessions to international agreements given subject to ratification.

The First Committee appointed a Sub-Committee composed of M. Motta (Switzerland), His Highness Mohammad Ali Khan Foroughi (Persia), Count Rostworowski (Poland), M. Guerrero (Salvador) and Mr. Skelton (Canada).

The Sub-Committee adopted the following report, to which the First Committee gave its approval, on 21st September. The First Committee recommends the Assembly to adopt the resolution proposed in this Report.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee, appointed by the First Committee to study the question of accessions to international agreements given subject to ratification met at the Secretariat of the League of Nations at 10 a.m. on the 16th of this month. It elected me as Chairman and at the same time asked me to submit its report.

The Sub-Committee considered the consequences involved by an accession to an international agreement given subject to ratification, a question submitted to the Assembly as a result of the Council's adoption last March of a report by the Polish delegate.

The Sub-Committee made a distinction in particular between accession pure and simple, as understood in the established practice, and exercising its full effects as soon as notified, and accession given subject to ratification, which is a more recent practice.

While considering that the former practice should in any case be maintained, the Sub-Committee observed, nevertheless, that the new practice offered advantages in certain cases. There are, in fact, Governments which, having been unable to sign an agreement within the time-limit fixed, would nevertheless be glad to accede thereto subject to ratification.

The list submitted to the Sub-Committee by the Secretariat shows that this procedure is nearly always followed by the same Members of the League, and that several of them have followed up their accession by ratification.

In view of those facts, the Sub-Committee came to the conclusion that the procedure of accession given subject to ratification should be accepted, but that the practice should not be either encouraged or discouraged. So as to enable the States parties to an international agreement to know with what Governments they are pledged, it is necessary to establish a system precluding all doubt as to the scope of the undertaking entered into by an acceding State.

The Sub-Committee would therefore advise the First Committee to take the line that the obligation should be presumed to be final when a State does not, when notifying accession, expressly mention that it is subject to ratification.

The Sub-Committee also studied the effect which the new practice might have on the League's publications, and it came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to introduce in the accessions column of the list published by the Secretariat a subdivision clearly showing which accessions are final and which are still subject to ratification.

In view of the foregoing, the Sub-Committee recommends the First Committee to propose to the Assembly a Resolution on the following lines. (For text of Resolution adopted, see page 114.)

ANNEXURE II.—*Report of the First Committee on the progressive Codification of International Law.* (Rapporteur: M. Politis, Greece.)

The First Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to study the various questions referred to the Committee by the Assembly in connection with the work of the Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law.

The Sub-Committee was composed of M. Rolin (Belgium), Sir Cecil Hurst (British Empire), M. Politis (Greece), Dr. Limburg (Netherlands), Dr. Caballero (Paraguay), Count Rostworowski (Poland), M. Guerrero (Salvador) and M. Löfgren (Sweden).

The Sub-Committee adopted a report which was approved, with slight modifications, by the First Committee on 23rd September 1927.

The First Committee submits this report to the Assembly and recommends the adoption by the Assembly of the Resolution proposed therein.

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FIRST COMMITTEE ON BEHALF OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Your Sub-Committee has very carefully examined the documents forwarded by the Council to the Assembly, and it has reached the following conclusions, which it has the honour to submit for your approval.

The Committee of Experts appointed by the Council in pursuance of the Assembly resolution of 22nd September 1924, for the progressive codification of international law, having completed the first stage of its discussions, submitted a report to the Council on 2nd April 1927. In its annual sessions of 1925-27, it has performed the mission entrusted to it with a zeal, conscientiousness and ability which deserve unqualified praise. The Assembly will no doubt wish to associate itself with the tribute of thanks already paid by the Council to the distinguished Chairman, and the *Rapporteurs* and members of the Committee.

The Committee recommended to the Council five subjects of international law which, in some of their aspects, are, in its opinion, now ripe for regulation by international action, and stated what it considered to be the most appropriate method for carrying out the preliminary work. It mentioned also two other subjects of a more particular character for which it suggested a special procedure.

On the report of the Polish representative, M. Zaleski, the Council expressed a number of highly interesting opinions on the Committee's conclusions.

It is for the Assembly to decide what action should be taken in respect of the Committee's proposals and the suggestions which the Council has made regarding them.

I.—QUESTIONS WHICH NOW APPEAR RIPE FOR REGULATION BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

The five questions which now seem to the Committee of Experts to be ripe for codification are the following:—

- (1) Nationality;
- (2) Territorial Waters;
- (3) Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities;
- (4) The Responsibility of States for Damage done in their Territories to the Person or Property of Foreigners;
- (5) Piracy.

Of these five questions, the Council took the view that only three should be dealt with at present, the question of diplomatic privileges and immunities and that of piracy being left on one side. Neither of these two questions, on which the conclusion of a universal agreement seems somewhat difficult at the present time, is important enough to warrant its insertion in the agenda of the proposed Conference.

Your Sub-Committee was unanimous in concurring with this view, for it is essential to the success of the work in hand that the agenda of the First Codification Conference should not be unnecessarily overburdened.

The Sub-Committee was further in agreement with the Council's suggestion as to the two particular questions which the Committee proposed should be governed by a special procedure, viz., (1) the question of the procedure of international conferences and procedure for the conclusion and drafting of treaties; and (2) the question of the exploitation of the products of the sea.

As regards the first question, the Sub-Committee is of opinion that the Assembly should ask the Council to instruct the Secretary-General to have the question investigated by his services. To this end, all available precedents on the subject would be collected, the Governments being asked to give information as to their own practice,

which they would no doubt be prepared to do; and research by and discussion with individual specialists in the various countries should be encouraged by giving as much publicity as may be possible to the results of the enquiry.

As to the second question, the Sub-Committee wholly concurs in the recommendations of the Committee of Experts and of the Council. There is no doubt that marine fauna is exposed to the risk of early extermination by exploitation which is opposed to economic principles. International protection would fill a real need and at the same time meet the wish of all the Governments concerned. It would be well worth while to establish such protection by means of an international agreement framed by a conference of experts. At the same time, it is quite certain that, at the present stage, there can be no thought of immediately convening such a conference, and we must be content for the present to pave the way for it. For that purpose, it would be well to refer the question to the Economic Committee of the League for investigation, suggesting that it should seek the co-operation of the International Council at Copenhagen and of any other body particularly concerned in the matter. This done, the Economic Committee would report to the Council, indicating how far it was possible to convene a conference. In addition, the Assembly might pass a resolution urging that this investigation should be carried out as expeditiously as possible so that the meeting of the conference need not be too long delayed.

It has been asked whether it would be possible to propose that further questions in addition to those mentioned above might be added to the programme of the First Codification Conference. What will be said below regarding the necessity of careful and methodical preparation for the Conference will show how difficult it would be to allow such a possibility. At the Conference no right of initiative can be admitted. It will not even be possible for new questions to be put on the programme during the preparatory work. To do so would disorganise the whole scheme. Exercise of such an initiative can only be conceived in the form of submitting to preliminary enquiry new questions the examination of which would be reserved for a subsequent conference.

II.— THE FIRST CODIFICATION CONFERENCE.

As the number of subjects now ripe for codification is limited to the three questions already stated, your Sub-Committee, following the example of the Committee of Experts and the Council, debated whether these questions ought to be dealt with separately at several conferences, or simultaneously at a single conference, which might be subdivided into different sections. It was of the unanimous opinion that the second alternative was, for more than one reason, the better. Not only did it present the advantage of a great saving of time and money, but it would also go further towards satisfying the interest taken by public opinion in the problem of codification.

It should be observed, however, that if it proved impossible for the Conference to finish its work within the space of time which the Governments participating were able to devote to it, arrangements would have to be made to enable it to hold successive sessions at fixed intervals until it had completed its programme.

It remains to consider the date, place and manner of convocation of the Conference.

(a) *Date of the Conference.*

The date depends essentially on the preparation necessary for framing the agenda of the Conference, a matter which we shall discuss presently. It is impossible to foresee at all exactly how long this will take. All that can be said is that it is highly desirable that the preparatory work should be performed as rapidly as possible so that the Conference may meet some time in 1929. It is to be hoped that the work will have reached a sufficiently advanced stage for the ninth session of the Assembly to fix the date for which the Conference can be summoned.

(b) *Place of the Conference.*

For the place of the Conference, the Sub-Committee, in accordance with the suggestion made in the Committee, proposes the capital of the Netherlands. This choice is good for many reasons.

The Hague, on account of its atmosphere of serenity, so precious to all who have stayed there, is the ideal place for an assembly met to co-operate in a difficult task, the success of which calls in a high degree for calm and reflection; further, the First Codification Conference might rally more States if it met at the Hague than in any other town; The Hague was the seat of the two Peace Conferences to the heritage of which the League of Nations may be said to have succeeded; to convene the First Codification Conference at the Hague would demonstrate the continuity of the effort—an effort to-day rendered more systematic by the good offices of the League—to invest international law with a little more precision and stability; lastly, the choice

of The Hague would be a compliment to the Netherlands Government, which, through its repeated initiatives in connection with the codification of international public and private law, has never failed to render valuable service to the cause of international understanding.

From the statements of the Netherlands representative at the Council, we may venture to hope that, if the Assembly accepts the proposed choice, the Netherlands Government would willingly accede to the Council's request and extend its hospitality to the First Codification Conference.

(c) *The method of Convocation of the Conference.*

Your Sub-Committee is unanimously of opinion that the convocation and preparation of the First Codification Conference should be left entirely to the League of Nations. When this point was discussed in the Committee, it was forcibly shown that any other course would be interpreted by a section of public opinion as a real blow to the prestige of the League.

III.—PREPARATION OF THE CONFERENCE.

Knowledge of the nature of the work to be undertaken, added to the experience gained from certain important conferences in the past, lead to the conviction that, in order to ensure the success of the First Conference on Codification, it is absolutely essential that the programme and organisation should be carefully and methodically prepared. This is all the more necessary as the coming Conference is to be the first of a long series of similar Conferences and will establish a tradition which, if it is to be fruitful, must be based on solid and unassailable foundations.

The preparatory work will be specially heavy. It will demand from those who undertake it great sacrifices of time and considerable theoretical and practical knowledge. It must for this reason be entrusted to the Secretariat of the League assisted by a special organisation. Your Sub-Committee is of opinion that this organisation should be a committee limited to five persons, possessed of a wide knowledge of international practice, legal precedents and scientific data relating to the problems to be resolved. They should be appointed by the Council.

This special organisation must above all make use of the work of the Committee of Experts, taking into account at the same time the resolutions which have already been adopted or are in process of being framed by such learned associations of international law as the Institute of International Law, the International Law Association and other similar bodies. Where necessary, it could apply directly to these bodies and request them to devote the work of their next session to the questions which will be dealt with by the First Conference on Codification. Lastly, in order to ensure the universality of international law, it should take into account the extensive and remarkable effort at codification made during recent years by the Pan-American Union.

After this preliminary work, which would be in the nature of a general survey of the subjects to be dealt with, the Committee would have to undertake an enquiry approaching the Governments of the States Members and non-Members through the Secretariat, according to the following plan:—

It would first of all draw up a schedule for each of the questions coming within the scope of the programme of the Conference, indicating the various points which were suitable for being examined with a view to reaching agreement thereon. These points should be detailed as fully as possible so as to make them perfectly clear and facilitate the replies. The States would be invited to furnish information on each point from the following three points of view:—

- (a) The state of their positive law, internal and international, with, as far as possible, circumstantial details as to their bibliography and jurisprudence;
- (b) Information derived from their own practice at home and abroad;
- (c) Their wishes as regards possible additions to the rules in force and the making good present deficiencies in international law.

In drawing up the schedules, the Committee should follow as far as possible the precedent offered by the minute and methodical preparation for the London Naval Conference of 1908-09.

The schedules would then be sent through the Secretary-General to the different Governments, with an invitation to reply within a reasonable time, which might be fixed at six months.

If, after examining the replies from the Governments, the Committee considered that it would be useful to make further enquiries of some of them, it would state

in a fresh schedule the precise points upon which further particulars were desired. This schedule would again be sent to the Governments concerned through the Secretary-General.

At the end of its enquiry, the Committee would be in a position, after comparing the information sent by the various Governments, to establish the points on which there was agreement or any degree of divergency, in respect of each aspect of the questions to be dealt with. The result of this comparative study of each single aspect should be embodied in a report, the conclusions of which might serve as detailed bases of discussion for the Conference.

In his report to the Assembly in 1928, the Secretary-General should give full information concerning the progress made by the Committee.

When the Committee's work was finished and the bases of discussion for each item on the Conference's programme had been fixed, it would remain for the Council to decide the date of meeting and the form of the invitations.

In your Sub-Committee's opinion, the Council, in sending the invitations, should not confine itself merely to enclosing the reports and bases of discussion prepared by the Preparatory Committee. The lessons taught by the experience of the Second Hague Conference and your Sub-Committee's anxiety to ensure the complete success of the First Codification Conference lead it to think that the Council should also send the Governments invited to the Conference a draft set of regulations for the work and that it would be highly desirable that, in this document, a number of general rules should be indicated with precision in order to make clear the spirit in which the work of the Conference would be conducted and also the scope of the decisions it would be called upon to take.

Your Sub-Committee considers that these rules should include the four following:—

(a) Rule of Unanimous Vote or Majority.

Although it is desirable that the Conference's decisions should be unanimous and every effort should be made to attain this result, it must be clearly understood that, where unanimity is impossible, the majority of the participating States, if disposed to accept as among themselves a rule to which some other States are not prepared to consent, cannot be prevented from doing so by the mere opposition of the minority.

(b) Rule of the Scope of the Engagements entered into.

In such matters as may lend themselves to this, it would be useful to provide for the possibility of concluding two kinds of convention: a very comprehensive convention on the general rules of the subject, likely to be accepted by all States; and a more restricted convention which, while keeping within the framework of the other convention, would include special rules binding only upon such States as might be prepared to accept them.

(c) Rule of the Flexibility of the Conventions.

As these agreements are meant to definite and fix the law, it is not to be supposed that they could be concluded for limited periods or with the option of denunciation. They must be permanent. But, with the double object of facilitating their acceptance by all States and of making it possible to adapt the rules laid down to the changing needs of life, it would be desirable to provide an organised system of revision, such as follows:—

Any convention drawn up by the Conference would be subject to revision after the expiration of an initial period of 10 years if a request to that effect was received from a certain number of signatory States. In that case, it would be for the Council of the League to summon a conference at the earliest possible opportunity to consider that amendments were to be made in the convention the revision of which had been demanded.

(d) Rule of the Spirit of the Codification.

Codification of international law can be imagined in several forms. It might be mere registration of the law in force. It might be something more if, instead of merely recording the rules already in existence, an attempt were made to adapt them to practical needs. Lastly, it might be an entirely original work designed to make good the present deficiencies in the law or to replace the old rules by new. Although it is very difficult to lay down strictly beforehand in what spirit the work of the First Codification Conference should be conducted, it can be stated that while, in order to lead to useful results, the Conference must refrain from making too many innovations, it cannot limit itself to the mere registration of the existing law. It

must, as far as possible, adapt the rules to contemporary conditions of international life. It is in order to avoid any misunderstanding on this matter that the States which are to take part in the Conference should be apprised of the spirit in which the work of codification is to be undertaken.

IV.—FUTURE OF CODIFICATION.

It was proposed to the Committee that a permanent organisation for codification should be formed, by constituting a permanent legal committee and perhaps enlarging the legal Section of the Secretariat. Your Sub-Committee is unanimous in thinking that these plans are, to say the least, somewhat premature. The experience of the Preparatory Committee and the proposals which it may formulate next year should first be awaited.

As regards the continuation of the work of the Committee of Experts, your Sub-Committee endorses the opinion expressed in M. Zaleski's report, which represents the views of the Committee itself. The Committee should hold the session which it contemplates for the purpose of completing the work it has already taken in hand, so soon as funds are available; but it would be premature to ask it at present to carry its enquiries further. It would be better to await the results of the work which it has already accomplished.

V. CONCLUSION.

As conclusion to the above observations, your Sub-Committee proposes that you should adopt and submit to the Assembly the following draft Resolution. (For text of Resolution adopted, see page 113.)

ANNEXURE III.—*Report of the First Committee on the proposal by the Delegation of Paraguay for the Preparation of a General and Comprehensive Plan of Codification of International Law.* (Rapporteur: Dr. Caballero, Paraguay.)

The First Committee referred the proposal of the delegation of Paraguay to the Sub-Committee which it had appointed to report on the various questions arising out of the work of the Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law. The Sub-Committee consisted of M. Rolin (Belgium), Sir Cecil Hurst (British Empire), M. Politis (Greece), Dr. Limburg (Netherlands), Dr. Caballero (Paraguay), Count Rostworowski (Poland), M. Guerrero (Salvador) and M. Löfgren (Sweden).

The Sub-Committee adopted a report which was approved, with slight modifications, by the First Committee on 23rd September 1927. The First Committee submits this report to the Assembly and recommends the latter to adopt the Resolution contained therein.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The First Committee has asked the Sub-Committee to present a report on the proposal submitted by the delegation of Paraguay at the plenary meeting of the Assembly on 10th September 1927, inviting the Council to entrust the Committee of Experts with the preparation of a general and comprehensive plan of codification in international law, paying due regard, as far as possible, to the work of codification which is being carried on in America.

It is unnecessary to mention the considerations which led the delegation of Paraguay to submit this proposal, as they were explained in detail both in the Assembly and at the meeting of the First Committee on 16th September 1927.

The proposal was referred to the Sub-Committee of the First Committee, for consideration in the light of the results already obtained by the Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law, and bearing in mind the views and opinions expressed by the First Committee.

The Sub-Committee considers that the proposal of the delegation of Paraguay is of the highest interest for the attainment of unity and universality in international law.

It is of opinion that it would be advisable to consider the possibility of framing a general draft plan of codification with special reference to nomenclature, and the systematic classification of subjects, with a view to their progressive codification as and when they are considered sufficiently ripe.

In carrying out this task, regard should be had, as far as possible, both from the scientific and practical standpoints, to the advance of theory, to the work already accomplished by learned bodies and to the vast and remarkable efforts at codification which are being carried on in America.

The task might be entrusted to a special committee chosen by the Council; the members of this Committee should not merely possess individually the required qualifications, but should also represent the main forms of civilisation and the principal legal systems of the world. The Sub-Committee, however, considered that it would be premature to appoint any special organ for the purpose at the present time. It is preferable to wait until the Assembly is in a position to draw up the future programme of work for the Committee of Experts. It would be sufficient for the moment to invite the Committee of Experts to consider at its next session the conditions under which the problem might be investigated and to present a report to the Council, which would communicate these suggestions to the Assembly.

The Sub-Committee has accordingly the honour to propose that the following draft Resolution be submitted to the Assembly for its approval. (For text of Resolution adopted see page 113.)

ANNEXURE IV.—*Report of the Second Committee on the Work of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.* (Rapporteur: M. Breitscheid, Germany.)

The ninth session of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation took place in July 1927. The work of this Committee and of its Sub-Committees was to a great extent prepared and facilitated by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation.

Though still burdened with financial difficulties which have resulted in a certain under-staffing, the Institute has done its work in a satisfactory manner. It prepared reports, made the investigations requested by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation at its preceding session, convened committees of experts and assisted them by every means in its power; in short, it carried out the resolutions of the Committee and has proved itself once again an indispensable auxiliary of the Committee.

The Second Committee has taken note of the report of the activities of the Institute and of the conclusions submitted by M. Destrée. On behalf of the Governing Body of the Institute, the *Rapporteur* believes he can affirm that the Governing Body has reason to be completely satisfied with the activities of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and that this is an organisation deserving of all possible support and encouragement.

The work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation was preceded by a meeting of the Sub-Committee of Experts for the Instruction of Youth in the Existence and Aims of the League of Nations. This Sub-Committee, which held a first meeting last year, drew up a number of recommendations and suggestions. These were submitted to the Seventh Assembly at its ordinary session. In the light of the information communicated to the Secretariat both by the Governments and by private international associations concerned with the education of young people, this Sub-Committee of Experts thought it advisable to re-group and arrange in a more logical order the recommendations previously formulated.

In an admirable report which the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation approved unanimously, M. Destrée, member of the Sub-Committee, comments on these recommendations and sets forth the reasons which have led the Sub-Committee of Experts to come to these conclusions. Further, on behalf of the Sub-Committee and in order to confirm the work accomplished, M. Destrée proposes the three following resolutions:—

(a) A League of Nations Educational Information Centre shall be created at the Secretariat of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in Geneva and at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris.

(b) Authority is granted to the Sub-Committee of Experts to meet every two or three years to examine the results obtained in the different States from the application of the recommendations drawn up by the Sub-Committee of Experts and, if necessary, to submit supplementary recommendations.

(c) Authority is granted to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, in consultation with the Secretariat, and with the agreement of the Governments concerned, to appoint permanent lecturers and advisers. These lecturers should be at the disposal of the teaching staff and of the groups and associations desirous of promoting a spirit of international co-operation, to instruct them in the aims and existence of the League of Nations. Further, they should encourage the practical application of the Sub-Committee of Experts' recommendations.

These three proposals appear to be fully justified. Nevertheless, whilst the putting into practice of the first and second of these proposals would not impose any fresh charge on the budget of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, the third, if it were carried out, would involve a considerable increase in this budget. It would perhaps be advisable, to begin with, to approve only the first two proposals and to authorise the creation of the Educational Information Centre and also the meeting of the Sub-Committee of Experts, as at present constituted, at intervals which should be determined by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The Council, after examining the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation on 2nd September 1927, did not take any formal decision on the proposals of the Sub-Committee of Experts. It merely put forward suggestions by which we might be guided with regard to the future work of the Sub-Committee of Experts.

"The Sub-Committee," said the Council, "might be convened by the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation when the latter thought it desirable. In the intervals between plenary meetings of the Sub-Committee, its Chairman might, if an important question should arise, summon a small committee consisting of some of the members of the Sub-Committee. This small committee would investigate all questions requiring urgent consideration. It would be composed of those members of the Sub-Committee who were more especially qualified to deal with the particular question involved.

"The small committee might be convened by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee after consultation with the Chairman of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. As a general rule, the report of the small committee would be laid before the plenary meeting of the Sub-Committee, except in particularly urgent cases, when it might first be sent direct to the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation."

The four Sub-Committees of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation have continued their work this year and have followed the same cautious and accurate methods as in the past. They have always taken advantage of existing national activities, and their efforts have led more frequently to the co-ordination of existing organisations than to the creation of new international bodies. The International Museums Office, which was founded by the Sub-Committee for Arts and Letters, and the Co-ordination Service of National Information Offices attached to Libraries, which was founded by the Sub-Committee for Scientific Relations, are based on the same principles.

It is to the initiative of the first of these bodies that we are indebted for the agreement between the Chalcographical Institutions of Madrid, Paris and Rome, the exhibitions held simultaneously in these cities and at present at Geneva, the publication of various booklets for the use of persons interested in questions of museography and information on art, &c.

Most of the problems with which the Sub-Committees have had to deal during the recent session were not taken up by them for the first time. They had already been under consideration and their solution called for extensive and thorough investigation, and for meetings of experts and specialists. The Committee has worked without haste, but with no unnecessary delay. For example, in the important sphere of the co-ordination of the bibliography of the various sciences, it has found a practical formula for the organisation of certain subjects in an agreement between those concerned—those who prepare and those who make use of bibliographies. This is true of the economic sciences. In other departments, such as that of biology, progress is being made and there is every reason to believe that important practical results will be obtained.

There are still difficulties in the way of carrying out these useful proposals. These difficulties are mainly financial, and the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has commended this aspect of the problem to our notice. It is to be hoped that the Committee's appeal will be heard and that these obstacles may be overcome thanks to grants from the international and national associations concerned, and perhaps also to private generosity.

The same difficulties threaten the existence of the Office for Annual Tables of Constants and Mathematical Quantities. The International Committee dealing with this matter is struggling under adverse conditions with difficulties which have become more serious since the war. Governments, scientific bodies and industrial circles are alike interested in the continuation of the work of the Committee for the Annual Tables of Constants.

The Assembly, like the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, considers that it is essential to provide the Committee for the Annual Tables with the support and resources required to enable it to continue its work. It desires to recommend it to the friendly consideration of Governments, learned bodies and industrial circles.

As regards university relations, the Committee is gratified with the results obtained from the meetings, held under its auspices, of the representatives of the international students' associations and of the Directors of National University Offices. It also considered how the *Bulletin* issued by the University Relations Section of the Institute might be made as useful and interesting as the financial conditions governing its publication permit.

In connection with intellectual rights, two questions in particular have continued to claim the Committee's attention—scientific property, and improvements in the existing convention on copyright. After an enquiry extending over five years, the Committee believes that the period of investigation is at an end and that it may convene a committee of experts for the former question. It would be the task of this committee to prepare a draft convention, taking into account the observations so far submitted and the enquiry conducted by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in the various circles concerned. The work undertaken by the Committee as a result of Senato Ruffini's proposal might thus lead to the conclusion of an international convention to protect and reward scientists and their discoveries.

The organisation of the Congress for Popular Arts has engrossed much of the activity of the Arts section of the Institute. This Congress, which has been carefully prepared, will take place at Prague in the autumn of 1928. The Czechoslovak Government has kindly offered to provide for a part of the necessary expenses. The Congress has aroused the keenest interest in most countries, and especially in Central and Eastern Europe. Invitations to the Congress will be sent to the Governments and organisations interested by a Committee composed of members appointed by the Czechoslovak Government, representatives of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation appointed by its chairman and of representatives of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, as well as delegates from the Preparatory Committee of the Congress.

A new scheme has been put forward which would make a very suitable supplement to this work. The town of Berne has informed the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation that it is willing to organise an Exhibition of Popular Arts for 1931 or 1932. The Committee has noted this proposal with the greatest pleasure, and I think I am expressing the sentiments of the Assembly in congratulating the town of Berne on its generous proposal. Moreover, I am sure that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, as well as the Secretariat of the Committee, will do all they can to facilitate the carrying out of this scheme.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has once more noted the importance of National Committees, and the extent to which their work facilitates the relations between the Committee itself and the intellectual centres of the various countries.

It has also said how advisable it would be to promote and encourage these committees by giving them moral and, if possible, material support. The Assembly of the League of Nations has more than once shown its interest in these organisations, whose influence is steadily extending, and which now form a network covering not only most European countries, but also States in other continents.

The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has very rightly taken a keen interest in the international movement which for some time past has developed in regard to the important problem of the cinematograph in its relation to general education and the development of the artistic sense.

Having noted the findings of the Congress of Paris of 1926 and the Congress of Basle of 1927, the Committee has authorised the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to continue its study of this question, to support the work of the International Committee for Educational and Social Welfare Films, and to keep in touch with all institutions and national and provincial centres which are interested in this question.

The Committee has noted with satisfaction the setting up of a Committee of Intellectual Workers attached to the International Labour Office. It has asked M. Destrée and Professor Einstein to represent it on this Committee.

The plenary Committee, sitting in its capacity of Governing Body, has examined the report of the Director of the Institute concerning last year's financial situation, as well as a report by M. de Reynold in the name of the Committee of Directors.

The Committee learned that it had been possible to balance the Institute's budget for 1928, thanks to the grants which were added from various sources to the French Government's grant. The Governing Body notes with regret, however, that the Institute's resources are still far from adequate for the carrying out of its entire programme.

The Second Committee requests the Assembly to approve its report on the work of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation and to adopt the following Resolutions. (For text of Resolutions adopted see page 120.)

ANNEXURE V.—Report of the Second Committee on the Settlement of Bulgarian Refugees. (Rapporteur: Major Elliot, British Empire.)

During the seventh ordinary session of the Assembly, the Second Committee had before it the initial stages of the League scheme for the settlement of some 32,000 Bulgarian refugee families. The general plan of work had been drawn up, the machinery to some extent organised, and the work had been started by means of a small advance pending the final negotiations for the loan necessary to put the scheme into full operation.

We can now consider the full year's work and note with gratification the progress achieved. In the first place, it is satisfactory to record the successful floatation of the Bulgarian Refugee Loan. London, New York, Italy, Switzerland and Holland subscribed for bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest and redeemable not later than 1967. The price of issue to the public was 92 per cent. and a total sum of approximately two and a quarter million pounds sterling was made available for the settlement of refugees.

The quarterly reports of the Commissioner of the League of Nations, M. Charron, show that the yield of the revenue assigned for the security of the loan, while not up to the estimates contained in the Bulgarian budget, have nevertheless been amply sufficient to cover several times over the sums required for the service of the loan. It is

gratifying to note that there has been a progressive improvement in the yield of the assigned revenues and that yet further steps are being taken to accentuate this tendency.

As regards matters of organisation, the Bulgar Government is to be congratulated on the success with which it has centralised all its refugee services under the able direction of M. Sarafoff, whose energetic co-operation has been a feature of the work of the last year. A wise step has been taken in securing the advice of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. as to the system of accounting adopted, which has thus been placed on thoroughly sound lines.

It will be recalled that an essential feature of the scheme, embodied in Article 8 of the Protocol of 8th September 1926, was the provision by the Bulgarian Government of 132,000 hectares of suitable land free from any encumbrance. Legal difficulties in the acquisition by the State of unencumbered title to the land required have caused certain delays, but these have already been obviated to a considerable extent by a special law passed by the Bulgarian Government. Further delays have been caused by technical difficulties as to maps and surveys, but these are gradually disappearing owing to the excellent work of the Geographical Institute of Bulgaria, to which M. Charron pays a special tribute in his reports.

These difficulties in providing the land have necessarily made the progress of the work of building houses in which the refugees can be installed somewhat slow, but the forth report of the League of Nations Commissioner shows that we may hope for a great intensification of activity in building houses in the near future. Considerable progress has been made in the distribution to the refugees of seeds, agricultural implements and cattle.

Other difficulties have been faced and appropriate measures taken to meet them. The original plans for the drainage of marshes have, upon close technical examination, been found to need revision, which has been undertaken. The League owes a very great debt of gratitude indeed to the distinguished Italian engineer, Signor Fornari, for his invaluable co-operation in this matter.

Similarly with regard to malaria. The well-known Dutch scientist, Professor Swellengrebel, in concert with the Health Section of the League, has rendered services of inestimable value, and, in accordance with his recommendations, a competent medical service has been set up and a suitable organisation started to undertake anti-malarial work.

Plans have been drawn up or are in course of preparation for as much work on road and railways as is permitted by the amount of funds at present available. It is to be hoped that substantial progress will be made in this direction during the coming year.

It is particularly gratifying to record that, owing to the determination of all parties concerned, the problems which might have arisen out of the settlement of refugees in districts near the land frontiers of Bulgaria have in all cases been solved. A high tribute is to be paid to the spirit of co-operation in which the Bulgarian Government and the neighbour States have acted in this matter.

We can therefore record the successful inception of this scheme, and if in many directions unforeseen difficulties have arisen, we can look with satisfaction upon the courage and resolution with which they have been faced and the prospect of success in overcoming them. This has meant arduous work for all concerned, but we can confidently count on the energy and initiative of the Bulgarian Government and of the servants of the League, under the inspiring leadership of the Commissioner, M. Charron, whose skill and devotion have been beyond praise. We can rest assured that they will spare no effort to add still another to the achievements of reconstruction which the League regards with such justifiable pride.

I have the honour to propose to the Assembly the following Resolution. (For text of Resolution adopted see page 125.)

ANNEXURE VI. Report of the Second Committee on the results of the Mission carried out in certain Latin-American Countries by the President of the Health Committee. (Rapporteur: Professor L. C. Mackenna, Chile.)

Although a recent development, the participation of the League of Nations in the public health activities of South America already promises to be fruitful. Preventive medicine, by its very nature, embraces the entire human race and recognises no nationalities or frontiers; and the work of the Health Organisation, as approved by the Assembly, is of fundamental importance. Countries which Geographically are far distant from the seat of the League of Nations realise this more than others, and recognise in this high tribunal the most generous of collaborators and the most competent of advisers.

The problems of infant mortality were the main object of the journey to Latin-America of the President of the Health Committee, Professor T. Madsen, and of the Medical Director, Dr. Rajehman. They were to attend the meeting of the International Group of Experts in Child Welfare held at Montevideo last June to study

the medico-social causes of infant mortality in Latin-American countries. Moreover, their powers of observation gave them deep insight into general health conditions. Suggestions were submitted, and several plans of real continental importance were proposed. The League of Nations, in agreement with the Governments concerned, may be able to transform these plans into great realities. A reference to these plans will be made later.

1. The campaign against infant mortality is of special importance to Latin-American countries. If one considers the great area of certain of these countries and their sparse population, the importance of the loss in human capital caused by high infant mortality rates will be appreciated. How much greater the prosperity of these nations might be if the population increased more rapidly and thus facilitated the growth of its industries, agriculture and commerce.

On this continent, as elsewhere, it was primarily private enterprise which created numerous organisations for child welfare. These organisations have steadily become more efficient, and to-day they are trying to fill the role of public health and social institutions. Nevertheless, in spite of the modernisation of their programmes of work, they are still too widely scattered and their activities lack support and cohesion.

Moreover, they were not all designed for the handling of large problems: they have been engaged in dealing with immediate dangers of obvious urgency. These considerations, together with other similar ones, explain the enthusiasm with which the Latin-American experts respond to the invitation of the League of Nations and attended the Conference at Montevideo.

Delegates of Argentine, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay were thus enabled to make a detailed study of their national problems relating to child welfare, and, approving the procedure accepted by their European colleagues, they adopted plans for investigations which are to be carried out in 1928. The purpose of this study will be to determine with the greatest possible exactitude the main medical and social causes, both of still-births and of infant mortality. As in the case of the investigations in Europe, it was considered necessary to carry out these investigations in both urban and rural areas, comprising localities with high and low mortality rates in both groups. It is thus hoped to arrive at conclusions on which it will be possible to base, as rapidly and widely as possible, effective prophylactic measures against infant diseases.

In order to obtain results that can be compared as between the different countries, it is obvious that uniformity of method is essential. It was therefore decided to propose that the member of the Health Section of the Secretariat of the League of Nations who is responsible for co-ordinating the investigations in Europe should undertake a similar work in the Latin-American countries.

It was also decided to convene the Latin-American experts during the first half of the year 1928 for an exchange of views on the results that will by then have been obtained and on the possibility of improving the method of enquiry.

It is interesting to recall in this connection that the Montevideo meeting was the first conference held by the League of Nations in a Latin-American country, and it is gratifying to note that the inauguration of the work of this Conference was made the occasion of an official ceremony in the presence of His Excellency the President of the Republic and presided over by the Minister of Industry. These circumstances show the importance which the Government of Uruguay attributed to this Conference.

2. Thanks to the initiative of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, the lot of the Latin-American child will certainly be much improved when each country has determined, with a view to remedying them, the main social-medical causes of infant mortality in its urban centres and rural districts. But the practical application of these measures and their success are directly dependent on the quality and the degree of training of the staff which will be entrusted with their execution and supervision. Mindful, no doubt, of such considerations as these, Professor Araoz Alfaro, member of the League Health Committee, has suggested, with the support of the Argentine Government, the establishment at Buenos Ayres, under the auspices of the League of Nations, of an international health centre for infant welfare. It would provide training facilities for a staff-capable of dealing in an efficient fashion with child welfare in Latin-American countries.

This school would also co-ordinate the work of the various magnificent institutions which have been established in the Argentine capital by the State and the municipality with the work of private organisations and of the very remarkable Welfare Society. It would be placed under the presidency of the Argentine member of the Health Committee, who could submit to the Health Committee an annual report dealing with the activity of the school during the past year and the programme of studies for the coming year. But since education is only one stage in developing the practical work to be done, the Argentine Federal Health Authorities desire at the same time to establish dispensaries and welfare centres in those provinces where infant mortality remains relatively high and which receive immigrants from overseas. For this purpose the Federal Authorities are counting on the support of the provincial governments and municipalities.

It would also be possible to profit by the so-called system of inter-changes of public health personnel, which is well known to the Assembly and the usefulness of which has been described in remarkable fashion by the honourable delegate from British India, to give the Argentine undertaking an international character. If scholarships could be granted to Latin-American doctors of countries other than the Argentine to enable them to follow the course of higher education which would be given at the centre in question, and also to pass a period of training in the treatment and prevention stations, and if experts from other countries could be invited by the Health Committee to give courses of lectures or to study there, a real centre for international technical collaboration might be established.

Perhaps one day some other Latin-American country may offer to create a centre complementary to that proposed by the Argentine authorities, for it is important that the public health experts who deal with infant welfare should be effectively supported not only by visiting nurses but also by social workers. If in the future a social welfare school could be of service in a Latin-American capital, and if this could be in Chile, the delegation of this country would be very pleased to ensure, by means of the school established at Santiago, fruitful collaboration with the Health Committee of the League.

3. The work of the Health Committee could be still further turned to advantage by the Latin-American countries if the League of Nations could take under its auspices the higher education in health, which was organised two years ago at Rio de Janeiro, and so endow it with the same international character as the courses organised this year by the Health Committee in Paris and London. This school could be based on the magnificent Research Institute founded by Oswaldo Cruz at Rio de Janeiro and directed with so much scientific ability by Professor Carlos Chagas, member of the Health Committee of the League of Nations.

The training of public health experts and of a health staff is essential to the economic development of Latin-American countries. Public health is not only the technical application of modern experience in preventive medicine; it is also the improvement of the conditions of economic life. Public health officers are pioneers who ensure the exploitation of wealth and enable people to enjoy the natural resources with which they are richly endowed.

The Assembly will thus readily understand the capital importance of giving this national army of "scouts" an adequate technical training—a training which can only be provided by institutions of recognised technical standing. Numerous public health specialists from Latin-America have already profited by the interchange system of the League, and approximately 42 of them, belonging to 15 different countries, holding League of Nations scholarships, have been able to study in North America and in various European countries.

The Brazilian proposal would enable other Latin-American countries to benefit by the excellent training given by the Oswaldo Cruz Institute and the experience it has already acquired. It will probably not be possible for the Health Committee to invite many lecturers to assist in the instruction given there, as it has been able to do in the case of the health courses in Paris and London, but one or two foreign technical experts might be appointed to co-operate for a few months in Rio with the Latin-American staff, and here again, as in the case of the Argentine centre, scholarships might enable Latin-American doctors to derive a large amount of benefit from these courses.

4. The Assembly will also be interested to learn that Professor Carlos Chagas and Dr. Clementino Fraga, Director of the Brazilian Federal Public Health Service, have suggested that an International Leprosy Research Centre should be established under the auspices of the League.

The problem of leprosy has engaged the attention of the Health Committee for some years, and the efforts made in Northern European countries to combat this disease have been crowned with remarkable success. The road which several Eastern and many Latin-American countries have still to travel is an arduous one. The task obviously devolves upon the national authorities, but investigations into the causes of the spread of the disease demand the assistance of all and real co-operation between scientists of all countries. This task affords an excellent opportunity for defining international action and the extent of national effort. If the Health Organisation is able to obtain the co-operation of the great scientists of other countries in the research work already undertaken in Latin-American countries, it will have made a real contribution to the solution of one of the most difficult problems which the health administrations of the countries are called upon to solve.

It is necessary to add that a Brazilian philanthropist—Dr. Guillermo Guinle—is prepared to contribute a sum of 50,000 Swiss francs a year towards the creation of a leprosy research centre. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that the Federal Government of Brazil would take a deep interest in the new development of public health under the auspices of the League of Nations.

5. The comparative researches into the sero-diagnosis of syphilis in Europe, initiated by the Health Committee, and the practical results already obtained, might be extended to Latin-American countries. The Institute of Hygiène of the State

of São Paulo is willing to make this possible and has already earmarked in its budget a sum sufficient to provide the salary for one year of a serologist to be appointed by the Health Committee of the League of Nations. As soon as these investigations have been begun in Brazil, they might be extended to other Latin-American countries; a step forward would thus be taken in the campaign against this social scourge.

6. Thanks to the League's mission, co-operation between the sanitary administration of Uruguay and the Mixed Commission of the Health Committee now studying health insurance in Europe has been assured. The National Council of the Uruguayan Ministry, in agreement with the Ministry of Industry, has decided to accept this co-operation in principle. The President of the National Council of Hygiene of Uruguay is prepared to visit Europe in order to follow more closely the work of the Mixed Commission and to introduce into his country all the necessary elements for the working of the new system of health insurance.

7. The Mission of the Health Committee arrived in Latin-America accompanied by Professor Saiki, Director of the Imperial Institute for Research on Nutrition in Japan. Professor Saiki was the first of those who participated in the exchange of professors organised by the League of Nations to visit Latin-America. The important science of nutrition, which Professor Saiki has made his own—a science which deals with the problem of nutrition in its physiological, hygienic and economic aspects—was the subject of numerous remarkable lectures given by him in various cities of the Argentine, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay. The Chilean Government and the health authorities of that country, recognising the practical and social importance of the science of nutrition, have arranged to engage for the period of two years a Japanese expert from the Imperial Institute of Tokyo, of which Professor Saiki is the head, for the purpose of organising similar services in the Central Health Department in Chile.

The Assembly will doubtless agree that the most interesting examples given of practical co-operation of the League of Nations with Latin-American countries call for technical investigation into the possibilities of realisation. The investigation of those various schemes should be entrusted to the Health Committee, and the Assembly will perhaps agree to request the Council to place the matter in the hands of the Health Committee as soon as possible.

After arranging for the technical investigation, it is still necessary to consider the general question as to whether the various possibilities of co-operation which have been examined represent a suitable method for extending the technical work of the League of Nations in Latin-American countries. The essential problem for these countries is their development, for which healthy population and measures to safeguard the life of every new-born child are essential. The Assembly has thus an opportunity of giving clear proof of the desire of the League of Nations to co-operate in this work of fundamental importance, by facilitating the realisation of the schemes just placed before it.

It is sometimes said that the influence of the League of Nations is in inverse ratio to the distance which separates the States from Geneva. Thanks to the various suggestions brought back by the Mission of the Health Committee in Latin-America, the Assembly now has an opportunity to create a living image of the League of Nations in the very heart of Latin-American countries and to establish tangible and definite bonds with the League and its Health Committee.

In conclusion, I have the honour, on behalf of the Second Committee, to propose the following Resolution. (For text of Resolution adopted see page 118.)

ANNEXURE VII.—Report of the Second Committee on the Work of the Health Organisation. (Rapporteur: Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, India.)

The reports presented to this Assembly concerning the work of the Health Organisation of the League furnish a record of progress that is gratifying. It is not necessary to attempt any description of the routine work of that Organisation. The scope and objects of this work have been fully described in reports to this and to previous Assemblies. Attention should, however, be directed to a few aspects of the work of special interest at the present time.

Since the last Assembly a new Health Committee has been appointed. A welcome innovation has been the appointment of expert assessors, who take part in the work of the Committee in an advisory capacity. The appointment of assessors from countries as far distant from Geneva as Australia and Japan is further evidence of the tendency towards universality of the work of the Health Organisation, which received favourable comment during our meetings last year.

The past year has seen a still further development of the Bureau of Epidemiological intelligence at Singapore. The work of this Bureau has now become of administrative interest and importance, not only to countries in the East, where the benefits are obvious, but also to all the many other countries having commercial relations with the East. Weekly telegraphic reports concerning the health conditions in no less than 137 ports of Asia, Australasia and the East Coast of Africa are

despatched to the Bureau, and this information is broadcast throughout this area from an increased number of wireless telegraph stations. Movements of epidemic disease can thus be watched and studied and measures taken in advance to repel invasion of infection.

The permanence of the Singapore Bureau, it is submitted, should be assured by the League, whose authorities should ensure its adequate financing. Especially worthy of remembrance is the circumstance that the activities of this Organisation form the chief visible link between Eastern countries and the League Organisation. That those countries—some of whom, like India, are large contributors to the general budget—appreciate this aspect of the League's work is evident from their close co-operation with its labours. Thus, for instance, India is represented on the Health Committee, to the mutual advantages, it is hoped, of India and of the Health Organisation itself. The Government of India, which welcomes his appointment, has not only sent Colonel Graham, its representative, to attend the meeting in January, but is also co-operating by broadcasting the Bureau's weekly epidemiological reports.

The weekly distribution of the Singapore and other current epidemiological information of importance from the wireless station at Nauen in Germany is a still more recent development which proved of very great assistance to administrations in Europe and elsewhere during the influenza epidemic of the early months of this year. During the course of that outbreak all European Health Administrations furnished the Health Organisation with weekly telegraphic summaries of the progress of the epidemic, which information was broadcast twice a week from the Nauen station. The demonstration thus afforded of the capabilities of our Health Organisation to supply prompt and reliable information in the event of the appearance of serious epidemic disease has occasioned much favourable comment.

It is gratifying to know that a way has been found of utilising the efficient epidemiological intelligence work of the Health Organisation, including that of the Singapore Bureau, in discharging the obligations imposed on the Office international d'Hygiène publique and on signatory Governments by the International Sanitary Convention of 1926.

Reference should also be made to the further agreement concluded between the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique and the Health Committee with the object of securing still closer co-ordination of the work of these two bodies.

The recent termination of the work of the International Sleeping-Sickness Commission deserves more than passing notice. It is another striking example of the widespread nature of the Health Organisation's activities. The Commission has produced a report of very considerable scientific interest and importance and has been able to put forward suggestions for international co-operation, by the Administrations interested, in the control of this disease, whose prevention is of vital public health and economic importance to large territories in Africa.

This Assembly has heard much during previous years regarding the so-called interchanges of public health officers—a system whereby health officers of many countries have been able to profit by the experience of other countries in handling health problems that are important to all. The interchange, or study tour, that is to begin in Germany during the course of the present month has features of special interest, and will be attended by as many as 30 officers holding important positions in the health administrations of almost as many countries.

Following the example of the interchange held in Japan in 1925, one is being arranged in India with the active assistance of the central and local Governments, and great results are anticipated therefrom. It is hoped that the President of the Health Committee and the Director of the Health Section will be able to join the party so as to produce the best results both from the point of view of the League and of the localities concerned. It may not be out of place to emphasise that these interchanges furnish a conspicuous example of international co-operation and emphasise and carry into practice the ideals of universality embodied in the Covenant of the League. By this means and by the dissemination of intelligence as to epidemics and research into epidemics, the administrations and the peoples of distant countries are brought into close touch with the central Organisation of the League, and the mutual benefit derivable from the contacts thus established cannot be over-estimated.

An interesting development growing out of this system of study tours has been the organisation of international health courses. These courses last about seven weeks. They consist of lectures, discussions and practical demonstrations at which the working of public health and sanitary institutions and sanitary engineering plants are thoroughly explained. The subjects dealt with cover a large range, special prominence being given to public health problems of present-day importance and to recent development of public health science and research. These courses afford an opportunity to health officers belonging to many administrations of hearing the views of prominent experts regarding such matters. The first of such courses was held in Paris in the early months of this year, and a second course will be held in London in November and December. In Paris all the lectures were delivered in French; in London the course will be held in English.

The Malaria Commission has recently published a general report, which illustrates the value of this Commission's work to the many countries in which malaria is so prevalent a cause of ill-health. The Commission has made extensive tours throughout all countries in Europe in which malaria presents problems of public health importance, and in Syria and Palestine. Two members of the Commission have recently paid a visit to the United States of America. The opportunity afforded by these tours for discussion between the prominent experts forming the Commission and the malaria experts of the countries visited concerning problems of great local importance have been of the utmost value. The Health Committee continues to receive requests for advice concerning malaria problems and through its Malaria Commission it has recently been able to render signal service to Bulgaria. The Government of India hopes that it may be possible for this Commission to visit India during the latter half of 1928, and it is confident that if this invitation is accepted, every effort will be made by the various local Governments in India to make the visit interesting and helpful. Reference should also be made to the malaria courses that have been organised by the Health Organisation at the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and at the Institute of Maritime and Tropical Medicine, Hamburg. A laboratory course of some four weeks' duration at one or the other of these institutes is followed by two months' work in certain malaria districts of Italy, Spain and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes during which participants have an opportunity of seeing and taking part in anti-malaria work there being carried out. The expenses incurred by attendance of these malaria courses for a necessarily limited number of medical officers engaged in malaria work in Government employ in different countries is a charge against the Health Organisation budget, and an increasing number of applications received for attendance at these courses is evidence of their great utility.

Another excellent example of the manner in which a League technical organisation can secure collaboration in dealing with scientific problems is afforded by the International Rabies Conference, which was held in Paris in April last, and wherein my country participated through two experts with practical experience of the subject. Hydrophobia, though nowhere an important cause of mortality in comparison with that occasioned by epidemic disease, is nevertheless in certain countries a problem of great practical importance. Since Pasteur discovered the preventive treatment that bears his name, institutes for the treatment of persons bitten by rabid animals have sprung up all over the world. In the course of time, modifications have been introduced into the treatment as instituted by Pasteur, so that at the present time very divergent methods are employed. The Conference arranged by the Health Organisation afforded the first opportunity there has been for directors of institutes from all parts of the world to meet and compare experiences of the results obtained with the various modifications of the original Pasteur method that are in use in their laboratories. The technical discussions that took place were of the greatest possible value, and the report of the Conference will be an authoritative statement regarding many difficult scientific problems and tend towards increased efficiency.

Reference should also be made to two important activities of the Health Organisation which originated in resolutions of the Assembly—enquiries into infant mortality and health insurance respectively.

Several aspects of the study of health insurance are of interest to the International Labour Office, and consequently the Expert Commission which is entrusted with this study consists of twelve members, half of which were nominated by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and half by the Health Committee. This Commission, at its first meeting in Geneva in April last, decided on a programme of enquiry into certain aspects of public health and social insurance, from the point of view of preventive medicine, in certain selected countries. The personnel charged with each of these enquiries is representative of both the public health and the social aspects of insurance. In view of the great interest with which questions of health insurance are being considered in my countries at the present time, the results of this study will be looked forward to with special interest.

The infant welfare enquiry is likewise in the hands of an Expert Commission nominated by the Health Committee, the members of which have been selected in view of their special competence in this branch of public health work. The enquiry that is now being carried out, on exactly comparable lines, in seven European countries (in areas with high and low infant mortality rates respectively, and urban and rural districts) into the immediate and contributing causes of all infant deaths occurring in such areas is being extended to certain Latin-American countries on exactly comparable lines. The results of this investigation can hardly fail to contribute to a saving of life and to the betterment of the physical condition of generations yet to come.

The Second Committee also considered the recommendations adopted by the International Pacific Health Conference held in Melbourne in December 1926 relating to the study of important problems presented by prevailing health conditions in that part of the world, and the possibility of the League Health Organisation's being able

to render assistance in their elucidation, in accordance with the request made by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.

In conclusion, I have the honour, on behalf of the Second Committee, to propose the following Resolution. (For text of Resolution adopted see page 117.)

ANNEXURE VIII. *Report of the Second Committee on the Work of the Economic Committee.* (Rapporteur: M. Gliwic, Poland.)

The work accomplished in the domain of economics in the course of the last year by the League of Nations, the Council, the Economic Organisation, under that eminent economist, Sir Arthur Salter—a work of which the League of Nations has every right to be proud—was, as you know, Gentlemen, the preparation and ground-work of the International Economic Conference. Of this Conference our distinguished colleague, M. Loucheur, will speak to you with that authority which attaches to all his pronouncements. My task is a more modest one. I shall only claim your attention for the necessarily restricted but none the less meritorious and concrete activities of the Economic Committee. Owing to the preparations for the International Economic Conference, this Committee has only held two sessions this year, one of which was devoted to the work entrusted to it by the Council and the other to the work devolving upon it in consequence of certain resolutions of the International Economic Conference referred to it by the Council.

1. *International Conference for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions.* This question, which was initiated by a resolution of the Assembly at its fifth ordinary session, has been the object of long and careful studies by the Economic Committee in consultation with Governments and interested circles. The International Economic Conference gave its unanimous approval to the draft convention prepared by the Economic Committee as the basis for discussion at an international conference.

By a decision of the Council the Conference on Prohibitions will open at Geneva on 17th October of this year. All States Members of the League and the principal States non-Members have been invited by the Council to send representatives to this conference.

The coming conference, although it has been prepared before the International Economic Conference, may be regarded as the first attempt to give practical effect to the principles and recommendations of that Conference, and it may have a considerable influence upon the success of other measures which may be contemplated to put into operation other important recommendations of the Economic Conference, in particular those relating to tariffs.

For this reason, and in order to free international commerce from a barrier which it considers to be one of the chief obstacles to the freer movement of goods, the Second Committee cannot but express the wish that the coming conference will lead to the conclusion of a binding agreement, signed and subsequently ratified by as many States as possible.

2. As mentioned above, the second session of the Committee was entirely devoted to the preparatory study of certain recommendations of the International Economic Conference referred to the Committee by the Council, viz., the recommendations with regard to tariffs and commercial treaties, to the unification of Customs nomenclature and to the treatment of foreign nationals and enterprises.

As regards *tariffs and commercial treaties*, the Committee is pursuing a preliminary study of the actual situation in the various countries, so as to be able to judge at which moment and under what conditions further steps could be taken towards a common policy. The study undertaken by the Economic Committee refers in particular to the characteristic features of the tariffs of the various countries, the advantages and disadvantages of their Customs *régime* as well as of the form and application of the most-favoured-nation clause and so forth.

The first step towards the *unification of Customs nomenclature* appeared to the Committee to be the drawing up of the general framework of a unified tariff to form the basis for further work. Contrary to the pessimistic anticipations held in many quarters, the small group of experts to whom the Committee entrusted the first task has already achieved very considerable progress. In October they will submit their unified framework along with proposals as to the best methods for elaborating the details, and we have every reason to hope that in the year 1928 great progress towards the unification of tariff nomenclature will have been made.

The question of the *treatment of foreign nationals and enterprises* is not new to the Committee. It will be remembered that in 1923 and 1925 the Committee agreed upon two series of principles with regard to the treatment of foreigners in fiscal and legal matters, and the treatment of foreigners admitted to exercise a trade, profession or other economic occupation, and that the adoption of these principles was recommended by the Council to all States Members of the League. The International

Economic Conference has now recommended that an international conference be held with the object of settling the matter by means of an international agreement. The Second Committee is glad to state that the Economic Committee is already engaged in drawing up the preparatory documents for this conference.

3. *The International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities*, signed at Geneva on 3rd November 1923, has been ratified by seven more States since the last Assembly. This brings the number of ratifications or adhesions up to 27, i.e., nearly one-half of the States Members of the League. It is to be hoped that the other half will find it possible to adhere to the Convention in the near future. The first reports of the Governments on the application of the Convention which have been communicated to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 9, reveal (I quote the report of the Committee) "the striking progress which has been made under the influence of the Convention, both as regards the clauses which have a binding character and those which are merely in the nature of recommendations." Moreover, the Committee has found that the provisions of the Convention are being increasingly used as a basis for the settlement of questions of a similar character in bilateral treaties.

In view of the encouraging reports of the Governments on the application of the provisions of the Convention, the Economic Committee has decided to take up the study of certain recommendations annexed to the Convention with a view to their practical application.

4. As regards the question of *false declarations in Customs matters*, arising out of a recommendation of the Geneva Conference of 1923 on Customs Formalities, the Committee, after considering the various proposals which have been put before the Committee either for an international convention or for bilateral agreements, decided, with the approval of the Council, to invite a few jurists and Customs experts to express their opinion on the juridical and technical aspects of the question. Owing to the urgent nature of the other questions now on hand, the proposed meeting of experts has not yet taken place, but the Committee understands that it is contemplated holding it at the earliest possible date.

5. *The Protocol of 1923 on Arbitration Clauses* has been ratified during the past year by two further States, thus bringing the number of ratifications up to 15. The small number of ratifications during the past year is no doubt due to the fact that an additional protocol for the enforcement of foreign arbitral awards has been prepared and already circulated to the Members of the League. The Assembly will be called upon at its present session to consider this draft, which is intended to supplement the 1923 Protocol. This question forms a separate item on our agenda, and I therefore do not propose to dwell upon the matter here.

6. With regard to the question of the unification of *bills of exchange*, the Economic Committee is now directing its efforts towards an attempt to assimilate and harmonise in the first place the laws of the countries belonging to the continental group, a complete unification of all existing laws having been recognised as presenting, for the time being, insuperable obstacles. The Economic Committee is of the opinion that if only the continental laws relating to bills of exchange and cheques could be assimilated, great progress would be achieved, and it might then perhaps be easier to bring into closer harmony the continental and the Anglo-Saxon systems. With the approval of the Council, the Committee called together a meeting of experts, drawn from business circles, to point out the practical difficulties encountered by the business world as a result of the divergencies between the laws of the different countries and to single out those difficulties which appeared to be capable of solution by means of an international agreement. As a result of the proposals of these experts, the Committee came to the conclusion that further steps should be taken with a view to framing the necessary articles to serve as the basis of an international agreement. This task will be entrusted to a meeting of experts, mainly jurists, the holding of which has already been approved by the Council and the convening of which is contemplated for this autumn.

The Second Committee has been informed that if, as we have every reason to hope, the work of these experts rapidly achieves the desired result, it should be possible to consider the convening of an international conference, either at the end of 1928 or the beginning of the following year, with a view to reaching an agreement to bring about that assimilation of legislations of the continental type which is so greatly to be desired and to which I have just referred.

I considered it advisable to draw special attention to this circumstance in order that countries contemplating the reform of their laws relating to bills of exchange and cheques might if necessary bear it in mind.

7. In the course of its study into the question of *economic crises*, the Committee called together a number of experts in order to have their opinions as to the scientific and technical aspects of the establishment of indices and economic barometers. The report of these experts will be considered at the next meeting of the Joint Committee on Economic Crises representing the Economic and Financial Committees and the International Labour Office.

8. Following up the work done by the Economic Committee with the help of the International Institute of Statistics in the field of the *unification of economic statistics*, the Committee suggested to the Council that a conference should be convened in the near future and to which all Governments should be invited to send official statisticians. The object of this Conference would be to promote the adoption by the various States of uniform methods in the compilation of economic statistics. The Council agreed to this proposal in principle, but decided to await concrete suggestions from the Economic Committee before fixing the programme and date of the Conference.

9. Reference should also be made to recommendation of the Economic Committee approved by the Council in its session of December 1925 to the effect that it would be of great advantage if the League could publish a *Statistical Yearbook* in which were summarised in a single volume the very considerable quantity of statistics of great interest to Governments and business men, which were at present scattered through a number of different League publications. It was originally intended to issue the first edition of this volume during the course of 1926 but finally decided to incorporate it in the documentation of the Economic Conference. This volume has attracted a very considerable amount of attention and is, I venture to believe, likely in the near future to become one of the best known of all the documents issued by the League of Nations.

10. The Committee entered upon the study of the *economic relations between different countries*—a question submitted to it by the Council in relation to the problem of disarmament. The importance of this question will be generally realised.

11. Before concluding, I should like to say a few words on a subject which, although not mentioned in either of the two reports of the Economic Committee before us, requires some explanation—that is to say, the question of the *Protection of foreign buyers against worthless goods*.

The Second Committee expressed the hope last year that every effort would be made to secure the publication before the present session of the Assembly of the documents collected by the Economic Section regarding the various means existing in different countries for protecting foreign buyers against worthless goods or goods the quality of which is unsatisfactory.

An uncorrected proof of this publication has been distributed to the Second Committee.

This pamphlet contains a quantity of information of importance for the business world, and it is to be hoped that the first attempt which has just been made will produce a satisfactory result by indicating more clearly the aim that has been pursued and its utility.

The Second Committee expresses the desire that an urgent appeal should be made to the various Governments requesting them to furnish to the Secretariat the information which it requires in order to complete its work, either by means of additional data in the case of those countries from whom information has already been obtained or by providing such information where it is still lacking.

The Committee is of opinion that it can trust the Secretariat as soon as possible to bring to a successful conclusion the first task which is incumbent upon it—that is to say, to complete this provisional publication so that it may be communicated without delay to all Governments.

The Second Committee has the honour to submit to the Assembly the following draft Resolutions. (For text of Resolutions adopted, see page 122.)

ANNEXURE IX.—*Report of the Second Committee on the Work of the Organisation for Communications and Transit and on the Results of the Third General Conference on Communications and Transit.* (Rapporteur: M. de Brouckère, Belgium.)

From the Report and the Supplementary Report of the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit, the Assembly has been able to form an idea of the way in which this Committee has effectively pursued its work during the past year on the lines already repeatedly approved by the Assembly. To mention only a few examples, the investigations already referred to regarding combined transport, the unification of private law in inland navigation, and the unification of statistics are making it possible to secure most valuable results. Those relating to the unification of tonnage measurement in maritime navigation have at last been put in hand with all the necessary expert assistance. The final report on the unification of buoyage and lighting of coasts has been submitted to the Governments of maritime countries with a view to a possible conference. In the same way, the definite proposals which, in pursuance of the Passport Conference, the Committee has been able to draw up with regard to the issue of a transit card for emigrants, exempting them from the formality of visas, will probably be incorporated shortly in an agreement giving them practical effect, nearly all the Governments concerned

having already signified their assent. Lastly, the enquiry regarding inland navigation in Europe has been brought to an end with a detailed study of the important problems of inland navigation concerning Poland, in which country a special mission of experts studied on the spot in agreement with the Polish Government—the conditions for the construction of various canals, the regulation of the Vistula, the routes of access to the outlets on the Baltic, the drainage of the Polesian marshes, etc. With the report submitted on this question and communicated to all the Governments, the Advisory and Technical Committee, in conformity with the resolution of the Genoa Conference, entered upon the path of providing practical assistance to Governments with a view to the economic reconstruction and development of Europe.

It would undoubtedly be of great interest to examine in detail the results of this regular work of the Advisory and Technical Committee, to whose credit should also be put the investigations undertaken at the Council's request with a view to the improvement of the communications of the League of Nations at times of emergency, which will come under review by the Assembly when it considers the work done in the matter of the reduction of armaments. But this year it would seem that the Assembly, without neglecting the results of the Advisory and Technical Committee's continuous work, should give its particular attention to the results of the Third General Conference on Communications and Transit, prepared by the Advisory and Technical Committee, and held at Geneva from 23rd August to 2nd September last. This Conference, moreover, directly requested the Assembly to take positive action on certain points.

The First General Conference on Communications and Transit, held at Barcelona in 1921, laid the foundations of the Organisation in conformity with the principles adopted in the Assembly's resolutions of 8th and 9th December 1920. It also concluded General Conventions on the Freedom of Transit and the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern and made various recommendations.

The Second General Conference, held at Geneva in 1923, concluded General Conventions on the International Regime of Railways and on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, as well as two Conventions on electric questions.

The General Conference of 1927 had not on its agenda the elaboration of any general conventions. Except as regards a particular question arising out of the Conference on the International Regime of Passports, viz., the question of identity documents for persons without nationality, it did not deal with problems affecting the direct interests of States. For the first time an international conference on communications met with the main object of supervising and bringing to the highest point of efficiency the methods of international co-ordination utilised by the League of Nations in the domain of transports. Yet, although the Governments had no special interests to defend, at any rate as regards the greater part of the agenda, 43 Governments were represented, and this fact alone shows the importance attached by all the administrations to the consolidation and development of the work of the League of Nations as regards communications and transit. The United States of America took an active part for the first time in a General Conference on Communications and Transit of the League. Ecuador and Egypt were also represented, as well as Turkey, who had already taken part in the Second Conference. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was not represented at the Conference, but officially communicated its desire to be kept informed of the results, to which it attaches great importance.

Apart from the Governments represented, the presence in an advisory capacity of a very large number of international organisations helped to give this Conference its particular character and to make it *par excellence* an instrument for the general co-ordination of international activity in dealing with questions of transport. The International Railway Union, the International Transport Office at Berne, the International Commission for Air Navigation, the International Air Traffic Association, the International Technical Committee of Legal Experts for Air Navigation, the International River Commissions, the International Shipping Conference, the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Federation of Transport Workers, the Christian Union of Transport Workers, the International Broadcasting Union, and the High Commissariat of the League of Nations for Refugees took part in the debates in an advisory capacity. This co-operation of organisations and Governments in League conferences is perhaps one of the most interesting innovations introduced by the League in the methods of international co-operation.

The first two items of the Conference's agenda were, according to statute, the consideration of the Advisory and Technical Committee's report on the work done since the last Conference and the report of the Secretary-General of the League on the action taken to give effect to the decisions of previous Conferences.

The Conference, in the course of general and public discussions, examined by categories of questions the work done by the Committee. A detailed table of the work accomplished and of the composition of the Committee and of its various sub-committees or specialised committees had been drawn up for the Conference; the latter was naturally unable to go into all the technical details of the work undertaken by the Committee with the help of over 120 specialised experts; but the new Advisory

and Technical Committee will be able to profit by many useful comments and a large number of important suggestions were made with regard to forthcoming activities.

On the Hungarian Delegation's proposal, the Advisory and Technical Committee was asked to study the best means of ensuring as far as possible, in the event of grave occurrences of a general character affecting routes of communications, the maintenance of international transit by the preconcerted utilisation of alternative routes which could temporarily replace routes through which transit had become impossible.

On the Latvian Delegation's proposal, the Committee was asked to examine the position which arose whenever considerations of an international character obstructed the freedom of communications and international transit and created a situation calculated to paralyse and impoverish economic life.

The Conference also decided to forward to the Advisory and Technical Committee for examination a declaration by the Swiss Delegation drawing attention to the necessity for organising international co-operation in the sphere of aerial navigation, where it is at present imperfect, in the most rational manner and with the assistance of the greatest possible number of States.

It is hardly necessary to emphasise the importance, sometimes even from the political and social points of view, of the questions thus raised.

The Conference lastly considered the possibility of hastening the ratification of the general conventions previously concluded, the application of which seemed to it to be of the greatest importance to the peaceful development of trade.

Another point on the agenda related to the revision of the Rules of Organisation and of the Rules of Procedure for General Conferences adopted at Barcelona in 1921. Experience seemed to have shown that, although the principles of the former Rules gave the Organisation sufficient stability combined with elasticity, and sufficient autonomy whilst safeguarding the rights of supervision of the Council and of the Assembly, and although they had thus shown their value and should be maintained, a new Statute of the Organisation was desirable which should be clear and more in conformity than the previous one with the necessities which experience had gradually revealed. The new Statute adopted by the Conference may be regarded as consolidating the Organisation. Changes of substance as compared with the former rules, are not of great importance. Mention should be made, however, of the provisions sanctioning the necessary initiative of the Council as regards invitations to general conferences and the convening of limited conferences, provisions which provide greater latitude than the former Rules; those which give greater liberty than heretofore to the Advisory and Technical Committee's procedure with regard to the settlement of disputes; those which take account of the constitution of the Advisory and Technical Committee and of the specialised organs subordinate to it, whose operation had not been so clearly defined at Barcelona; those sanctioning the holding of general conferences every four years, while allowing this provision to be modified in exceptional circumstances; and, lastly, those, perhaps among the most characteristic, which facilitate the co-operation of States not Members of the League with the Organisation or within the Organisation.

Among these latter provisions, mention should be made of one which cannot be definitely put into force without the Assembly's approval. The text of the Assembly's resolution of 9th December 1920 stipulates that "the total number of members of the Committee shall not exceed one-third of the Members of the League of Nations." Since States not Members of the League may be members of the Organisation, and as such may be called upon to form part of the Advisory and Technical Committee, the Conference considered that, in the event of a certain number of States not Members of the League happening to form part of the Organisation, *i.e.*, in the very case in which the Organisation would have the greatest vitality and importance for the world as a whole, the maintenance of this provision might make it difficult to appoint to the Committee the best qualified States which were members of the Organisation but not Members of the League, the number of places held by the Members of the League having in these cases to be correspondingly diminished. Moreover, from the financial point of view, the voting of the budget by the Assembly sufficiently restricts the Committee's expenditure, and it should be observed that, since the first ordinary session of the Assembly, the rules governing the administration of the League's finances have decided that States not Members of the League admitted as members of any Organisation of the League should contribute to the expenses of the Organisation concerned, unless there is any stipulation to the contrary. In these circumstances, subject to the Assembly's approval, the Conference adopted the following provisions:—

"The Advisory and Technical Committee shall be composed of members appointed by Members of the League of Nations, and may also include members appointed by members of the Organisation which are not Members of the League.

"The number of members of the former class may not exceed one-third of the number of the Members of the League. The number of members of the latter class may not exceed one-third of the number of the members of the Organisation which are not Members of the League. If, however, the number of members of the

Organisation which are not Members of the League is less than three (or six) one member (or two, as the case may be) of this class may be appointed."

It seems likely that, for the same reasons as the Third General Conference, the Assembly will desire to give its approval to these provisions, and in general to facilitate the co-operation of States not Members of the League so happily inaugurated at the Third Conference itself.

One of the questions which aroused the greatest interest at the Conference, notably on the part of the States not Members of the League, and one for the discussion of which the Government of the United States of America had specially sent an important delegation comprising specialist experts, was the question of the collection and exchange of information on communications and transit. The placing of this question on the Conference's agenda by the Advisory and Technical Committee was due to two reasons.

The report submitted to the seventh ordinary session of the Assembly by the Second Committee contained the following observations:-

"The Advisory and Technical Committee has hitherto restricted its activity mainly to Europe, where, as we have said, the situation consequent upon the war had given these services exceptional importance. I would like to point out, however, that, in the interests of the League of Nations and of the Latin-American States, it would be most desirable that its work should extend to these countries. For this purpose, information would first have to be collected on both sides in order that, on the one hand, the Advisory and Technical Committee might become familiar with the situation and conditions of the Latin-American countries as regards transit and communications, and that, on the other hand, the Governments and public opinion in these countries might be acquainted with the aim and work of the Committee, the results obtained and the ways in which the Committee could on occasion do them important service. In order to attain this result, the Committee must get into touch with the Governmental and administrative bodies responsible for communications in each of these countries and supply them with all necessary information on the work it has already done, at the same time asking them for details regarding the situation of communications in each country."

The resolution adopted by the last Assembly and generalising these observations declared that the Assembly—

"Trusts that the Third General Conference on Communications and Transit, which will be held in 1927 and which will examine in particular the general questions of organisation and documentation, will consider the question of improving, as far as possible, technical liaison between the work of the Organisation for Communications and Transit and the specialised administrations and experts of non-European countries."

Apart from the utility of collecting and exchanging information on communications and transit with a view to a better liaison between the Communications and Transit Organisation and specialised circles in countries outside Europe, the Advisory and Technical Committee had also felt the absolute necessity of acquiring continuous and essential information on the position as regards communications throughout the world. Certain misunderstandings having had to be dispelled at the Conference, where the fear had been expressed that it might be proposed to create a large special and independent organisation for the accumulation and distribution of information, leading the Committee to break entirely new ground, the latter stated its intentions as follows in a note submitted to the Conference: -

"When it was first established, the Communications and Transit Organisation concerned itself chiefly with the most urgent task that of establishing principles. Is that its only task? Is it at the present time its essential task? Responsible as it is for advising the organs of the League and the Governments as to the measures to be taken to secure freedom of communications and to promote international co-operation in the matter of transport, can the Organisation continue its work efficiently if it has not constantly at its disposal the most elementary and indispensable information as to the state of international relations in the field of transport and the general development of the various forms of transport in different countries?"

The Committee has felt that it could not remain uninformed as to large fluctuations in traffic, depressions, crisis and advances, important international arrangements concerned with transport, the opening of important new routes, the development of new ports, extensive changes in the general organisation of transport in different countries, and so forth. This does not mean that the Committee proposes to undertake any new work, or in any way to extend its international activities; it merely wishes to provide itself with the necessary machinery for its normal and regular work.

As far as funds have permitted, following out individual ideas and dealing with problems as they arise, the Committee has already in the past collected information on certain points; but this information has been found inadequate to enable the Committee to keep in touch with the most real and practical problems of transport.

The Committee has therefore concluded that it is essential to organise systematically what has hitherto been done on purely temporary, fragmentary and inadequate lines. It has attempted to deal in the most economical manner with a need that has been felt by all international organisations of a like kind.

The work that the Communications and Transit Committee has in mind is by no means as considerable as the informatory work that has been done to meet the requirements of the Economic and Financial Organisation; but the Committee feels that it is an anomaly that the League should have, in the general interest, copious and up-to-date information on every aspect of economic life except that which is perhaps the most international and representative of all—transport.*

After discussion, the Conference adopted the following resolution with the unanimous approval of the Governments taking part and with the support of all the international organisations represented:—

“The Conference has fully examined the question referred to it of providing further information for the Communications and Transit Organisation. They note that, in the supplementary statement submitted by the Advisory and Technical Committee, that body expresses a doubt whether the Organisation can ‘continue its work efficiently if it has not constantly at its disposal the most elementary and indispensable information as to the state of international relations in the field of transport and the general development of the various forms of transport in different countries’; and the Committee adds that it does not propose ‘to undertake any new work or in any way to extend its international activities; it merely wishes to provide itself with the necessary machinery for its normal and regular work.’ The Conference notes also that the Advisory and Technical Committee thought that the collection and utilisation of such information would facilitate collaboration between the Organisation and experts and administrations in the various countries, particularly as far as non-European countries are concerned.

The Conference is therefore of opinion:—

“(1) That, while the establishment of any special bureau of information is neither called for nor recommended, the Organisation should be enabled to furnish itself adequately with such information as may be necessary to enable it to perform effectively its important and extensive functions, it being understood that information so obtained would, on request, be put at the disposal of Governments and interested organisations;

(2) That, to this end, the Governments and interested organisations in the various countries should be invited to furnish the Organisation regularly with such information of a general character on questions of communication as may be deemed suitable for the purpose, it being understood that only material of a non-confidential nature should be asked for, and that no additional work should be required for the Governments and organisations;

(3) That the information should be limited as far as possible to questions within the province of the Organisation, but that the collection of information upon any particular question should in no way be regarded as bringing that particular question within the competence of the Organisation nor as implying any intention of dealing with the question on the part of the Organisation.

The Conference does not feel called upon to recommend in detail the information which should be collected, or to prescribe any detailed scheme for the utilisation of this information. Such questions should be determined by the experience gained by the Advisory and Technical Committee as to the value of different courses of action, and to some extent by the nature of the question with which at any time the Transit Organisation is dealing.

In dealing with this matter, the Conference has given attention to the resolution of the Assembly of 1926 that the General Conference should ‘consider the question of improving as far as possible the technical liaison between the work of the Organisation for Communications and Transit and the specialised administrations and experts of the non-European countries.’

It is confident that, in the collection and utilisation of such information, the Communications Transit Committee will promote closer relations between the Organisation and the experts and administrations—for example, by provision for correspondents in cases where such a method may be considered the most appropriate in agreement with the Governments concerned.

It trusts therefore that the next Assembly of the League will put at the disposal of the Transit Organisation the necessary means.”*

The Assembly will certainly congratulate itself on the co-operation in a new form, or in a more complete form than hitherto, which all the Governments have promised through their representatives to bring to the work of the Organisation for Communications and Transit. It will no doubt desire to associate itself completely with the Conference’s views and to invite the Advisory and Technical Committee to

*An estimate of these means, as communicated to the Conference by the Advisory and Technical Committee, is attached to the Conference’s resolution in the form of a note.

organise on the lines laid down by the Conference the collection and utilisation of information. Nevertheless, it will not be possible, for financial reasons, to carry out immediately the scheme advocated for this purpose by the Conference; it is agreed, however, that, pending the adoption of the next budget, all possible measures shall be taken in order to get into touch with the different countries with a view to pursuing the preparation of this work. The Conference's debates have already shown how this may be expected to bring about closer relations between the Organisation and the experts or administrations of the different countries, particularly of the non-European countries. The Conference, without wishing to diminish the Advisory and Technical Committee's freedom in the choice and utilisation of information, nevertheless, with the assistance of experts from a large number of countries, drew up for the examination of the Advisory and Technical Committee a list of suggestions regarding the nature of the information which might be collected. In general, this information, which has been defined with the greatest possible clearness, bears on international agreement of a public character relating to transport, the administrative and legislative treatment of transport in the different countries, the main constructions in progress or completed, the general statistics of traffic, and the main changes in freights and tariff systems. It is worth noting that, in the course of this discussion, the American Delegation, after congratulating the Conference on the resolutions it had adopted on the collection and utilisation of information, indicated how a profitable exchange of information and experience might be established in the sphere of transports between America and Europe. It declares its conviction that "the matter of reciprocity in records of experience was a very vital one," and added that "the entire American Delegation was going home to recommend and urge with all the power and influence that it possessed that the United States from now on be represented at these commercial conferences of the League of Nations, and also by all means be equally represented at other commercial conferences."

The aim set before itself by the last Assembly may be regarded as achieved. The Third General Conference on Communications and Transit marked a great step forward in the mutual comprehension of national problems between countries and continents. It revealed, even on the part of those who had not been continuously associated with the Communications and Transit Organisation, a full appreciation of the importance of this work.

Finally it was in the same spirit of conciliation and international agreement that the Conference solved the special question submitted to it as a result of the Conference on the International Regime of passports that of identity documents capable of serving as internationally recognised travelling certificates for persons without nationality. After debates which were sometimes of a delicate character, agreement was reached on the drafting of concrete recommendations, setting forth all the particulars of a new uniform document. If the greatest possible number of Governments concerned apply the Conference's recommendations rapidly and in a liberal spirit, the difficulties from which a great number of persons are at present suffering in Europe will be removed.

I have the honour to propose the adoption of the following Resolution. (For text of Resolution adopted see page 126.)

ANNEXURE X. *Report of the Second Committee on the Work of the Financial Committee.* (Rapporteur: M. Djouritch, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.)

As *Rapporteur* on the work of the Financial Committee, I will take this opportunity of giving a rapid review of the activities of this Committee since its inception.

The Financial Committee, which counts among the most highly qualified and active committees of the League of Nations, was originally created to perform a very modest task. In this connection the history of the Committee is of great interest.

The Financial Committee was formed subsequent to the Brussels International Financial Conference in 1920 with the main object of facilitating the employment of the ter Meulen credits; the original ter Meulen scheme approved by the Brussels Conference was never put into practice. However, once started, the Financial Committee proved to be a peculiarly competent body; new tasks were assigned to it each year and its activity has continually extended since that time.

The most obvious manifestation of the Financial Committee's activities is the series of loans to different countries issued, as the result of its labours under the auspices of the League of Nations to Austria, Hungary, Greece, the Municipality of Danzig, Bulgaria, Estonia and, quite recently, the Free City of Danzig. The total of these loans amounts in round figures to seventy million pounds sterling, or approximately one milliard seven hundred million gold francs.

All these loans were issued without the least difficulty. The investing public has confidence in the loans issued under the auspices of the League of Nations because it knows that they are based on plans carefully studied by the impartial and highly qualified experts who form the Financial Committee. Furthermore, it is well known that this Committee follows systematically and assiduously financial conditions in the countries with which it is concerned.

In consequence, all the loans issued under the auspices of the League of Nations have benefited from a lower rate than if they had been contracted by the respective Governments without such patronage. But the value of the Financial Committee's work is not confined to the facility of contracting these loans. The plans of the League of Nations, and consequently those of the Financial Committee, are primarily directed to laying sound foundations on which the countries concerned can build the best economic structure permitted by circumstances. The loans hitherto issued have been a means of effecting the reconstruction of the financial position which was compromised in many countries in 1920 and the following years, during which the Financial Committee displayed its greatest activity. Before commencing this reconstruction, it was first essential to stabilise the currency and to effect budget equilibrium in these countries. In both these directions the Financial Committee furnished classic examples, which were later followed by numerous countries when they had recourse in their turn to the advice of the League of Nations and of the Financial Committee, and also by countries which undertook their financial reconstruction independently.

With regard to stabilisation of currency, the classic example is that of the Austrian crown, followed by Hungary, Germany and Poland, to name only those countries in which the depreciation assumed an extremely grave character.

In 1920, at the time of the Brussels Financial Conference, the general conviction was that, before stabilising the currency, it was necessary to balance the budget. This belief is not perhaps erroneous to-day, but the concrete examples quoted above reveal the fundamental necessity of having a general scheme providing a complete and simultaneous system for the stabilisation of the currency and the balancing of the budget. The Austrian example further emphasises that, in a country with a greatly depreciated currency, it is impossible to obtain budget equilibrium as long as the value of the currency continues to fluctuate, and, in consequence, impossible also to lay the foundations of an effective reform of the budget system.

Consequently, it was necessary to stabilise first, and then to aim at a system of budget equilibrium which, becoming practicable in virtue of the stabilisation, in its turn made the latter permanent.

The corner-stone of currency stabilisation in all the countries which have benefited by the work of the Financial Committee was the creation of banks of issue independent of the Government. Independent banks of this kind were founded in Austria, Hungary, Danzig, and Estonia; in Bulgaria, Government influence over the National Bank was materially diminished, while, in the case of Greece, the Financial Committee has drawn up a set of statutes for a new bank of issue that may be regarded as a model of their kind.

The Financial Committee, side by side with its proposal for establishing these independent banks of issue, was responsible for a reform that has given the happiest results—the centralisation of the State revenues in the banks of issue. This reform was effected in Austria and in Hungary and, having led to the most satisfactory results, has been incorporated in detail in the new scheme for the reconstruction of Greek finances.

The second essential step in financial reconstruction is that of securing budget equilibrium. In this direction, the Financial Committee performed work of special importance in all the countries under study. The results obtained were extremely satisfactory. The Financial Committee is concerned not only to reduce expenses by advising reasonable and suitable economies, but also to propose reforms of a nature to increase receipts. When the currency has been stabilised, the effect of these measures is to afford the Treasury a sound basis for assessing taxation, since the calculations are based on stable revenue figures.

The Financial Committee also insisted upon effective control being exercised by the Finance Ministry over the other Ministerial Departments, an essential condition of budgetary equilibrium. One of the most suitable methods of exercising this control is the system of monthly budgets and monthly closed accounts. This system was applied for the first time in Austria on the initiative of the Commissioner-General, M. Zimmerman. It was subsequently applied in Hungary and Bulgaria, and is, it appears, followed at the present time in Poland and other countries.

Great importance was also attached to the regular publication of reports on the financial situation of the States in question. It is only by the publication of such information that public opinion both at home and abroad is able to follow and verify the management of the country's finances, and a large number of Governments now publish monthly or quarterly reports on their financial situation.

The application of the Committee's methods to financial reform had been so successful from a practical standpoint that their main outlines were followed in the most important plans for financial reconstruction in Europe, their general features being reproduced to a large extent in the principles laid down for the financial reconstruction of Germany.

When plans of this kind are prepared by the Financial Committee and put into operation, their application is followed methodically and carefully by the Committee, and as in all its other work, the Committee is careful to see that the essential part of the scheme, in this case, budgetary equilibrium, continues to be observed.

Let us now consider the work of the Financial Committee since the last Assembly. During the latter half of 1926 the Committee devoted itself specially to execution of the scheme for the settlement of Bulgarian refugees, of which the British representative has given a detailed report. There is therefore no need for me to revert to the matter, nor to give a further description of the remarkable work recently accomplished with a view to the financial reconstruction of Greece, of which the Italian representative has already spoken on this platform.

In 1927, the sessions of the Financial Committee provided two very characteristic examples worthy of special mention, for they constitute a fresh assertion of certain principles already applied in practice by the Committee. I refer, first of all, to the investigations and decisions relative to the financial situation in Danzig. The financial situation of the Free City was unsatisfactory and, before proceeding with reconstruction, energetic measures were necessary to bring about a reduction in expenditure. Moreover, it was essential that Poland should agree to allow the Free City of Danzig a larger share in the Customs receipts of the Polish Customs system, in which the territory of Danzig is included. At the same time, the Government of Danzig wished to institute a tobacco monopoly, for which the co-operation of Poland was indispensable, and to fulfill the obligations imposed by the Treaty of Peace upon the Free City. It needed all the authority of the Financial Committee and its ingenuity in finding compromises during the negotiations to achieve the solutions which made it possible to issue a loan last June. This loan provides funds for the liquidation of the floating debt, for the payment of the sums due under the Treaty of Peace and for credits for the building of houses. The loan programme also provides for a system of supervision, which is designed in the same manner as the previous systems to furnish a guarantee for the creditors, whilst ensuring that all necessary steps should be taken for the normal financial development of the country. As in the case of the Danzig municipal loan of 1925, supervision is exercised by a trustee, resident abroad, and is confined to the revenue assigned as security for the service of the loan and to the utilisation of its proceeds for the purposes mentioned in the programme.

The second example of the Financial Committee's work is provided by the study of the banking and currency situation in Estonia, which rendered possible its reform. Although the Estonian budget had been stabilised in 1922, the financial situation of the country was unsatisfactory. The bank of issue was in a dangerous situation on account of the large number of frozen credits with which it was burdened. The Financial Committee recommended first of all the introduction of a currency law and the revision of the statutes of the bank of issue. The Protocol agreed upon with the Estonian representatives provided for the establishment of a gold exchange standard, laid down the principle that the bank should have the sole right of issuing notes, and relieved the latter of its long-term credits, which were to be transferred to a mortgage institute. A foreign loan of £1,350,000 would make it possible to liquidate the long-term credits gradually.

Besides this work of financial reconstruction restricted to certain countries only, the Committee also occupied itself with the study of certain general questions, in the first place with that of double taxation and tax evasion. In this connection it appointed a special committee composed of the high Treasury officials of different countries. This Committee worked for several years and reached its final conclusions last April. The Committee of experts drew up four draft conventions for the prevention of double taxation and to establish judicial and administrative assistance between States in matters of taxation.

On the proposal of the Financial Committee, the Council decided to submit this report to all the Governments for consideration and to summon a general meeting of experts in 1928. The Council has decided further to publish in one volume all the existing conventions relative to double taxation.

The Financial Committee dealt also with the question of counterfeiting currency. It sent a questionnaire to all the banks of issue in order to obtain their opinions. On the basis of the replies received, it forwarded a report to the Council, which decided to appoint a special committee to study the question and prepare a draft convention. This committee hopes to finish its task very shortly.

Lastly, attention must be drawn to the extremely useful work which the Financial Committee has accomplished as regards the proposal submitted by Finland for financial assistance to States victims of aggression. It is true to say that the courageous and detailed report of the Financial Committee shows a practical way of

mobilising the financial resources of the States Members of the League against a State guilty of aggression, and furnishes a striking demonstration of the solidarity of the League's attitude against such a State.

Finally, I propose to the Assembly on behalf of the Second Committee the following Resolution:—

“The Assembly takes note of the activities of the Financial Committee and expresses its great satisfaction with the highly useful work accomplished by it.”

ANNEXURE XI.—*Report of the Second Committee on the creation of an International Relief Union.* (Rapporteur: M. De Vest, Hungary.)

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly on 24th September 1925, the Council convened an International Conference for the creation of the International Relief Union. The Conference, which was attended by representatives of 43 States, sat from 4th to 12th July 1927 and approved a Convention and Statutes. The social and legal importance of these instruments should be emphasised. By putting this generous idea into effect, the League has made a further step along the path of international solidarity. If there is one moment in the life of nations when international solidarity should come into play, it is the moment when a disaster is piling up ruin, breaking the springs of the people's resistance, and casting its whole life into disorder. In such an hour of need the International Relief Union will bring to that country the succour and the brotherly aid of all the nations.

A perusal of the articles of the Convention and the Statutes reveals the care that has been taken not to dry up the springs of private charity, but to stimulate and co-ordinate them. The International Relief Union, as portrayed in the documents mentioned, appeals for co-operative not only to the Red Cross Societies, but also to all public and private organisations in a position to bring relief to stricken peoples. The Conference has revealed its wisdom in setting up a highly flexible machinery which can operate with the utmost efficiency.

The League of Nations can congratulate itself on the results achieved. The Assembly will recall the importance attached by itself and by the Council to the realisation of this scheme. The lengthy discussions that took place in the Assembly Committees in 1923, 1924 and 1925 enabled the project to be examined in every detail. A Preparatory Committee, composed of experts of various nationalities, prepared, following the trend of the Assembly discussions a draft report on which the work of the Conference was based. The Assembly will certainly wish to express to the members of the Committee its satisfaction with the results obtained, and to offer them its thanks. A special expression of gratitude is due to Senator Ciraolo, the promoter of this humane project. The Assembly will also doubtless wish to thank M. Külz, the President of the Conference, who was appointed by the Council.

There is one point to which attention may profitably be drawn. The Preparatory Committee for the Ciraolo Scheme interprets the decisions of the Assembly taken at its fifth ordinary session, in the sense that its mandate will only be terminated by the final constitution of the International Relief Union. Till that time the Committee holds itself at the Council's disposal to prepare the executive measures involved by the creation of the International Relief Union. At its meeting on 3rd September 1927, the Council decided to propose to the Assembly that the Preparatory Committee should continue to meet to prepare draft regulations for the international Relief Union and to submit to the Council any proposals that may facilitate the putting into force of the Convention. I think that the Council's proposal is a particularly wise one. Until the new organisation has been formed, the League cannot disinterest itself in the question without the risk of jeopardising the results already achieved. It must continue, with the assistance of the experts, to concern itself with the scheme. The Preparatory Committee—or if circumstances so demand, only some of its members or experts, who would be specially invited by the Council and would have the assistance of the President of the Conference—will be in a position to propose to the Council all such measures as may be expedient with a view to the early constitution of the International Relief Union. I therefore propose the adoption of the following Resolution. (For text of Resolution adopted see page 126.)

ANNEXURE XII.—*Report of the Second Committee on the question of a Greek Loan.* (Rapporteur: M. Surich, Italy.)

On 14th June last the Greek Government forwarded to the Secretary General of the League of Nations a letter asking the Council to approve in principle the conclusion of a loan for an effective sum of nine million pounds sterling and to authorise the Financial Committee to assist Greece in the preparation of a complete plan of currency and banking reform.

In this way the original idea of this loan, which was due to the necessity for completing the work of settling the refugees, changed its character and resulted in the larger conception of a complete and organic plan of financial reorganisation.

The work of settling the refugees, which had been undertaken under the auspices of the League of Nations and had already given valuable results, could indeed only be pursued with difficulty unless a scheme of financial reconstruction was first carried out.

The Financial Committee, at its session in March 1927, requested the Secretariat to collect the fullest possible information regarding the present financial position of the Greek Republic. These investigations were conducted on the spot by M. Avenol, Deputy Secretary-General, and a number of members of the League Secretariat, with most exceptional energy and ability; the Greek Government gave effective assistance in the work by placing at the disposal of these officials all the information and data which they required. The Council having acceded to the Greek Government's request, the Financial Committee was instructed in a resolution dated 17th June 1927, to continue to co-operate with the representatives of the Greek Government and the National Bank of Greece with a view to fixing the conditions under which the League of Nations might intervene.

The negotiations were continued and led to the framing of a draft Protocol, to which are annexed a draft Agreement between the Greek Government and the National Bank of Greece and draft Statutes of the new bank of issue; these documents form a vast programme, which embraces the various problems raised by the financial reconstruction of Greece.

The plan rests on three main bases, which constitute, as it were, the pivots of the reconstruction contemplated; the constitution of an autonomous bank of issue, the achievement and maintenance of budgetary equilibrium, and the stabilisation of the currency.

Apart from these essential aims, the draft deals at the same time with the payment of budget arrears—an essential operation if stable budgetary equilibrium is to be achieved—and the completion of the work of settling the refugees, which will be one of its excellent results.

Taken as a whole, the draft has been planned with a breadth of view and an exactitude in matters of details which does honour to the wisdom of the Financial Committee and the perspicacity of all who took part in the work.

The general lines of this programme follow the classical principles of sound financial policy and are laid down in such a way as to provide the country with a solid modern organisation.

The indispensable condition of achieving the results contemplated is, indeed, the issue of a loan which will furnish the funds required to carry out the important and difficult task proposed.

This loan, for an effective sum of nine million pounds sterling, will be divided into three equal blocks of three million pounds each. One block will be set apart for the completion of the work of settling the refugees, the second to pay off budget arrears, and the third to repay the debt owned by the Greek State to the National Bank, which will be passed to the account of the new bank of issue to provide the latter with the liquid funds required for its operation.

The primary feature of the proposed reform is the establishment of a new bank of issue upon which depends the possibility of the stabilisation of the currency.

It had first of all been proposed to convert the National Bank of Greece into an institution better suited to perform the functions of a bank of issue, but, in the course of negotiations, it was decided that it was preferable for that bank to continue to undertake the various operations not usually assigned to a central bank and to establish a new bank of issue.

The bank of issue to be known as the "Bank of Greece"—will be incorporated as a joint-stock company with a capital of four hundred million drachmas.

The draft Agreement between the Greek Government and the National Bank of Greece specifies the conditions governing the transfer of the debt represented by the bank's notes in circulation to the new bank.

This Agreement also contains an arrangement concerning the transfer to the bank of issue of certain assets and liabilities of the National Bank of Greece.

From the time the Bank of Greece is established, the National Bank will take over the whole of the shares and may subsequently offer them for sale on the financial market at carefully regulated intervals in order to avoid any depreciation in the price of the shares.

The Committee's attention should be called to Article 4 of the Statutes of the new bank of issue, which reads as follows:—

"The first duty of the bank is to take the necessary steps to ensure the stability of the gold value of its notes. For this purpose, it shall exercise control, within the limits of its Statutes, over currency and credit in Greece."

The following article defines the measures to ensure the convertibility of its notes into legal currency of foreign countries with a gold standard or into currency convertible into gold according to the laws of those countries.

As regards the cover of the notes issue by the bank, it is provided that this must represent not less than 40 per cent. of the amount of the note; this cover must consist only of gold or foreign exchange directly or indirectly convertible into gold.

The draft Agreement and Statutes contain all provisions of a detailed character required by the constitution and operation of the new bank, as well as those governing its transaction, which are limited to loans and discount operations for short periods; it is further stipulated that the bank must publish a balance-sheet three times a month, and that all the other private banks must every month submit statements of their accounts to the Greek Government.

As a corollary to the establishment of the new central bank, an important reform will be introduced into the Greek administrative system. All receipts and payments must be passed through the Bank of Greece, which may employ the branches of the National Bank of Greece for this Treasury service.

To enable the Bank of Greece to commence operations, the Greek Government, as has been stated above, will pay over to it on its opening day a sum of three millions sterling from the yield of the loan; simultaneously, a portion of the State's debt to the Bank of Greece, included in the assets transferred to that bank by the National Bank of Greece, will be cancelled.

The method of repayment by the Greek State of the balance of its debt to the National Bank, and subsequently to the Bank of Greece, is also provided for.

It will thus be possible to secure conditions in accordance with recognised principles for the efficient operation of a central bank of issue upon which heavy responsibilities rest, in particular that of guaranteeing the stability of the currency. These principles, which are enumerated by the Financial Committee, are as follows:—

- (a) The independence of the bank;
- (b) The sole right of note issue;
- (c) The limitation of the bank's operations to loan and discount transactions of a short-term and self-liquidating character;
- (d) The reduction of the State debt to the bank and the well-defined limitation of new advances to the State;
- (e) The centralisation of the money transactions of the State and of State enterprises in the Bank of Greece;
- (f) The provision of adequate and appropriate cover for a unified note issue.

We have already mentioned that another part of the loan, amounting to three millions sterling, will be employed for the repayment of the Treasury arrears, these arrears being repayable up to that sum out of the amount of loan, and as regards the balance, out of the resources available from the Greek State which are enumerated in an annexure to the Protocol.

The part of the loan thus employed will be paid direct to the Bank of Greece, which will release the necessary sums against documents issued by the Greek Audit office certifying that those sums actually correspond to the settlement of the above-mentioned debts.

In the draft agreement the Greek Government undertakes definite obligations concerning the maintenance of budgetary equilibrium, the publication of accounts, the limitation of the amount of its short-term loans, etc.

The proposed securities for the new loan include the surplus of the revenues already assigned to the service of previous loans and at present under the supervision of the International Financial Commission.

A clause in the draft Protocol provides that the conditions of the loan, the issue price, the rate of interest and the expenses of issue, of negotiations and of delivery shall be at least as favourable to the Greek Government as those of the Refugee Loan of 1924. A person appointed by the Financial Committee shall be responsible for seeing that the contracts for the conclusion of the loan are in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol.

A few words must be added regarding the work of refugee settlement, for which the third part of the loan will be employed.

The quarterly reports of the Refugee Settlement Commission give an accurate and detailed survey of the development and progress of this work. In particular, the fourteenth report, that of last June, contains some very interesting information. There is every reason to be gratified with the results obtained, thanks to the activity of all those who have taken part in this task of the highest moral, social and humanitarian value. When it is considered what has been done and what remains to be done, one conclusion becomes evident: it is impossible to interrupt such a work.

The Financial Committee is of opinion that the sum of three million pounds sterling, added to the previous balance, will suffice to meet the cost of the most urgent settlement work which it is important to complete in the next two years.

The general plan for financial reconstruction and refugee settlement—of which I have in this report been able to give only a summary account, but which can be seen in all its details in the documents to which I have referred—contains all the elements and provides every prospect of a successful result.

Greece, who in recent years has undergone a very remarkable economic development, has every interest in adapting her financial institutions to present conditions by means of appropriate reforms. It is in order to achieve this purpose that the Greek Government has applied to the League of Nations, not only for its support in contracting the loan, but for its advice in working out a complete plan of banking and currency reorganisation.

The League of Nations has been able to place at the disposal of Greece the weight of its experience and all the ability of its technical services.

Thanks to the perfect organisation of these services, to the skill of the experts which they include, and to the experience which it has already acquired, the League is in a position to furnish very powerful support to the States which appeal to it.

In the case of Greece—since we are more than confident, we are certain of success—one cannot speak of an experiment, but rather of a realisation, and in any event of a fact of the highest importance and of the greatest interest.

I have therefore the honour to propose to the Committee for submission to the Assembly the following draft Resolution. (For text of Resolution adopted see page 125.)

ANNEXURE XIII.—*Report of the Second Committee on Work of the International Economic Conference and on the Economic Organisation of the League of Nations.*
(Rapporteur: M. Loucheur, France.)

Two years have already passed since the Second Committee's Rapporteur on economic questions asked the Assembly to adopt a proposal by the French Delegation asking for the constitution of the Preparatory Committee for the Economic Conference. Your unanimous approval of this suggestion was of good augury. In a few words you gave a general definition of the problem: you outlined the results which you hoped to achieve as regards the improvement of economic relations and the peace of the world.

It was in relation to the problem of security that, for the first time, our colleague, M. Jouhaux, reminded the League of Nations of its duty to restore peace in the economic relations of the peoples. When a more definite proposal was subsequently brought before the Assembly at its sixth ordinary session by the author of the present report, the delegates of all the nations assembled here immediately understood that, in a world still shaken by the Great War, weakened by numerous financial crises, and suffering from serious economic disturbance in the agricultural as well as in the industrial and commercial spheres, the League of Nations alone had the necessary authority to consider the various problems at issue as a whole, to define their causes and to recommend suitable remedies.

In conformity with your suggestions, the Council proceeded to a consultation on a wide basis; it had recourse to interests of all kinds, to various international bodies like the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, and the International Chamber of Commerce and to the national professional organisations; and it called upon the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office for a prolonged effort.

The result of these two years' work has been submitted to the Second Committee. M. Theunis, with that lucidity of exposition, that force and that conciseness of thought which we all know, has given it an historical retrospect of the Preparatory Committee and of the Conference itself; he has emphasised the value of the recommendations which it drew up.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance which should be attached to these recommendations. They have the twofold characteristic of undoubtedly representing the opinion of the best-qualified circles and of giving the League of Nations a unanimous opinion with all the authority of such an impressive combination of experts.

During the whole period of the Preparatory Committee's work, the members of the Committee themselves, assisted by the Secretariat and the International Labour Office, collected a series of documents, as complete as it was scientific, on all the problems to be dealt with. The Conference next impressed public opinion by the competence of the delegations composing it. Every country had sent to Geneva, in the capacity of delegates or experts, their most qualified industrial, commercial and

agricultural representatives and their most tried authorities on labour, consumption, co-operation and economic relations in general.

It is unnecessary to expatiate longer on this subject; the value of the unanimity achieved was immediately appreciated throughout the world by all bodies interested in economic questions, and here at Geneva by the Council of the League of Nations. The Conference's recommendations were, indeed, at once submitted to the Council with a very favourable report by M. Stresseman. At its session last June its members made official declarations indicative of that determination—which is happily becoming general among nations—to organise economic peace as an essential condition of a peaceful and prosperous existence for all countries, whether strong or weak.

The Second Committee has just made a decisive step in this direction. It, too, has endorsed the Conference's proposals. To this unanimous opinion of the experts who met at Geneva in May, you are going to bring the powerful aid—the fruitful promise—of the support of your Governments. The resolutions which we have the honour to propose to the Assembly confirm the general will to work for the execution of the programme submitted to you by the Economic Conference. Its President, in his closing speech, quoted a characteristic sentence of the Commerce Committee:—

“In spite of the variety of the questions raised, the diversity of theories, and the legitimate national sentiments of all those who took part in the discussions, one important and extremely encouraging fact has emerged and, having emerged, has become increasingly manifest as the work has advanced. This fact is the unanimous desire of the members of the Conference to make sure that this Conference shall, in some way, mark the beginning of a new era, during which international commerce will successively overcome all obstacles in its path that unduly hamper it and resume that general upward movement which is at once a sign of the world's economic health and the necessary condition for the development of civilisation.”

This unanimous desire of the Conference has in its turn animated the Second Committee and will assuredly animate the Assembly also.

You have, moreover, to give your opinion as to the method of organising the work which has still to be done. In this, too, you will follow the suggestions of the Economic Conference, which considered that the Economic Organisation of the League of Nations should be so adjusted as to perform with success the delicate and complicated work entrusted to it.

As regards the details of this readjustment, opinions differed, but unanimity was reached on the following points: necessity of reorganisation; appreciation of the work done by the Economic Committee; excellent results achieved in the preparation of the Conference thanks to the composition and balance of the Preparatory Committee.

It is from an examination of the Conference's results and of its main conclusions that we have drawn the main ideas which the Assembly will submit to the Council.

These resolutions refer to the three chief categories of economic activity—commerce, industry and agriculture. In perusing them, we find considerations suggested which must lead us to give effect to the Conference's wishes.

It seemed to us necessary in the first place to retain the Economic Committee with its present competence, while adapting it to the new conditions of economic life. The resolution which we submit to the Assembly gives all the necessary particulars in this respect.

The Conference, knowing the value of the results already obtained by the Economic Committee, expressly mentioned that Committee in its resolutions, thus proving the implicit confidence it felt in its work.

But the Conference also affirmed the necessity of the League of Nations and its Economic Organisation consulting, “so far as necessary, the competent bodies representing commerce, industry, agriculture and labour.” In chapters full of promise for the future, it repeatedly emphasises the wide range of expert advice on which the Council should be able to draw; it should be able to obtain such advice at any moment from the Economic Organisation which it set up to assist in one of its most valuable tasks—that of promoting economic peace.

This need for forming a group of economic authorities was emphasised in the recommendations of the Conference relating to industrial problems; the chapter on rationalisation, for instance, recommended that efforts should be made to obtain increased production, a higher output and improvement in the conditions of labour, and a reduction in prices “in industry, agriculture, trade and finance institutions, not merely in large undertakings but also in medium and small.”

The same reasoning applies to international industrial agreements, the development of which, in the opinion of the Conference, should be followed closely by the League of Nations, which should collect information on the matter and publish it from time to time. It also holds good for industrial information. All the members of the Assembly are aware of the valuable resolutions adopted by the Conference on this subject. They know that these resolutions will call for daily and uninterrupted work,

for which the Conference has already drawn up a detailed programme, special mention being made of the information to be obtained both from the Economic Organisation of the League of Nations and from the International Labour Office, the former being requested to draw up reports, studies and statements which will require the highest qualifications on the part of its members.

It is hardly necessary to remind you that the resolutions relating to agriculture show a great desire for permanent collaboration with the representatives of agriculturists. The work of agricultural co-operative societies, the development of credit, and various other problems engaged the special attention of the Conference. In this respect it laid definite tasks on the League of Nations. It drew up a programme for the League which cannot be successfully carried out unless agricultural interests are represented as widely as possible in the Economic Organisation of the League of Nations. It is the unanimous recommendation of the Second Committee that the Council should give very special attention to this important question of the representation of agriculture.

The opinion of the Conference, based not only on the experience of each delegation but also on the results obtained by the Preparatory Committee and by itself, was, generally speaking, that economic problems as a whole could only be examined successfully in their general environment, and considered in their relation to one another, whether they were in their essence industrial, commercial or agricultural.

Confidence in the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, a considerable extension of the problems which have been studied until now, complexity of the task to be undertaken, necessity of close collaboration between all those who have to carry it out—such are the conclusions which emerge from the work of the Economic Conference.

In view of these considerations, we propose to the Assembly the creation of a new organ comprising competent authorities on industry, commerce, agriculture, finance, transport, labour problems and questions relating to consumption. This consultative committee would send its report direct to the Council, and, in order to ensure the necessary liaison, would communicate them immediately to the technical organisations concerned. It would meet on the request of the Council whenever necessary, and at least once a year.

We thought that the International Labour Office should be asked to nominate three workers as members of this Committee. We also expressed the hope that the International Institute of Agriculture and the International Chamber of Commerce would be asked to give their assistance.

Finally, without venturing to make any definite recommendations to the Council, we suggest that it would perhaps be well if the Advisory Committee could ask other organisations to join in its work, such as the new International Management Institute and the International Co-operative Alliance.

Some of you may perhaps be inclined to think that this organisation is somewhat complicated, but the proposals which I have the honour to submit to the Assembly in the name of the Second Committee are the results of an exhaustive discussion in which account has been taken of every side of the problem and of all the interests concerned. We have been guided solely by the desire to provide the League of Nations with the means of pursuing its essential task: the establishment of peace through better international economic co-operation.

The Second Committee has the honour to submit to the Assembly the following draft Resolutions. (For text of Resolutions adopted see page 116.)

ANNEXURE XIV.—*Report of the Second Committee on the Opening of a Convention relating to the execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards.* (Rapporteur: Dr. Leitmaier, Austria.)

In its report of last April to the Economic Committee, the Committee of Legal Experts explained the purpose of its work as follows:—

“The Protocol on Arbitration Clauses, which has been open for signature since 24th September, 1923, lays down, subject to certain specified conditions, that each of the contracting States shall recognise submissions to arbitration concluded between parties, subject respectively to the jurisdiction of different contracting States. It stipulates, in the first place, that the existence of a submission to arbitration precludes recourse to the Courts of either of the contracting States, and, in the second place, that each contracting State undertakes to ensure the execution by its authorities and in accordance with the provisions of its national laws of awards made in its own territory under such a submission.

“On the other hand, the Protocol of 1923 contains no provisions at all regarding the enforcement of awards made in foreign countries.

“This omission was noted in the report submitted by the Economic Committee to the Council of the League of Nations in September, 1926.

"After having (1) recognised the validity of the submission to arbitration in private international relations, and (2) provided for the enforcement of the arbitral award in the State where it was made, a third aim should be pursued, namely, to ensure the international effect of such an award."

Such is the problem which the experts have endeavoured to solve by means of a draft Protocol which has been submitted, in accordance with a Council resolution, to all the Members of the League in order to give them an opportunity of submitting their observations.

At the time when it passed this resolution, the Council also decided to place on the Assembly's agenda the question of opening such a Protocol.

On this question being referred to it, the Second Committee appointed a Sub-Committee of Jurists and asked it to examine the observations submitted by the Governments and to settle the terms of a draft which would, as far as possible, take into account the various views expressed. This Sub-Committee, as well as the Second Committee, unanimously arrived at the conclusion that you should be recommended to open a Convention worded according to the text which is now before you.

Before explaining to you its mechanism and the reasons underlying its provisions, I should like to say a few words as to the importance which should be attached to the question. Recourse to arbitration for settling disputes arising out of contracts concluded between parties of different nationalities is becoming more and more frequent. This fact did not escape the International Economic Conference. The latter, as you are aware, unanimously adopted very specific recommendations on this point.*

In taking the course which I propose, the Assembly will therefore only be continuing the work begun four years ago, whilst at the same time it will be carrying out the wish so clearly expressed by the Economic Conference.

I now come to what I may call the technical part of my report.

The Committee of Experts gave its draft the form of a Protocol open to the signature of States; this was the form already employed for the Protocol on Arbitration Clauses which was opened for signature at Geneva on 24th September, 1923.

The British Government pointed out that, in the form in which it stood, this draft might give rise to difficulties due to the peculiar constitution of the British Empire. It recommended the form of a convention enumerating in its preamble the heads of States participating therein and their plenipotentiaries. The Second Committee have adopted this suggestion.

The Convention will remain open for the signature of countries. They may give this signature at any time they choose.

At the request of the British Delegation, and in consideration of the fact that the system laid down in the Convention would not always apply to all the territories of a given State, the Second Committee has had to modify the terms employed in various clauses of the draft. Thus, in the new draft, reference is made to the territories to which the Convention applies, to the country in which the award is made, etc., these expressions are sufficiently elastic to cover the complex situations which may arise in the British Empire, in federal States, etc.

As regards the contents of the draft, the Second Committee had to consider the very important observations of the Netherlands Government that the Committee's draft differed materially from that adopted by the Conference on International Private Law held at The Hague in 1925. The scheme of The Hague, making it a condition that the arbitral award should have, in the country in which it was made, the same effect as a judgment, provides for it the same means of enforcement abroad as in the case of a judgment. By this system, the power over the award of the judge of the country where it is sought to enforce the award is reduced to a minimum. The draft of the Committee of Experts takes no account of whether the arbitral award has or has not the same force as a judgment in the country in which it was made; it regards the arbitral award itself as founded upon the submission to arbitration, which is a private agreement; hence it is led to admit a much wider power of control on the part of the Courts of the country in which the award is sought to be enforced. This divergence between the systems by no means implied a criticism of The Hague draft by the Committee of Experts. It is explained by the fact that the circumstances considered are different. The Hague draft begins by dealing with the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments; this starting-point greatly facilitates the recognition and enforcement abroad of arbitral awards when they have the same force in the country in which they were made as judicial decisions. The Committee's draft must, on the other hand, be made to apply even between countries which grant each other no special facilities for the enforcement of their respective judgments.

It should be added that The Hague scheme is intended to serve as a model for bilateral treaties, whilst the present draft is intended for a collective agreement; and in a convention of this latter sort every possible precaution must be taken. This collective agreement, moreover, does not preclude the conclusion of bilateral treaties.

* Resolutions of the Committee of Commerce:—(1) Liberty of Trade; (3) Legal provisions or regulations relating to international trade.

The fact remains that The Hague scheme tends to make the enforcement of arbitral awards easier than the present draft. The utility of the latter, one may almost say the necessity for it, is not affected on that account. It is an acknowledged fact, to which the Committee of Experts drew attention in its report, that the 1923 Protocol, for want of providing for the enforcement of arbitral awards abroad, sometimes leads to a denial of justice. This is an omission which must be supplied.

The Second Committee's study of the observations of the Netherlands Government confirmed it in the belief, expressed by the Committee of Experts, that only the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards, given in virtue of a submission to arbitration, covered by the 1923 Protocol should be dealt with. It therefore did not adopt the Swedish Government's suggestion that the proposed agreement should be open to States which had not signed and ratified the 1923 Protocol. In its opinion, the proposed Convention should be regarded as complementary to the 1923 Protocol.

The preamble of Article 1 defines the arbitral awards to which the Convention will be applicable. According to this text is necessary—

- (1) that the award should have been made in pursuance of a submission to arbitration covered by the 1923 Protocol;
- (2) that it should have been made in a territory of one of the contracting parties to which the new Convention applies;
- (3) that it should have been made between persons subject to the jurisdiction of a State or Member of the League of Nations which is a party to the new Convention.

In compliance with a request of the Danish Government, which pointed out that in certain countries the procedure was not completely governed by a "law," the Committee substituted in this preamble and in various provisions the words "in conformity with the law governing the arbitration procedure" for the words "in accordance with the law."

The Second Committee has thought it advisable to maintain the provision (Article I, *litera a*) to the effect that the award must have been made "in pursuance of a submission to arbitration which is valid under the law applicable thereto." The German Government proposed a clause specifying what this law was. The Second Committee realised the importance of such a definition for the Court which was asked to enforce a foreign arbitral award. But it considered that no definition could be given in a simple formula and that it involved the most intricate problems of private international law. The exact determination of the law applicable to the submission to arbitration would rather be a matter for the Hague Conference on Private International Law than for this Committee. The latter therefore refrained from making any definition, so that the Court in each particular case will have to discover what this law is by applying the rules regarding the conflict of laws.

The Second Committee, on the other hand, added to the clause requiring that the award should have become final in the country in which it was made (Article I, *litera d*). The Italian Government observed that it would be necessary to define the meaning of these words. The difficulty of doing so was due to the diversity of the laws regarding the means of redress. A general phrase based on the distinction between ordinary and extraordinary means of redress did not seem to take sufficient account of this diversity. The draft explains the final character of an award by saying that the award has not this character if it is open to "*opposition*," "*appel*" or "*pourvoi en cassation*." But as this formula is not suitable to awards made in countries which do not possess these means of redress with relation to arbitral awards, it was necessary to add, as regards all awards, that they would not be considered as final if any proceedings for the purpose of contesting the validity of the award, *e.g.*, an action for annulment, were pending.

Naturally the term "*pourvoi en cassation*" employed in the provision in question will include "*le recours en revision*" which obtains in certain of such systems of law.

The Second Committee held that, from the particular point of view from which it was dealing with the question, what must be considered was the final character of the award, and not its executory character in the country in which it was made. On this point it did not adopt the opposite view put forward in particular by the Estonian Government. The reasons which led the Committee of Experts not to require that the award should be executory in the country where it was made appeared to the Committee to be conclusive.

The Second Committee carefully examined the case in which an award does not cover all the matters submitted to the arbitrator. It may happen in such a case that the award deals with the claim of one party without deciding on the counter-claim of the other party, and, is so, it would appear desirable that such an award, so long as it remains "partial," should not be enforced abroad, because the decision on the counter-claim may cancel the effect of the first decision. Again, the award may give a decision on a part only of the claim, because the arbitrator finds this part to be proved, whilst another part of the claim may be reserved on the ground that it calls for fuller consideration. In such a case it would appear desirable, inasmuch as this "partial" award has full validity *per se*, that it should be enforced immediately.

The Committee considered that a satisfactory solution would be to give the authority of the country in which the enforcement is sought the option of postponing recognition or enforcement, or of granting it subject to a guarantee. This authority may, of course, order a "partial" award to be enforced or not at its discretion. Further, if the submission to arbitration authorise the arbitral tribunal to make a partial award where this is in conformity with the law applicable to arbitration procedure, the enforcement of the award may naturally not be refused on the ground that it is "partial." Moreover, it appeared unnecessary to introduce a clause to cover the case in which the losing party has already satisfied the award and would be discharged therefrom—for example, by payment.

By the provision in the preamble to Article 2 of the draft Convention that "recognition and enforcement of the award shall be refused" in the cases covered by that article, all that is meant is that in such cases the authorities of the country where it is sought to enforce the award are not bound to secure recognition and enforcement. Under the terms of this text, recognition and enforcement are admissible even in these cases, if such recognition and enforcement are allowable under the law or treaties of the country concerned (Article 5).

Certain modifications have been made in the drafting of Article 3 for the sake of greater precision and to take account of the new provisions in Article I (lit. d). The Committee did not accept the British proposal to authorise the tribunal to grant a party time to "have the award remitted to the arbitrator." In the first place, it is unnecessary to indicate in the Convention the remedy open to the party, and, secondly, the remedy proposed is not to be found in the law of all countries.

With regard to the documents which have to be supplied, the Committee indicated by an addition to the preamble to Article 4 that the article in question was descriptive in character, and not exhaustive. It accepted a proposal by the German Delegation to the effect that a translation of these documents may be demanded. Naturally, this requirement may be omitted by special agreements between Governments.

The Committee, however, rejected another proposal by the German Government for the production of an official document certifying that the award had become final. The Committee, whilst recognising the importance of this suggestion, shared the opinion of the Committee of Experts that a stipulation of this kind could not be inserted in a collective Convention.

The Swiss Delegation suggested that the Convention should apply only to arbitral awards made after this Convention had come into force. Conflicting opinions were expressed on this point, and a middle course was adopted. This Convention will only apply to awards made after the coming into force of the 1923 Protocol. As the date of this entry into force will be different for different countries, account will have to be taken in each case of the date of the entry into force for the country concerned.

The "protocol" clauses (Articles 7 et seq.) have been slightly modified, partly on account of the difference of form between a convention and a protocol, and partly to take account of the observations of the British Delegation regarding drafting formulas which are appropriate to the organisation of the British Empire.

At the request of the British Delegation, it was also recognised that the Convention should not apply to the colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate of any of the High Contracting Parties unless they were specially mentioned, but it could be rendered applicable to them by a declaration to that effect (Article 10).

Having given the above explanations, I have the honour, for the reasons already given at the beginning of my report, to propose the following Resolution. (For text of Resolution adopted see page 123.)

Convention on the execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

[Description of the Heads of States.]

signatories of the Protocol on Arbitration Clauses, opened at Geneva on 24th September 1923; having resolved to conclude a Convention with the object of supplementing the said Protocol, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries the following:—

[Description of the Plenipotentiaries.]

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:—

Article 1.

In the territories of any High Contracting Party to which the present Convention applies, an arbitral award made in pursuance of an agreement, whether relating to existing or future differences (hereinafter called "a submission to arbitration") covered by the Protocol on Arbitration Clauses opened at Geneva on 24th September 1923, shall be recognised as binding and shall be enforced in accordance with the rules of

the procedure of the territory where the award is relied upon, provided that the said award has been made in a territory of one of the High Contracting Parties to which the present Convention applies and between persons who are subject to the jurisdiction of one of the High Contracting Parties.

To obtain such recognition or enforcement it shall, further, be necessary—

- (a) that the award has been made in pursuance of a submission to arbitration which is valid under the law applicable thereto;
- (b) that the subject-matter of the award is capable of settlement by arbitration under the law of the country in which the award is sought to be relied upon;
- (c) that the award has been made by the Arbitral Tribunal provided for in the submission to arbitration or constituted in the manner agreed upon by the parties and in conformity with the law governing the arbitration procedure;
- (d) that the award has become final in the country in which it has been made, in the sense that it will not be considered as such if it is open to *opposition*, *appel* or *pourvoi en cassation* (in the countries where such forms of procedure exist) or if it is proved that any proceedings for the purpose of contesting the validity of the award are pending;
- (e) that the recognition or enforcement of the award is not contrary to the public policy or to the principles of the law of the country in which it is sought to be relied upon.

Article 2.

Even if the conditions laid down in Article 1 hereof are fulfilled, recognition and enforcement of the award shall be refused if the Court is satisfied —

- (a) that the award has been annulled in the country in which it was made;
- (b) that the Party against whom it is sought to use the award was not given notice of the arbitration proceedings in sufficient time to enable him to present his case; or that, being under a legal incapacity, he was not properly represented;
- (c) that the award does not deal with the differences contemplated or falling within the terms of the submission to arbitration or that it contains decisions on matters beyond the scope of the submission to arbitration.

If the award has not covered all the questions submitted to the arbitral tribunal, the competent authority of the country where recognition or enforcement of the award is sought can, if it think fit, postpone such recognition or enforcement, or grant it subject to such guarantee as that authority may decide.

Article 3.

If the party against whom the award has been made proves that, under the law governing the arbitration procedure, there is a ground, other than the grounds referred to in Article 1 (a) and (c) and Article 2 (b) and (c), entitling him to contest the validity of the award in a Court of Law, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either refuse recognition or enforcement of the award or adjourn the consideration thereof, giving such party a reasonable time within which to have the award annulled by the competent tribunal.

Article 4.

The party relying upon an award or claiming its enforcement must supply, in particular—

- (1) The original award or a copy thereof duly authenticated, according to the requirements of the law of the country in which it was made;
- (2) Documentary or other evidence to prove that the award has become final, in the sense defined in Article 1 (d), in the country in which it was made;
- (3) When necessary, documentary or other evidence to prove that the conditions laid down in Article 1, para. 1 and para. 2 (a) and (c), have been fulfilled.

A translation of the award and of the other documents mentioned in this Article into the official language of the country where the award is sought to be relied upon may be demanded. Such translation must be certified correct by a diplomatic or consular agent of the country to which the party who seeks to rely upon the award belongs or by a sworn translator of the country where the award is sought to be relied upon.

Article 5.

The provisions of the above Articles shall not deprive any interested party of the right of availing himself of an arbitral award in the manner and to the extent allowed by the law or the treaties of the country where such award is sought to be relied upon.

Article 6.

The present Convention applies only to arbitral awards made after the coming into force of the Protocol on Arbitration Clauses, opened at Geneva on 24th September 1923.

Article 7.

The present Convention, which will remain open to the signature of all the signatories of the Protocol of 1923 on Arbitration Clauses, shall be ratified.

It may be ratified only on behalf of those Members of the League of Nations and non-Member States on whose behalf the Protocol of 1923 shall have been ratified.

Ratifications shall be deposited as soon as possible with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will notify such deposit to all the signatories.

Article 8.

The present Convention shall come into force three months after it shall have been ratified on behalf of two High Contracting Parties. Thereafter, it shall take effect, in the case of each High Contracting Party, three months after the deposit of the ratification on its behalf with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Article 9.

The present Convention may be denounced on behalf of any Member of the League or non-Member State. Denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will immediately send a copy thereof, certified to be in conformity with the notification, to all the other Contracting Parties, at the same time informing them of the date on which he received it.

The denunciation shall come into force only in respect of the High Contracting Party which shall have notified it and one year after such notification shall have reached the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

The denunciation of the Protocol on Arbitration Clauses shall entail, *ipso facto*, the denunciation of the present Convention.

Article 10.

The present Convention does not apply to the colonies, protectorates or territories under suzerainty or mandate of any High Contracting Party unless they are specially mentioned.

The application of this Convention to one or more of such colonies, protectorates or territories to which the Protocol on Arbitration Clauses, opened at Geneva on 24th September 1923, applies, can be effected at any time by means of a declaration addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations by one of the High Contracting Parties.

Such declaration shall take effect three months after the deposit thereof.

The High Contracting Parties can at any time denounce the Convention for all or any of the colonies, protectorates or territories referred to above. Article 9 hereof applies to such denunciation.

Article 11.

A certified copy of the present Convention shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to every Member of the League of Nations and to every non-Member State which signs the same.

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done at Geneva, on the in a single copy, of which the English and French texts are both authentic, and which will be kept in the Archives of the League of Nations.

ANNEXURE XV.—*Report of the Third Committee on the Private Manufacture and Publicity of the Manufacture of Arms and Ammunition and Implements of War.*
(Rapporteur: *Dr. Guerrero, Salvador.*)

On several occasions the Assembly has emphasised the importance it attaches to the establishment of a convention on the supervision of the private manufacture of arms and ammunition and implements of war. In the second paragraph of the resolution adopted on 25th September 1925, the Assembly "invites the Council to continue the preliminary work on the subject of the control of the private manufacture of arms and ammunition and implements of war, so that a draft convention may be prepared as speedily as possible and that the Council may summon an international conference to consider it, if possible, before the next Assembly."

Last year the Third Committee considered the difficulties which the Council had encountered in carrying out the wishes expressed in such plain terms by the Assembly in 1925. Undaunted by these difficulties, the Assembly again expressed the desire that this work should be continued, so that the Conference might be summoned, if possible, before the eighth ordinary session of the Assembly. That the eighth session of the Assembly is confronted by the same situation as the preceding Assemblies is due beyond doubt to the fact that the difficulties already alluded to have unfortunately not been solved. As may be seen in the report of the Special Committee, which has been laid before the Assembly, there are fundamental differences of opinion as to the proper manner in which to consider this question.

In some quarters it is thought preferable to adhere strictly to the terms of Article 8 of the Covenant, and to confine the projected convention to the supervision of private manufacture proper. Others would like to include State manufacture. Among the latter, in addition to the United States Government, which has expressed its views on this subject very clearly and precisely, are to be found many non-producing countries which fear to be placed in a flagrantly inferior position as regards security if the publicity precautions contemplated in the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms are not extended to cover direct purchases of arms by producing countries from national factories. As the Assembly will remember, it was this apprehension that found expression in the resolution embodied in the Final Act of the Conference of May-June 1925, in which the Conference declared that the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and Implements of War "must be considered as an important step towards a general system of international agreements regarding arms and ammunition and implements of war, and that it is desirable that the international aspect of the manufacture of such arms, ammunition and implements of war should receive early consideration by the different Governments."

The Third Committee has been obliged to recognise that the two attitudes described above came into opposition in the Special Committee and that it proved impossible to reconcile them. The Third Committee unanimously agrees, however, that the solution of this problem is intrinsically indispensable, and that it might have an excellent effect on the general problem of disarmament. The Committee was almost unanimous in considering that this solution might perhaps be sought in a Convention which, while subjecting private manufacture to supervision, would extend to State manufacture such of the supervisory regulations as more particularly concern publicity; this would satisfy the non-producing countries, and at the same time would meet the wish of certain other countries that consideration should be given to the special conditions of State manufacture.

On this subject the French Delegation made a suggestion to the effect that the publicity of State manufacture should be secured by the strict application of Article 8 of the Covenant to particulars of military, naval and air expenditure, because, if each country's expenditure on war material were made public, information would thus be furnished which should satisfy the requirements of non-producing countries.

It is with this end in view that the Third Committee has the honour to propose that the Assembly adopt the following Resolution. (For text of Resolution adopted see page 131.)

ANNEXURE XVI.—*Report of the Third Committee on Arbitration Security, Disarmament and the Work of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference.*
(Rapporteur: *M. de Brouckère, Belgium.*)

The Third Committee has submitted to the Assembly a special report on the Polish Delegation's proposal and another on the investigations made with a view to the establishment of a convention for the supervision of the private manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war.

The present report will deal with the other questions submitted to us.

The Committee found, in particular, that the investigations undertaken under the direction of the Preparatory Commission demonstrate the necessity of taking certain precautions to prevent the development of civil aviation being hampered by military

considerations and diverted for the same reasons into a direction which might constitute a serious obstacle to the establishment of international confidence. Without prejudice to the work of the Preparatory Commission with regard to the problem of aviation, the Committee trusts that the Assembly will adopt the resolution which it proposes, in order to obviate this risk (Resolution No. I).

The Committee has taken note with the keenest interest of the enquiries undertaken by the Committee of the Council and the technical organisations working under its direction with regard to the methods and regulations which would enable the Council to take as expeditiously as possible such decisions as may be necessary to enforce the obligations of the Covenant, and the most suitable measures to facilitate the working of the League organisations in time of emergency. The Committee considered these questions simultaneously with the proposal on the Assembly's agenda to the effect that it should be laid down as a principle that it is the obligation of the Government Members of the League to facilitate by every means in their power the meeting of the Council in time of emergency.

The Committee proposes for the Assembly's adoption two Resolutions on these questions, to which it attaches genuine importance (Resolutions Nos. II and III).

The Resolution which the Third Committee proposes that you should adopt regarding the system proposed by the Finnish Government for affording financial assistance to States victims of aggression is linked up with the investigations made by the Secretariat in regard to Article 16 (Resolution No. IV).

The Committee, which received the Finnish proposals with the greatest interest, suggests that they should continue to be investigated by the special Committee referred to below.

In the course of discussion, certain delegations made reservations on a number of points; these are recorded in the minutes of the ninth meeting (22nd September).

As regards the proposal submitted to the Committee by Dr. Nansen on behalf of the Norwegian Delegation, regarding a draft optional convention for obligatory arbitration of disputes, the Committee, having regard to the importance of its legal aspect, asked the First Committee to give it preliminary consideration. The Third Committee notes the opinion expressed by the First Committee contained in the following report:—

"The Committee does not consider itself in a position to study the Norwegian proposal in detail during the present Assembly.

It endorses the opinion of the Third Committee favouring the study of a general convention for compulsory arbitrations through the instrumentality of the Committee provided for in the resolution concerning arbitration, security and disarmament voted by the Third Committee on 21st September 1927.

The enquiry should include in its scope the possibilities of the development of arbitration in all its aspects.

The Committee begs to indicate the following points for enquiry:—

(a) Means should be sought for encouraging and promoting the acceptance of the optional clause of Article 36 of the Statute of the permanent Court of International Justice and the conclusion of special treaties for judicial settlement, arbitration and conciliation.

(b) In any investigation into the methods of pacific settlement of disputes between States, special attention should be paid to the procedure of conciliation, which is of the utmost importance.

(c) Very special attention should also be given to the question of the relations between the Council's and the Assembly's mediatory action and the procedures of arbitration and conciliation.

(d) In studying a general convention for compulsory arbitration, enquiry should be made as to how the convention could be given sufficient flexibility to permit the contracting States to adjust the obligations assumed to their particular circumstances."

Lastly, the Assembly referred the Netherlands Delegation's proposal to the third Committee. The French and German Delegations submitted kindred proposals direct to the Committee.

It appeared on examination that, so far from being antagonistic, the three texts expressed similar ideas, and formed the most admirable complements to one another. It was accordingly found possible to combine them in a single Resolution, which met with unanimous approval (Resolution No. V). We need only reproduce the text here with a few brief remarks.

All the delegations were agreed that the work for disarmament should be prosecuted with the utmost energy.

The Assembly, at its seventh ordinary session, had decided that, in the present conditions with regard to regional and general security, the work of the Preparatory Commission should be continued, no effort being spared to bring it to a successful conclusion as quickly as possible, and that the Conference itself should be convened as soon as the preliminary technical work was completed.

All the delegations remain faithful to this view and urge that a further effort should be made to reach the conclusion without delay. At the same time, all realise that the proposed movement along the road to disarmament will be only the first step; and must be followed by others before any real general disarmament can be achieved.

It is recognised on all hands that the greater the improvement in the conditions of security and the more decided the nature of the first step, the sooner the subsequent steps will be taken. The Committee therefore feels that, with a view to reaching definite solutions as quickly as possible, the study of the questions of arbitration and security should be resumed on systematic lines.

The Committee is accordingly making definite proposals to the Assembly for the organisation of a Committee which would study, under the direction of the Preparatory Commission, the best means of giving all countries the guarantees of arbitration and security necessary to enable them to fix the level of their armaments at the lowest possible figures.

The Third Committee considers that the Committee in question should include representatives of all the States which have seats on the Preparatory Commission and are Members of the League, other States represented on the Commission being invited to sit on it if they so desire.

It should be observed that, in urging at the beginning of Part 3 of the resolution that the work of the Preparatory Commission must continue until the final goal—general disarmament—has been reached, the Committee does not mean that the Preparatory Commission as at present composed should be perpetuated, but simply wishes to point out that, whatever success the first measures of disarmament may have, the question has a character of continuity which calls for uninterrupted work.

A number of delegations desire to make it clear that this resolution, which the Third Committee has the honour to submit for the Assembly's approval, is not to be interrupted as in the slightest degree affecting the obligations incumbent on the Members of the League in virtue of the Covenant.

The Committee unanimously agrees that these obligations remain unaltered, neither diminished nor increased by the adoption of such a resolution.

During the discussions which took place, the attention of the Committee was drawn to the importance to be attached, from the point of view of security, to the conclusion of agreements, especially as between Members and non-Members of the League, on the lines which have been advocated in the United States, *i.e.*, agreements for the outlawry of war.

With regards to the final paragraph of the resolution, the Committee desires to point out that the agreements therein mentioned are not in any way to be confused with such alliances as it was possible for countries to contract for political purposes of one kind or another before the Covenant of the League established general principles and obligations which introduced a measured harmony into international life. The agreements referred to in the resolution are to be regarded as means for enabling States which wish to enter into closer mutual engagements than are provided by the Covenant to help each other to discharge more effectively, so far as they are concerned, the obligations embodied in the Covenant itself. These agreements, therefore, are to be regarded simply as instruments for applying the principles of the League more effectively in specific regions.

As the last lines of the text have given rise to certain observations, it may be well to define their meaning. There is no question of asking the Council to send to State Members of the League a questionnaire regarding their intention in all imaginable cases. The idea which the Commission wished to express is that the Committee which it has suggested should be set up should be instructed to study the forms in which the Council should ask the different States to inform it what measures they would be prepared to take to support its recommendations or decisions in certain cases which the said States might indicate. It is understood that States will have all possible liberty to reply in such manner as they think best to these enquiries by the Council.

The object thus sought is to render it easier for individual States, at the Disarmament Conference, to fix the lowest possible figure for their armaments, by enabling them to graduate them in proportion to the guarantee of security afforded by the assistance on which in certain circumstances they might be able to rely. (For text of Resolutions adopted see page 128.)

ANNEXURE XVII.—*Report of the Fourth Committee on the Establishment of an Administrative Tribunal.* (Rapporteur: M. Zumeta, Venezuela.)

The Fourth Committee appointed a Sub-Committee,* of which I had the honour to be Chairman, to consider the question of the establishment of an administrative Tribunal. This question was dealt with by the Sub-Committee in a Report.

* This Sub-Committee consisted of M. Zumeta, Chairman, Mgr. Kaas, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, General Gabriel Tanczos (deputy: M. Baranyai) and M. Cesare Tumedei.

The Committee, after noting the views exposed in the Sub-Committee, came to the same conclusion as the latter, namely, that the establishment of such a tribunal should be recommended as an experiment, subject to the Assembly's right to reconsider the whole matter subsequently.

The Fourth Committee is of opinion that the draft Statute submitted by the Supervisory Commission should therefore be adopted. It would merely propose a slight amendment of form, *viz.*, that to avoid any ambiguity, Article II, para. 2 of the draft Statute should mention expressly the articles of the Staff Regulations of the International Labour Office referred to in the existing text by the words "the corresponding Articles."

The Fourth Committee therefore recommends that the Assembly adopt a Resolution in the following lines. (For text of Resolution adopted see page 134.)

ANNEXURE XVIII.—*Report of the Fourth Committee on the Construction of an Assembly Hall and of New Buildings for the use of the Secretariat.*

The Fourth Committee, at its afternoon meeting of 23rd September, had before it the Report* of the Special Committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the question of the new buildings, which was submitted to it in accordance with the Assembly's decision.

The Fourth Committee approved the Report as a whole and, recognising the admirable work already performed by the Special Committee, ventures to suggest that the same Committee is that best qualified to continue the study of this important question. They therefore venture to propose to the Assembly that the names of the present Special Committee (A. Adatei, M. Osusky, M. Politis, M. Urrutia and Sir Edward Hilton Young) should figure in the draft Resolution with which the Committee's Report concludes.

ANNEXURE XIX.—*Report by the Special Committee on the Construction of an Assembly Hall and of New Buildings for the Use of the Secretariat.* (Rapporteur: Sir E. Hilton Young, British Empire.)

At the eleventh plenary meeting held on Saturday, 10th September, the Assembly appointed a Committee of five members to present suggestions with regard to the decision to be taken in the matter of the new League buildings. The members of the Committee were:—

M. Adatei (Japan),
M. Osusky (Czecho-Slovakia), Chairman of the Supervisory Commission,
M. Politis (Greece),
M. Urrutia (Colombia),
Sir Edward Hilton Young (British Empire).

The Committee appointed M. Adatei Chairman and Sir Edward Hilton Young *Rapporteur*.

The Committee has examined the question on the lines laid down in the terms of reference approved by the Assembly and has carefully considered all information on various details which the Secretariat was in a position to supply.

The Committee is of opinion that it is impossible to complete the study of the whole question during the present session of the Assembly. There are, however, certain points which appear quite clear to the Committee which, in its view, enable certain decisions of principle to be taken by the Assembly at the present session, thus avoiding the necessity of an adjournment to the Assembly of 1928 and the resulting year's delay in commencing operations.

1. *Financial Position.*

The accounts of the Building Fund show a cash balance in hand on 31st August 1927 of 11,400,000 francs in round figures, to which must be added the guaranteed sale price of the Hotel National—4,000,000 francs. From this sum of 15,400,000 francs it is prudent to put aside a sum of 1,000,000 francs for the purchase of land and other general expenses. There is therefore a sum in hand at the present time of roughly 14,400,000 francs.

As some time will naturally elapse before any considerable payments must be made from this fund, it seems permissible to anticipate the addition of a sum of about 1,000,000 francs as interest on the large cash balance now actually in the possession of the League, thus bringing the amount available to a total of 15,400,000 francs.

*Annexure XIX.

A study of the prize-winning plans in the architects' competition has convinced the Committee that the sum at present available will not be sufficient to ensure that the new building or buildings shall, without being unduly luxurious, be satisfactory from the æsthetic point of view as well as from the practical. The estimates of cost submitted by the various competitors in accordance with the rules of the competition appear to the Committee to be in nearly all cases inadequate.

Basing itself upon a reasonable estimate of the cubic capacity necessary to provide the accommodation required and a by no means extravagant estimate of the probable cost per cubic metre, the Committee is of opinion that it is necessary to contemplate the probability that the credit allotted will ultimately have to be increased to approximately 19,500,000 francs. Until a plan has been definitely decided upon and carefully revised, it is of course impossible to give a more exact estimate; it may be possible to effect a reduction upon the sum named; and, in view of the amount of cash actually in hand, it is also unnecessary for the Assembly to vote at this present session a definite supplementary credit. All that is needed, and the Committee ventures to urge strongly the necessity of this measure, is that the Assembly should now agree in principle that the Building Fund will be increased to the amount of approximately 19,500,000 francs, should it be confirmed that the required buildings cannot be obtained for less.

2. Choice of Plan.

The Committee is of opinion that it is reasonable and just that the ultimate choice of a plan should be made from among those which were awarded the nine equal prizes of 12,000 francs.

If the Assembly approves the Committee's recommendations, it will be necessary for a small committee to be appointed to continue the study of the questions contained in the terms of reference of the present Committee, with full powers to choose, with any changes that may be necessary, a plan that in their opinion most nearly satisfies the practical necessities and aesthetic considerations. This committee would, of course, be provided with such expert assistance as it may desire. The decision of the committee should be submitted to the Council for formal approval and ratification.

In conclusion, therefore, the Committee proposes to the Assembly the following Resolution :—

• The Assembly:

Approves the report of the Special Committee of five members in regard to the new buildings;

Approves, in principle, that the amount to be spent on the new buildings may be increased to approximately 19,500,000 francs. The exact amount of the supplementary credit necessary will be submitted to the Assembly at the next session;

Empowers a Committee composed as follows:

to study the nine plans awarded the equal prizes of 12,000 francs in the architects' competition, and to choose, with any changes that may be necessary, a plan which in its opinion complies most nearly with the practical and aesthetic requirements. The decision of this Committee will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for ratification, and will be communicated to the Assembly at the next session."

ANNEXURE XX.—*General Report of the Fourth Committee on Financial Questions.*
(Rapporteur: *M. Jean de Modzelewski*, Poland.)

The present report refers to administrative and financial questions on the Fourth Committee's agenda, with the exception of those relating to contribution in areas. The Administrative Tribunal and the adjustment of the salaries of the staff, which are dealt with in separate documents.

I.—AUDITED ACCOUNTS FOR 1926.

The Committee unanimously recommends the Assembly to approve the accounts of the Secretariat and the autonomous organisations of the League in the form in which they have been submitted to it. It also associates itself with the various recommendations made by the Auditor to the extent to which those recommendations were accepted by the Supervisory Commission.

II.—BUDGET FOR 1928.

(a) *General Discussion.*

The examination of the items of the three principal budgets of the League of Nations was preceded by general discussions, in the course of which important points were noted and valuable principles arrived at.

The Chairman of the Supervisory Commission and the Secretary-General, on the basis of statistics submitted to the Assembly, informed the Committee that the League's budget was not increasing in proportion to the new tasks entrusted to the League and to the increased work involved for the various organs of the League.

In this connection the following figures are significant: whereas between 1922 and 1926 the budget increased by only 5 per cent. and the staff by 27 per cent., the number of documents translated into French increased by 89 per cent. and that of documents translated into English by 71 per cent. During the same period the documents passing through the Registry increased by 48 per cent., and the number of days during which Committees and Sub-Committees had held meetings by 175 per cent. The statistics for the first months of 1927 indicate that there has been no falling off in this progressive movement since the end of 1926.

The figures mentioned show that the amount of work done by the staff, which, in the opinion of many competent judges, had always been satisfactory, has grown considerably of recent years. The Committee feels sure that this excellent result is due to the great administrative qualities of the Secretary-General, who, assisted by the Under Secretary-General in charge of internal administration and finance and by the Treasurer, and stimulated by the Supervisory Commission, had succeeded in a relatively short space of time in building up that remarkable organisation the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The Secretary-General stated that it would be difficult to make further reductions in the budget of the Secretariat and the Special Organisations, as this had already been heavily cut down by the Supervisory Commission. This year's experience had been conclusive on this point. For instance, it was only by effecting several important transfers of credits that had been possible to meet the expenses of the Economic Conference, which had been estimated at much too low a figure.

The increased expenditure is largely due to the development of the League's work; it is important, therefore, to consider very carefully any credits for new undertakings since, when one has been started, the credit granted cannot be discontinued without losing the benefit of the expenditure already incurred. If, therefore, the Assembly decides to entrust new tasks to the League it will be necessary to increase the budget or temporarily suspend some part of the normal duties of the Secretariat.

The Committee's attention was drawn by several members to the resolution adopted by the Assembly last year, on the proposal of the Indian delegate, which reads as follows:—

“Without putting obstacles in the way of the development of the League, it is desirable to keep in view a maximum limit of expenditure with the object of securing that the Contributions of individual States shall not normally in future exceed their contributions for the current year.”

In order to facilitate the application of the above resolution, some members of the Committee expressed the opinion that the League should impose limits on requests for further expenditure. In order to obtain this result, the Assembly might be invited to delegate authority in the matter of proposals for further expenditure to some smaller body, and this body might examine the order in which new tasks entrusted to the League should be undertaken. No formal decision was, however, taken by the Committee on this point.

The Committee, having special regard to the effect of supplementary credits in increasing the total expenditure of the League, and the necessity for co-ordinating proposals for fresh expenditure, decided that all supplementary credits should be considered together, on the report of the Supervisory Commission towards the end of the proceedings of the Fourth Committee, and that, in the meanwhile, the budget credits should be voted only provisionally. This procedure was followed, with advantage, to the deliberations of the Committee.

It further confided to the Supervisory Commission the task of assisting it as to the comparative urgency of the various proposals for supplementary credits.

The question of expenditure affecting one State or a limited number of States Members of the League was also raised by several members of the Fourth Committee. The Secretary-General stated that he had not lost sight of the resolution adopted in this connection by the third ordinary session of the Assembly. For instance, certain States not Members of the League which had been invited to participate in conferences convened by the League had, although they were not bound to do so according to the terms of the financial regulations, paid at their own wish an equitable part

of the expenses of these conferences. It would, however, be dangerous to give too wide an application to this principle, especially in the case of Members of the League that derive few direct advantages from their participation in the work of the League of Nations.

(b) Question of Publications.

The question of publications led to an exchange of views. As regards the Secretariat, the Secretary-General explained to the Committee that the Publications Department had just been reorganised and the expert who had recently been engaged was successfully developing the sales by increasing the number of agents and regulating the internal and external organisation of his department. This has made it possible to include in the budget for 1928 an appreciably higher sum in respect of receipts from the sale of publications than was included in the budget for 1927.

In reply to a question asked by a delegate, the Secretary-General, stated that receipts from the sale of publications were all shown in a single item of the budget, whereas the cost of printing, in conformity with the decision of the second ordinary session of the Assembly, was charged to the Sections undertaking the preparation of the documents.

As regards the sale of the publications of the International Labour Office, the Director of the Office gave figures showing that the actual sales had been constantly expanding for several years past.

(c) Branch Offices.

The Secretary-General and the Director of the International Labour Office agreed in principle with the suggestion made by various delegates regarding the economy which might be effected by placing the branch offices of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Office in the same building. Nevertheless, no change can, of course, be made in the present system before the expiry of the current leases.

(d) Budget of the Secretariat and of the Special Organisation.

The Committee noted with interest a memorandum prepared at the request of a delegate to the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly, on the work of the Information Section. It asked the Secretary-General to furnish it each year with a similar document; a member of the Committee suggested, however, that the time had perhaps come to stabilise the total strength of this important Section of the Secretariat.

After a long discussion, the Committee decided not to make any change in the budget of the Administrative Commissions and Minorities Questions Section. While, in the opinion of one speaker, the time had come to make certain cuts in this department of the Secretariat, several members of the Fourth Committee considered, on the contrary, that there could be no question of reducing these credits, but rather that it might be contemplated to increase them in view of the great importance of the services rendered by the Section, particularly in regard to minorities. The Secretary-General undertook to consider the question in all its aspects when the 1929 budget was drawn up.

Upon the examination of the budget of the Economic and Financial Organisation, the British delegate observed that, to achieve a general stabilisation, it was important that the chief items of the budget should be stabilised. In this connection, he drew attention to the deplorable habit observed in the budgets of many States of continuing to include in the budget items of expenditure which had become obsolete in consequence of the completion of the work for which the credits had been originally voted. The Director of the Section assured the Committee that he did not think that any criticism of this kind could be levelled against the budget of the Economic and Financial Organisation. As soon as a piece of work was completed, the official who had been in charge of it was assigned a new task.

(e) Budget of the International Labour Organisation.

The budget of the International Labour Organisation provoked an interesting discussion with regard to the question of refugees. As this work could probably not be completed for many years, a member of the Committee asked the Director of the International Labour Office if the credits relating thereto should not in future figure under the heading of Emigration Service of the Office; this new arrangement of the budget might perhaps present the advantage of effecting certain economies.

The Director of the International Labour Office reminded the Committee of the circumstances in which the refugee work had been taken over by the International Labour Office and of the suggestions put forward in various quarters that this work

should be developed so as to assist the unemployed or workers in Europe finding themselves in an uncertain and precarious position. These suggestions had not, however, been accepted by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and had indeed been rejected by the Assembly in 1925 and 1926; accordingly the Refugee Service remained provisional, and the credits relating thereto had to be entered in a separate budget.

(f) *Allocation of the Expenses of the League.*

The Chairman of the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses, who represents France on the Fourth Committee, recalled the fact that the Sixth ordinary session of the Assembly had considered that the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses would have sufficiently reliable figures in 1928 to establish on a solid basis a final scale for the allocation of the expenses of the League of Nations. As the Economic Conference had observed, however, the world was still in an unbalanced state, particularly in Europe, where the stability of before the war was far from having been attained. In any case, the Committee on the Allocation of Expenses, whose conclusions were chiefly based on a study of the State budgets, could not expect to find a sufficiently sound basis for its work next year.

The budgets on which it would have to work would indeed be those of 1926, a year which was one of the most disturbed as regards the financial situation of several important States, owing to the erratic movements of their national currencies, while a large number of other countries, which had previously stabilised their rates of exchange, had serious difficulties to face owing to the reactions produced on their internal prices and directly affecting their budgets.

Agreeing with the conclusions of the French representative's statement, and without wishing to encroach on the sphere of the 1928 Assembly, which, as pointed out by the Indian delegate, is alone qualified to take a decision on the substance of the question, the Fourth Committee considers that the time has not yet come to draw up a final scale. It nevertheless thought it well to provide in the budget the sum 7,500 francs in order to allow of the convocation of the Committee, more especially in the event of new States applying for admission to the League.

III.—REPORTS OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMISSION.

The Fourth Committee, in approving the conclusions of the Supervisory Commission's various reports, desired to express its lively thanks to the Chairman for the care with which the Commission had studied the various questions laid before it by the last Assembly.

The recommendation by the Supervisory Commission to include the expenses of the Permanent Central Opium Board in the general budget of the League gave rise to an interesting discussion. M. Cavazzoni, delegate of Italy, adduced all the arguments which, in his opinion, weighed against the Supervisory Commission's proposal. The Geneva Convention had not yet come into force. Before the Board could act with any effect, the Convention would have to be ratified by the most important producing, manufacturing and consuming countries. The powers conferred upon the Board are a part of those already exercised by the Advisory Committee of the League; there could be no question of charging the League of Nations budget with a fairly substantial sum in order to establish an institution towards which most of its Members were indifferent, while some of them were opposed to it. Finally, the Council has not yet stated whether it intends to assume the duties devolving upon it under the Convention.

After a discussion, in which several members of the Committee took part, the Fourth Committee, by seventeen votes to two, approved the recommendation made to it by the Supervisory Commission.

Although there is reason to suppose that the Convention will enter into force next year, the Fourth Committee considered that, as the Central Board could hardly meet, even according to the most optimistic view, before the middle of next year, and as the Convention had been concluded over two years ago, no harm would be done if the first meeting of the Board did not take place till the beginning of 1929; in these circumstances, the Fourth Committee decided to enter no credit for the Board in the 1928 budget.

In accordance with the proposal made to it by the Fourth Committee, the First Committee did not insist upon inscribing in the 1928 budget a special credit for the Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law, in addition to the credit voted for the Preparatory Committee of the Codification Conference. Nevertheless, it proposed to the Fourth Committee, which entirely agreed, that, if necessary, the unexpended balance of the credits voted for the Preparatory Committee should be devoted to a possible meeting of the Committee of Experts for Progressive Codification.

With regard to the credits asked for for the collection of information on communications and transit, the Fourth Committee was, for imperative budgetary reasons, unable to grant the necessary sums for this year, at the time when the demand was made. It agreed, however, that, until the adoption of the 1929 budget, the Chief of the Transit Section should be authorised to enter into relations with States with a view to pursuing the preliminary stages of the work asked for by the Transit Conference.

When voting supplementary credits, several speakers mentioned that the time-limit given to the members of the Fourth Committee to examine the proposals for supplementary credits and the report thereon by the Supervisory Commission was really too short. Although it is hard to improve the present system without prolonging the Assembly, the Committee invites the competent authorities to study the question and, if necessary, to make proposals to the Fourth Committee of the next Assembly.

The Fourth Committee decided to instruct the Supervisory Commission to examine, before the next Assembly, the procedure to be followed in future should disputes arise through the Fourth Committee's refusing supplementary credits proposed by a Committee.

IV.—GIFT BY MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JUNR., FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL LEAGUE LIBRARY.

With regard to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junr.'s gift for the establishment of a special League library, the Supervisory Commission pointed out that, in accordance with the Financial Regulations, the accounts will be kept and controlled in the same way as those of the ordinary funds of the League. The Committee recommends that, as soon as practicable, a detailed budget should be drawn up and, having been examined by the Supervisory Commission, should be annexed to the general budget of the League.

The Committee is of opinion that it would be well to give the Secretary-General authority, should he think it desirable, to invite several library experts to visit Geneva at an early date, to consult with the Secretary-General and the League Librarian as to the best possible use of the gift. It might also be useful to secure the benefit of the great experience recently obtained in the United States in library construction, either through a visit to that country by the League Librarian, and perhaps by the architect of the new buildings or by inviting to Geneva an American library expert. Finally, should the Secretary-General consider it advisable to incur expenditure next year, such expenditure might be authorised, provided always that the Secretary-General obtained the approval of the Council, and that the Supervisory Commission had previously been consulted and agreed.

V. —ENLARGEMENT OF THE PREMISES PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The Fourth Committee desires to pay a tribute to the generous act of the Netherlands Government which, by the loan of 240,000 florins, without interest, to the Carnegie Foundation at the Hague, made it possible to enlarge the premises at the disposal of the Permanent Court of International Justice without appreciably adding to the Court's budget. In order that the Foundation may repay this sum to the Netherlands Government, the Committee recommends that the Assembly should approve the entry in the Court budget for each financial period between 1929 and 1952 of an additional credit of 10,000 florins as a supplementary contribution to the Foundation by the Court for that period, it being understood that the alterations to the premises shall be completed before 10th June 1928. The arrangement concluded in 1924 between the Secretary-General and the Carnegie Foundation at The Hague would have to be altered to this effect.

The Committee's report would be incomplete if it did not include an expression of thanks from the whole of the Fourth Committee to its popular Chairman, Jonkhoeer van Eysinga, who has directed its discussions with firmness, tact and courtesy. The Committee's thanks are also due to the distinguished representative of Portugal, M. de Vasconcellos, who was so good as to accept the role of Vice-Chairman.

In conclusion, the Fourth Committee has the honour to propose to the Assembly the adoption of the following draft Resolutions:—

- I. "The Assembly, in virtue of Article 38 of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League, finally approves the audited accounts of the League for the eighth financial period ending 31st December 1926."

2. "The Assembly, in virtue of Article 17 of the Regulations for the financial administration of the League, approves for the financial year 1928 the general budget of the League, of the Secretariat and of the Special Organisations of the League, of the International Labour Organisation and of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the total of which, including supplementary credits, is 25,333,817 francs*;
- "And decides that the said budgets shall be published in the *Official Journal*."
3. "The Assembly adopts, in so far as they have been approved by the Fourth Committee, the conclusions of the various reports of the Supervisory Commission submitted to its consideration."
4. "The Assembly adopts the conclusions of the Report of the Fourth Committee."

ANNEXURE:—*Modifications in the Budget proposed by the Fourth Committee.*

I.—SECRETARIAT.

Chapter I:

Item I.—Session of the Assembly :	Frs.
Sub-Item 4. Assembly Hall, rent, lighting, heating, &c., increase of	10,000

Chapter II.—General Services of the Secretariat :

Item 4. —Salaries, Wages and Allowances :	
(a) Secretariat	34,600
Sub-Schedule I to Schedule B :	..

	Frs.	Frs.
Sub-Item 12.—Information Section :		
Increase : 1 Member of Intermediate Class A : 10,000—500—16,250 ..	10,000	
Increase : (VI) Berlin Office ..	10,000	
Decrease : Temporary engagements ..	5,000	
	—————	15,000

Sub-Item 3. Sub-Schedule 2 to Schedule B :

Printing and Publications Department :		
Increase :		
1 Member of Intermediate Class B : 10,000—300—14,400 ..	10,150	
Locally recruited staff : Increase :		
1 first-class Clerk : 5,000—200—8,000 ..	7,000	
1 fifth-class Clerk : 2,100—100—4,000 ..	2,450	
	—————	19,600

(b) House Staff at Geneva	18,900
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Schedule C.—Increase :		
2 Office-keepers : 3,500—125—5,000 ..	7,200	
2 Lift Attendants, Messengers : 2,400—100—4,000 ..	4,800	
2 Cleaners	6,000	
1 Attendant	900	
	—————	18,900

* See Annexure, General Summary, page 81.

I.—SECRETARIAT—*concl'd.*

Item 6. —Liaison with Latin America :	Frs.	
Sub-Item II. —Other Expenses :		
(b) Technical investigation to be undertaken in Latin America, increase of ..	100,000	
Item 10. —Property Account—Maintenance :		
(a) Headquarters at Geneva	35,000	
Schedule G :	Frs.	
2. Annexes :		
(a) Water rates	500	
(b) Lighting	2,500	
(c) Heating	3,000	
(d) Electric power	750	
(e) Telephones, local service	3,500	
(f) Uniforms	1,000	
(i) Laundry	250	
(j) Sundry supplies	1,000	
(k) Rent	22,500	
	— — — —	35,000
Item 11. —Publications Department :		
Schedule H.	20,000	
(d) Travelling, transport charges, advertising for Sales Department, catalogues, etc., increase of	20,000	
Item 12. —General Office Expenses :		
Schedule I	2,000	
(g) Subscriptions and Press cuttings, increase of	2,000	
	— — — —	
Total of Chapter II	210,500	
<i>Deduct</i> : Appropriations in aid :		
(a) Increase, Sales of publications	20,000	
	— — — —	
	190,500	
Chapter III. —Special Organisations of the League :	Frs.	
Item 20.—Provision for the development of the Economic and Financial Organisation following the General Economic Conference, increase of	74,000	
Item 22.—Communications and Transit Organisation : Supplementary Credit for Advisory Work on the Resolution of the Press Experts Conference	10,000	
Item 25.—Reduction of Armaments :		
Sub-item 4 (I), Commissions :		
Collaboration of experts and technical work, increase of ..	10,000	
Sub-item VI : International Conference for the Control of the Private Manufacture of Arms, Munitions and Implements of War, increase of	105,000	
Item 29. —Codification (Preparation for the Codification Conference and, if funds permit, meeting of the Committee of experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law), increase of	5,000	
	— — — —	
Total of Chapter III	204,000	

II.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

Chapter II :	Frs.	Frs..
Item 8.—Schedule G. General Office Expenses ..		39,000
(b) Increase of postage	39,000	
Item 14.—Sub-Schedule A to Schedule J. Paris Office :		
Correspondents and collection of information ..		17,695
A. Salaries : increase : general total ..	1,275	
C. Office expenses : increase : general total ..	420	
Sub-Schedule E to Schedule J. Berlin Office :		
A. Salaries : increase : general total ..	15,625	
C. Office expenses : increase : rent ..	375	
		<hr/> 56,695

Chapter IIa :

Extraordinary and Temporary Expenditure :		
Work on behalf of refugees : increase of ..		7,500
		<hr/> 64,195
Less appropriations in aid : increase of sales of publications		10,000
		<hr/> 54,195

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Summary of Net Increases.

Secretariat : Chapter I	10,000
Chapter II	190,500
Chapter III	204,000
International Labour Organisation	54,195
	<hr/> 458,695

Decrease.

Secretariat : Chapter II :

Item 17 (d) : Committee on Allocation of Expenses ..	4,500
	<hr/> 454,195

Increase.

Original Budget	24,879,622
Budget as submitted to the Assembly ..	<hr/> 25,333,817

ANNEXURE XXI.—*Report of the Fourth Committee on the Question of the Cost of Living and the Adjustment of Salaries.* (Rapporteur: Dr. Gustavo Guerrero, Salvador.)

The Fourth Committee, having had before it the Report of the Salaries Adjustment Committee and that of the Supervisory Commission on the same question:

While noting that these two reports agree in concluding that the system hitherto adopted in determining the cost-of-living index on the basis of which the variable portion of the salaries is fixed has shown itself to be unsatisfactory;

Is also of the opinion that it is not possible to decide whether and how far the present salaries should be modified.

(For text of Resolution adopted see page 134.)

ANNEXURE XXII.—*Report of the Fourth Committee on Contributions in Arrears.***(Rapporteur: M. A. F. Vennersten, Sweden.)**

The Fourth Committee instructed a Sub-Committee to consider the question of unpaid contributions for the financial years of the League previous to 31st December 1926.

The Sub-Committee was composed as follows:—

M. Wladimir Molloff (Bulgaria).

Dr. A. J. Restrepo (Colombia).

M. Jean Réveillaud (France).

Dr. H. K. Ghadimy (Persia).

M. A. F. Vennersten (Sweden).

M. Vennersten was elected Chairman and *Rapporteur* of the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee presented a confidential report to the Committee.

After this report had been discussed at a private meeting, the Fourth Committee unanimously agreed to propose to the Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution. (For text of Resolution see page 134.)

ANNEXURE XXIII.—*Report of the Fifth Committee on the Protection of Women and Children in the Near East.* (Rapporteur: Mlle. Forchhammer, Denmark.)

It will be remembered that the Assembly, at its seventh ordinary session, decided that the Mission for the Rescue of Women and Children entrusted to Miss Jeppe by the League of Nations should be prolonged for one year more under the conditions fixed by the Assembly at its sixth ordinary session—that is to say, under the high authority of the Power which holds a mandate in Syria under the League of Nations. Considering that Miss Jeppe was of opinion that her task could be discharged during 1927, the Assembly requested her to submit to the eighth ordinary session of the Assembly a Final Report on the results of her mission.

In conformity with this decision, Miss Jeppe has presented the Report which you have before you containing a review of all her work. She reminds the Assembly that the Commission was originally constituted as a Commission of enquiry and that the actual rescue work began in March 1922. During the following five years 1,400 people have entered the Commission's Reception House. In addition, about 200 persons have been rescued with the help of their relatives whom they had reached before arriving at the Reception House.

In order to achieve this end, about 20,000 Turkish gold pounds have been used, or a little over 18,000 pounds sterling, which gives an average cost of £11 5s. per head, including cost of administration, maintenance of the rescue home, board, clothing, medical care and education, and the settling on the land of some of the older boys.

It is reported that 75 per cent. of the rescued have succeeded in getting into touch with their relatives, and 400 have become self-supporting, as they have been taught a trade or found suitable work.

With regard to last year's work, Miss Jeppe reports that the mission has received much sympathy and encouragement, and has therefore made good progress. The French Government has been supporting the Commission wholeheartedly and no difficulty or resistance has been made by any particular element of the population. The funds placed at her disposal for this work from various sources amounted to over £6,000. The result has been that the number of rescued has exceeded that of former years. Three hundred and twenty-five persons have been rescued, the largest number in any past year being 300.

In reviewing the work of Miss Jeppe we can only repeat the words spoken by Dame Edith Lytton at the seventeenth plenary meeting of last year's Assembly: "The bravery, courage and resource that she has shown are worthy of the highest praise." We are proud to have been associated with her in her good work. Although Miss Jeppe is severing her official connection with the League of Nations, as she feels that her work of rescue is completed, she is, it is understood, continuing in a private capacity her efforts to restore these unfortunate people to a normal life. She considers that, until this task is completed, she will have to remain responsible for at least 400 people.

It is therefore to be hoped that the generous financial support which has been given by voluntary organisations will continue till the work has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Committee considers that she should be allowed to retain the furniture and equipment of which she is at present making use until her work for the rescued is definitely at an end.

The Fifth Committee proposes the following Resolution to the Assembly. (For text of Resolution adopted see page 139.)

ANNEXURE XXIV.—*Report of the Fifth Committee on Child Welfare.* (Rapporteur: *M. Janson, Belgium.*)

The Assembly has no doubt examined the report on the third session of the Child Welfare Committee of the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People, and will certainly wish to express its gratitude to the Committee for the work it is doing and has already done.

In conformity with the recommendation made by the Council of the League of Nations at its session in June 1926, the Child Welfare Committee endeavoured to make a judicious choice of the questions to be placed on its agenda, in order to concentrate its attention on the problems whose study and solution are of practical value to Governments. With this in view, it formed an Agenda Sub-Committee, which has already provisionally settled the agenda for the next session.

In pursuance of the recommendation made by the Assembly at its seventh ordinary session, the Committee decided to pursue the enquiry on the effects produced on children by the cinematograph and to study the position of the illegitimate child in the various countries. The Council, during its session in June 1927, instructed the Secretary-General to send to the Governments the questionnaire drawn up by the Committee with a view to obtaining information bearing on these two enquiries. The questionnaire dealing with illegitimate children was sent on the understanding that the Governments should only give information if they thought fit. The attention of the Child Welfare Committee is directed to the importance, from a physiological and mental point of view, of the enquiry undertaken concerning the cinema.

The Child Welfare Committee has recorded its gratitude for the efforts of the Health Committee to improve and standardise the statistics of still-births and infant mortality, and has decided to leave the study of the medical aspects of the question to the Health Committee, at the same time requesting it to forward to the Child Welfare Committee all documents dealing with the social aspects of the problems which concern child welfare.

After a detailed study of the very full information collected with regard to the age of consent and of marriage, the Advisory Commission, sitting as a plenary meeting of its two Committees, expressed its conviction that the fixing of too early an age as the age of consent is likely to encourage the traffic in women and children, and to lead to the corruption of young persons. It requested the Council of the League of Nations to draw the attention of the Governments to the imperative necessity of taking this factor into account in order to ensure the effective protection of children and young people. The Commission decided to postpone to its next session the question of the legal age of marriage, and its possible relation to the age of consent. The Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the various Governments for consideration the Commission's resolution dealing with the age of consent.

The Committee decided to pursue, jointly with the International Labour Office, the enquiry into the effects of family allowances on the welfare of children.

The Child Welfare Committee requested the Secretariat to await the results of the enquiry now being conducted by the International Prison Commission with regard to Juvenile Courts, and to submit a report at the next session.

The Assembly, at its seventh ordinary session, had recommended that the examination of the question of mental and physical recreation should be left on the Child Welfare Committee's programme. In conformity with this recommendation, the Committee appointed *rapporteurs*, who will submit a report in the course of the next session on the methods adopted in the various countries and on the results already obtained. The International Labour Office has been requested to communicate to the Secretariat the information in its possession on the utilisation of workers spare time in its relation to child welfare.

Furthermore, the Committee decided to retain the question of blind children on its agenda and the members and assessors of the Committee agreed to collect information in their respective countries on this subject.

Finally, the Committee examined the information received by the Legal Sub-Committee in answer to the questionnaire on the two draft international conventions, relating respectively to the repatriation and relief of minors, and to the execution of judgments relating to the enforcement of the obligation to provide for the maintenance of minors when those responsible for them reside abroad. It requested the Legal Sub-Committee to continue its work on certain lines which it indicated.

It should be recognised that the work of the Child Welfare Committee is considerable and that great efforts have been made to bring it into line with the recommendations of the Assembly and of the Council.

The Fifth Committee concludes therefore by asking the Assembly to grant its support to the work of the Child Welfare Committee and to adopt the following Resolution:—

“The Assembly notes the report submitted by the Child Welfare Committee, expresses its appreciation of the work it is doing and requests it to continue on the lines indicated in the report on its third session.”

ANNEXURE XXV.—*Report of the Fifth Committee on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs. (Rapporteur: Mme. Larsen-Jahn, Norway.)*

The ninth session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs was held at Geneva from 17th January to 3rd February 1927. The Report of the Committee to the Council on this session was examined by the Council on 11th March 1927, and the necessary instructions were given to the Secretary-General with regard to the action arising out of the resolutions contained in that report.

The Advisory Committee concluded from the documents in its possession that the illicit traffic in drugs continues to be a grave danger. The Advisory Committee points out in its report the necessity for a general and vivid appreciation of what that traffic means in terms of human suffering, misery and degradation. It goes on to make the very serious statement that, with regard to combating the drug evil, action by the Governments falls far short of their contractual obligations; but neither the Committee nor the League is in a position to grapple with this huge problem except to the extent to which they are aided in that task by individual Governments; the possibilities of direct executive action are necessarily confined to these individual Governments, acting not only within their national territories but also in direct co-operation with each other.

The Fifth Committee wishes to draw the special attention of the Assembly to the gravity of the statements made by the Advisory Committee, a body of specialists who undoubtedly possess the most intimate knowledge and the widest experience of the subject. A very grave charge is made against the individual Governments, and the documents published by the Advisory Committee support, it must be admitted, to the very fullest extent the view it has expressed as to the danger of the situation. The Fifth Committee would like to make an appeal to the Assembly delegates that they should all, on their return to their respective countries, urge upon the competent authorities there the necessity for drastic action.

The Advisory Committee has, in its second resolution, made a definite recommendation, namely, that a systematic and searching enquiry should be undertaken without delay by the Governments of all the countries which manufacture the drugs or import them on a considerable scale with a view to discovering from whom and by what methods the illicit traffickers procure their supplies. One method of investigation has been indicated in that resolution, and the Fifth Committee cannot too strongly recommend to the Assembly delegates that they should do all in their power in their own countries to see that the Committee's request is complied with.

A very important exchange of views took place in the Advisory Committee on the subject of a resolution submitted to that Committee by the representative of the Italian Government. The Italian representative proposed that the Advisory Committee should hold an extraordinary session, with a view to drawing up concrete proposals for the reduction of the quantities of drugs manufactured to the quantities required for medical and scientific purposes, and also with regard to combating the contraband traffic in drugs with special reference to the causes which produce it and including penal and other measures which might be adopted to suppress it. In the course of the discussion it became clear—though there was no formal proposition on the subject, and no vote was taken on it—that a majority of the members were either in favour of or would not oppose the calling of an extraordinary meeting of the Advisory Committee to discuss the question of the illicit traffic generally, provided that the discussion at such a meeting were limited to measures which fell within the scope of the Hague Convention or of the Geneva Convention of 1925. The Advisory Committee preferred to leave the matter to the appreciation of the Council, and the Council, being of opinion that the calling of an extraordinary session of the Advisory Committee to discuss the question of the illicit traffic might well be desirable, empowered the Chairman of the Committee to call such a session should circumstances warrant such action. An extraordinary session has now been summoned for 28th September.

The Advisory Committee has also pointed out the importance of the bringing into force of the Geneva Convention of 19th February 1925. It states that great difficulties will continue to be encountered in dealing with the huge illicit traffic unless the further powers which the Convention confers are obtained and that serious harm is being caused by the long delay in bringing the Convention into general operation.

The situation in China is the subject of another resolution of the Advisory Committee, which recommends that all Governments should exercise special vigilance in the case of all postal matters destined for China in so far as this is possible.

The Advisory Committee has again passed a resolution with regard to the ratification of the Hague Convention by Turkey. This question was considered by the Assembly of 1923 and also by the Assembly of 1926. Up to the present time, no reply has been received from the Turkish Government to the Secretariat's communications on this subject.

The lack of information with regard to the exact situation as to the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs in Central and South America has caused some anxiety. It was, however, a great satisfaction to the members of the Advisory Committee to see a representative for one of these countries take part in their work for the first time.

Bolivia having appointed a representative on the Committee. The Fifth Committee draws the special attention of the delegations from the Central and South American countries to Resolution 5 of the Advisory Committee, which deals with this point.

Resolution 6, dealing with the necessity for controlling the opium and drug traffic in free ports and free zones, is of special importance to all countries in which free ports and free zones exist. Undoubtedly, these countries will take every possible measure to stop the leakage which may take place through such ports and zones as a consequence of inadequate control.

Several resolutions deal with the necessity of furnishing reports on the commerce in drugs in the various countries. The Governments should not forget that the Hague Convention has already laid down special stipulations in this respect, and they will realise that lack of information is bound to hamper the work of the Committee.

The Fifth Committee has the honour to submit to the eighth ordinary session of the Assembly the following Resolution:—

“The Assembly notes with approval the report of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and the resolutions contained therein, and earnestly recommends them to the attention of the States Members of the League.”

ANNEXURE XXVI.—*Report of the Fifth Committee on the Work of the Commission of Enquiry into the Production of Opium in Persia.* (Rapporteur: M. Veverka, Czecho-Slovakia.)

The Assembly will remember that the sixth session of the Assembly, on 26th September 1925, adopted the following resolutions.

“I. The Assembly:

“Having considered the resolution contained in the Final Act of the Second International Opium Conference with regard to the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry in certain opium-producing countries:

“Recommends that such a Commission should be sent to Persia to study:

“(a) The existing situation with regard to the cultivation of the poppy;

“(b) The replacement of a proportion of this cultivation by other crops.

“II. The Commission shall consist of not more than three persons, to be appointed by the Council; a person having the necessary qualifications to act as chairman, an expert on the agricultural side of the problem to be nominated after consultation with the International Institute of Agriculture, and a person having experience of business conditions and markets in the East and knowledge of transport problems.

“III. The Assembly is of opinion that such an enquiry would require for its work the sum of 100,000 gold francs and decides that this sum be voted for the purpose.”

Before going into further details, we must mention the great generosity of the Persian Government, which provided credits in excess of 100,000 gold francs for the housing, transport and other expenses of the Commission while in Persia; and of the Bureau of Social Hygiene of New York, which further guaranteed the expenses of the Commission up to 150,000 gold francs, and were thereby very largely instrumental in its success.

The Council, at its meeting on 11th December 1925, appointed the following persons to serve as members of the Commission:—President: Mr. Frederic A. Delano (United States of America), a former member of the Federal Reserve Board. Members: Dr. Fridiano Cavara (Italy), Professor of Botany at the University of Naples; Mr. Victor Cayla (France), Agricultural Engineer.

It was later agreed that Mr. Delano should be accompanied by an American agricultural expert, whose duty it would be to assist the President of the Commission on agricultural questions. Mr. J. B. Knight was chosen for this purpose.

From the report of the Commission which is now before the Assembly it is clear that the Commission has diligently and carefully studied poppy cultivation in Persia. It has in its report presented and explained that situation in detail. It has made a special study of the question of substituting a portion of this cultivation by other crops, and by the revival or introduction of certain industries, and it has concluded that, while difficult of accomplishment, it is not only possible and feasible, but to the economic interest of Persia to adopt a programme for the gradual diminution of the cultivation of the opium poppy.

The report of the Commission has been presented to the Persian Government, which has submitted its observations in a memorandum presented by a letter to the Secretary-General, dated 4th March 1927.

The Persian Government found itself in general accord with the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission save those pertaining to the increased cultivation of cereals, the morphine content and alleged medicinal demand for Persian opium, the

percentage of opium addiction among the population and the attempt to prove that poppy cultivation has some relation to the periodic famines.

In its written and oral statements presented to the Council, the Persian Government called attention to an erroneous belief which has heretofore existed that Persian opium entered to a considerable extent into the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and it demonstrated by the statistics published by the League of Nations that less than one-half of 1 per cent. of all opium used in the manufacture of medicinal opium, morphine and heroin was furnished by Persia, and was therefore forced to the conclusion that a reduction in the quantity of opium produced in Persia would have no appreciable effect in reducing the quantity available for the manufacture of narcotic drugs. It further pointed out that, if all the producing countries accepted the curtailment programme proposed for Persia and annually reduced their production by 10 per cent. of the quantity remaining at the end of each year, there would still be produced 20 years from the present time twice the quantity of opium necessary to meet the medicinal requirements of the world.

From the foregoing analysis of the situation, the Persian Government concluded that, in order to obtain an effective control over the narcotic trade within a reasonable period, not only must the principle of curtailment be applied to the producing countries, especially Persia, who are least able to afford the losses involved and who are least affected by the drug habit, but that it must also simultaneously be placed in effect in the countries which manufacture drugs—the coca leaf and its derivatives to be subjected to the same reduction programme as opium and its derivatives.

The Commission recommended a 10 per cent. annual reduction on opium cultivation but did not find itself in a position to estimate either the time required or the cost involved in the substitution of other crops and industries for opium. The Persian Government did not consider itself warranted under the circumstances in accepting blindly an indefinite programme of reduction, but it did accept a three-year trial of the plan, during which period the essential factors of time and cost of substitution could be determined.

The programme which the Persian Government proposed to submit to the Medjliss with recommendation for its enactment into law was then stated as follows:—

1. Approval of recommendation of reduction in area under poppy cultivation of 10 per cent. per annum after three years on the plan proposed by the Commission of Enquiry.

Note.—The annual reduction to continue for three years, after which time the Persian Government will reconsider its position, taking into account the effect the reduction has had on the welfare of the cultivator, the trade balance, the budget and the general economic conditions of the country, and what action has been taken by other producing countries to curtail the production of the raw material and the manufacture and distribution of habit-forming drugs.

2. Acceptance of the opium import certificate system with an annual reduction, beginning not later than the third year after the present, of 10 per cent. of the quantity annually permitted to leave the country without production of opium import certificates.

Note.—Subject to the reservations indicated in the note to para. 1.

3. An exemption from land taxes for a period of five years in the case of areas diverted from the cultivation of the poppy to that of substitute crops.

4. Preference in the granting of agricultural loans to be given by the State Bank of Persia, when established, to cultivators who divert part or all of their land under opium cultivation to that of substitute crops.

5. In agreement with the intention of the League of Nations and the recommendation made by the Commission, the Government promises to study the increase of export Customs duties on such opium as is exported without certificate, and likewise to study changing the existing taxes on opium to other taxes which will facilitate and expedite the decrease of the cultivation of and commerce in opium.

While the Persian Government has accepted unconditionally to propose its reduction programme to the Medjliss, it is nevertheless pointed out in the letter from the Persian Government to the Secretary-General, dated 4th March 1927, that the Government and people cannot be expected to continue to support a programme of reduction unless Persia is accorded substantial equality of opportunity with regard to the world's trade in medicinal opium, and unless Persia is enabled to put into effect the reasonable measures which are essential for fiscal and economic readjustments. Among these reasonable measures the Commission of Enquiry has particularly noted and recommended tariff autonomy. The Persian Government is likewise convinced that its independence and freedom in the establishment of legal Customs tariffs are essential for the protection and encouragement of Persian substitute industries and the promotion of export. In fact, the Persian Government states that the attainment of this aim is an indispensable condition if the Persian Government is to pursue the policy which the League of Nations is considering for curtailment of the production of and commerce in opium. The Persian Government is confident that there will be a generous appreciation by other Governments of this important aspect of the situation.

The Fifth Committee would also draw the attention of the Assembly to the letter from the Chairman of the Commission to the Secretary-General, in which he replies to certain points of detail in which the Persian Government criticised the report and gives a very clear and valuable summary of the personal observations of the members of the Commission during its visit to Persia and of its findings and recommendations.

The Assembly will certainly agree with the Fifth Committee that the League of Nations owes a great debt of gratitude to the members of the Commission of Enquiry, who carried out the mission entrusted to them with no consideration as to their own personal convenience, and have succeeded in collecting a large amount of first-hand information of the very greatest importance.

On reading through the report of the Commission, one cannot but admire the scientific method, the thoroughness and the care with which it has been prepared. The attitude of the Persian Government is also worthy of the highest praise. Not only did the Persian Government do everything materially possible to assist the work of the Commission, but when the results of this work became known in Teheran the Persian Government immediately expressed its willingness to co-operate as fully as possible in attaining the results desired by the Second Opium Conference and later by the Assembly of the League of Nations. This readiness of the Persian Government to further the efforts of the League to combat the drug evil will be regarded as particularly comforting in view of the recent announcement by another producing country that it is taking steps to reduce progressively the exports of opium except for medicinal and scientific purposes, so as to extinguish them altogether within a definite period. The Fifth Committee expresses the hope that it will not be long before the example set by these two Governments is followed by the other countries concerned with the production of opium and coca leaf and with the manufacture of their derivatives, such as morphine, heroin, cocaine, etc. The Fifth Committee draws the attention of the Assembly to the statement made by the Persian Government that the programme to be submitted to the Medjless provides for the acceptance of the recommendations of the Commission with the reservation that after the plan has been in effect for three years the position will be reconsidered, taking into account the welfare of the cultivator, the budget, the trade balance and the economic situation of the country, *and the action taken by other producing and manufacturing countries to curtail production and manufacture.*

The experiment which has been made in sending the Commission of Enquiry to Persia is of so great value that the League should not lose sight of the further development of the policy which has thus been inaugurated.

To the words of appreciation to the Persian Government the Fifth Committee would like to add a respectful request to that Government that it should keep the League informed of further developments in the programme which the Persian Government has laid down for its own guidance and which it has suggested as a general measure towards an effective reduction in the production of opium. At the same time the Fifth Committee expresses the firm conviction that other Governments concerned with the production of the raw material and with the manufacture of narcotic drugs will take similar or equivalent action and that those Governments which do not already keep the League informed of the measures which they are adopting will do so in the future.

The Fifth Committee desires once more to appeal to those Governments, which have so far failed to ratify the Geneva Arrangement and Convention, to do so with as little delay as possible in order that full and effective co-operation may be assured.

The Fifth Committee has the honour to submit the following Resolution to the eighth ordinary session of the Assembly. (For text of Resolution adopted see page 138.)

ANNEXURE XXVII.—*Report of the Fifth Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children.* (Rapporteur: M. Portela, Cuba.)

The Traffic in Women and Children Committee held its sixth session at Geneva from 25th to 30th April 1927, and was presided over by His Excellency M. Regnault, delegate for France.

The greater part of the session was devoted to the consideration of the Report of the Special Body of Experts. The Council had forwarded to the members of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee Part I of this Report in order that it might consider what action it could recommend as a result of the information submitted by the experts. The suggested remedies in Part I of the Report were very fully discussed. The Committee particularly recommended that severe measures should be taken by the various Governments regarding foreign procurers and *souteneurs*.

Further, in order to check the traffic, the Council was requested to invite the various Governments to supervise conditions under which girls under 18 years of age are allowed to go abroad with contracts of employment, and, in particular, to insist on the strict enforcement of emigration laws and regulations. Special attention was devoted to the question of contracts for artistes in music-halls and other similar

establishments. It was recommended that an enquiry should be undertaken by the Secretariat with the assistance of the International Labour Office regarding the methods adopted in the different countries for the material and moral protection of artistes travelling abroad under contract in music-halls, etc.

The Committee considered the observations of the experts on the effects of the low wages paid to women in certain employments, and recognised that the low wages paid to women in certain branches of employment is a factor which cannot be disregarded in considering the problem of prostitution in its relation to the traffic. The Committee suggested that the Secretariat should examine the question of women's wages with the International Labour Office, and consider whether any aspect of the question should be explored, reporting to the Committee at its next session.

The more general measures to which the Committee continues to attach the greatest importance are the adhesion of Governments to the International Conventions and Agreement for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children and direct administrative co-operation between the central authorities of the different States on all matters connected with the traffic.

The question of the influence of obscene publications was also discussed at some length. A resolution was adopted drawing the attention of the Council to the fact that a large number of States which have signed the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications have not ratified their signatures, and that many States Members of the League have taken no steps towards becoming parties to the Convention. The Council was asked to invite the Governments of those States to take the necessary steps in order to secure their co-operation in this important matter.

The Committee, being convinced that the fixing of too early an age as the age of consent is likely to encourage traffic in women and children, requested the Council to draw the attention of the Governments to the imperative need of fixing the age of consent sufficiently high to ensure the effective protection of children and young people.

As regards the legal age of marriage, the Commission thought it important that the age of marriage should reach a rational standard. It decided to postpone further consideration of this question until its next session.

The Secretariat was instructed to continue to collect information on the question of the expulsion of foreign prostitutes. The Secretariat was further, requested to make a summary of laws in its possession dealing with the punishment of persons who live wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of women, and to present it to the Committee at its next meeting. The information already obtained by the Secretariat on the question of the employment of women police should be completed. The Committee noted with satisfaction the increasing number of women employed in the police forces of various countries.

With regard to the control of prostitution and licensed houses, the Traffic in Women and Children Committee took note of the observations contained in the Experts' Report. In view of the fact that Part II of the Report has not yet been published and that certain members of the Committee require additional information, it was decided to postpone further discussion until the next session. Considerations of the same kind led the Committee to adopt a similar decision regarding the question of extending the experts' investigation to countries which have not yet come within the scope of their enquiries. The Committee found that it could not express an opinion on this matter until it had thoroughly examined Part II of the Report. It took note of the desire expressed by the voluntary organisations for an early publication of Part II of the Experts' Report.

The report of the Committee to the Council was considered by the Council on 16th June 1927.

The *Rapporteur*, Sir Austen Chamberlain, thought that women's wages seemed to be a large economic question and to lie outside the scope of the Committee's work, and the Council approved this point of view.

The Secretary-General was instructed to take the necessary action arising from the report, subject to the observations formulated by the *Rapporteur*.

The report of the Traffic in Women and Children Committee gave rise to a very full and interesting discussion in the Fifth Committee, which centred on the question of licensed houses and the question of measures in force with regard to *souteneurs* and procurers. A number of delegates emphasised the importance of the employment of women in the police. Several delegates made interesting statements concerning the situation in their own countries, and urged the importance of employing women police to patrol public places.

Certain delegates expressed a wish that the age of consent should, in no case, be lower than the age of marriage.

The German delegate on the Committee informed her colleagues that a new law, which provides for severe penalties, was to come into force on 1st October, abolishing licensed houses in Germany within the limits of its power. The delegate of Hungary

also mentioned the fact that the system of the licensed house had recently been abolished in that country. Several delegates gave it as their opinion that the abolition of licensed houses in their countries had been fully justified.

The delegate of Cuba stated that licensed brothels had long been abolished in Cuba, and that very stringent laws, regulations and police measures were enforced for the protection of young female emigrants and the prosecution of their habitual exploiters.

The delegate of France stated that his country was also moving towards the abolition of the system of licensed houses, but that it must be given time. He pointed out that the suppression of regulated prostitution could only be effected by attacking not only the licensed-house system but all the different factors involved, also that this was the policy adopted by France.

The delegates of Roumania, Japan and Hungary stated the opinions prevailing in their own countries with regard to this most difficult question.

The Committee was unanimous in recommending that the strictest possible measures should be taken against *souteneurs* and procurers. The British delegate laid stress on the desirability of adequate punishments being provided for in regard to sexual assaults on children, and also for persons who for the sake of financial gain stimulate the graver forms of vice.

A special tribute was paid by the Committee to the excellent work of the Special Body of Experts on the traffic in women and children.

The Fifth Committee has the honour to submit to the eighth ordinary session of the Assembly the following Resolution. (For text of Resolution adopted see page 137.)

ANNEXURE XXVIII.—*Report of the Fifth Committee on Measures in favour of Armenian and Russian Refugees.* (Rapporteur: Major Elliot, British Empire.)

There are several League activities closely connected with refugee problems, and it may be of use to state at the outset, for the information of delegates attending for the first time, that the present subject has no connection with the Greek or the Bulgarian Refugee Settlement schemes. The problems of Russian and Armenian refugees have occupied the attention of successive Assemblies for some years. They have been dealt with jointly by the High Commissioner for Refugees (Dr. Nansen) and by the International Labour Office with great vigour, and both are greatly to be congratulated on the very useful results which have attended their efforts. In the original stages, a very serious problem was presented by the influx of large numbers of disorganised and destitute refugees into countries where the machinery of government was in process either of reconstruction or of creation. This aspect of the problem has now entirely passed away, and the greatest praise is due to the energy and self-sacrifice of the Refugee Service, whose patient and unremitting work over a long period has, with the help of the League and the help of the Governments concerned, reduced the whole question to one of comparatively small dimensions. It is an especial pleasure to me to offer, in the name of the Fifth Committee, our homage to the great personality of Dr. Nansen, whose vision and guidance throughout have been such an inspiration.

The problems were attacked as follows:—

1. The anomalous status of the refugees was dealt with by the issue of identity certificates, to overcome passport difficulties, etc. These certificates have proved, as can be well imagined, of the utmost use to the refugees, who have gratefully recognised their value.

2. The destitution and unemployment were dealt with by the transfer of the refugees to countries, largely in Europe but also overseas, where opportunities for employment presented themselves. In this manner, approximately 200,000 were placed in a position to support themselves.

3. Land settlement schemes were drawn up to deal with a proportion of the remaining refugees.

The High Commissioner for Refugees further convened an Inter-Governmental Conference in May 1926 for the purpose of improving the passport system and of raising a revolving fund of not less than £100,000 to assist the migration of refugees.

The International Passport Arrangement existing when this Conference met had at that date been adopted by 46 and 34 Governments for Russian and Armenian refugees respectively.

The Conference of May 1926, however, finding that refugees in some countries were not receiving the benefits from the passport system contemplated by the original International Arrangement, drew up a Supplementary Arrangement to improve passport facilities. It also arranged to increase the revolving fund by means of the issue of stamps constituting a special yearly tax of 5 gold francs on the renewal of the Nansen certificates, usually charged only to self-supporting refugees. Last year, in

its survey, the Fifth Committee reported to the Assembly that the statistics supplied by the International Labour Office indicated the existence of not less than 1,000,000 Armenian and Russian refugees in 26 different countries. As the records for some countries had not been received, the Committee considered the total might be safely estimated at 1,500,000.

Of these, 190,000 were reported unemployed, but here again the complete statistics were lacking, and the total number of unemployed was estimated at 250,000. There are therefore 1,250,000 placed, and the problem now before us is the problem of the last 20 per cent. Progress has been as follows.

Fifty Governments in the case of the Russian passport and 36 in the case of the Armenian passport have now adopted and recognised in principle the original Passport Arrangement.

Sixteen Governments have notified their formal adhesion to the Supplementary Arrangement drawn up by the Inter-Governmental Conference of 1926. The report before you shows that a sum of approximately 150,000 Swiss francs has already been received for the revolving fund from the issue of these stamps.

The report of the Director of the International Labour Office notes that there are at present 10,000 unemployed Russian refugees in Shanghai, while the position of trade in that city at the present time affords no prospect of an early reduction of their numbers. The majority of these Russians are resident in the French Concession. Through the courtesy of the French Government, the International Labour Office has been able to arrange for the issue of Nansen passports through the French Consul in Shanghai.

In Turkey, some 4,000 Russian refugees came under a Decree of the Turkish Government, promulgated this spring, which required them either to obtain Turkish nationality or to leave Turkey before 1st August 1927. The Chief of the International Labour Office Refugee Service proceeded to Angora to deal with this emergency, and was able to secure a suspension of the application of the Decree by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LEGAL STATUS OF REFUGEES.

Another matter should be taken note of by the Assembly as affecting the interests of all categories of refugees now under discussion, whether Russian or Armenian, self-supporting or destitute, urban or agricultural.

The Advisory Committee, in September 1926, resolved that:—

“The different practical questions concerning Russian and Armenian refugees cannot find a satisfactory solution as long as the legal situation of these refugees is not regulated by the League of Nations.”

The Advisory Committee went on to suggest the formation of a technical Commission of Russian and Armenian experts to act as advisers.

A summary of the conclusions of this technical Commission is to be found in the High Commissioner's report. It recommends the adoption of a variety of measures to ensure legal rights in respect of property, marriage contracts and other matters, and urges that an Inter-Governmental Conference should be summoned before the end of 1927, at which the technical Commission might discuss with representatives of the interested Governments how best to carry out these measures.

LAND SETTLEMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SCHEMES.

During the past year these problems have received special attention at the hands of two different bodies. The schemes considered fall under two separate aspects, namely, the settlement of the Armenian refugees at present still remaining in Asia (mandated territories), numbering 90,000, and settlement overseas.

For the convenience of the Assembly, these proposals will be separately summarised.

SETTLEMENT OF ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA.

This problem has been considered by a Joint Armenian Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee attached to the High Commission for Refugees.

The Joint Sub-Committee was set up in accordance with resolutions of the seventh ordinary session of the Assembly and of the Advisory Committee. Its Chairman is Dr. Nansen. Its Vice-Chairman is M. Albert Thomas, and its members include representatives of phil-Armenian societies in various countries. The Joint Sub-Committee works in close co-operation with the mandatory Power for Syria. It held its first meeting in November 1926.

At the request of the Joint Sub-Committee, Mr. T. F. Johnson, (Assistant High Commissioner for Refugees and Chief of the Refugee Service of the International Labour Office) went to Syria in December 1926. He reported that, out of the total of 90,000 Armenian refugees there, 40,000 were in camps and needing assistance, 12,000 of them in a most precarious situation, and the other 28,000 in casual employment only.

The High Commissioner reports that, since the beginning of 1927, considerable progress has been made to improve this state of things.

Land has been acquired and plans of houses approved to accommodate 2,500 urban refugees at a cost of £40,000. Measures have been taken to acquire land to settle some 3,500 agricultural and urban refugees. This second scheme is estimated to cost some £30,000 and is being carried through on funds already in the possession of the Joint Sub-Committee. The process is inevitably slow owing to difficulties of obtaining a clear title to land, &c., which will be familiar to those with experience of Near-Eastern land purchase. However, 20 families have already been settled between Tyre and Sidon, and land has been acquired for 500 more, who are now in process of settlement.

It was estimated that the sums expended would be repaid by the urban refugees in five yearly instalments, and within a period of seven or ten years by the agricultural settlers. The High Commissioner estimates, however, from evidences of energy and enterprise shown by the first settled groups of agriculturists, that the latter period will be much shortened. The repayments will be devoted to the settlement of further groups. The following contributions have so far been made to the revolving fund for this settlement work :—

	French frs.	£ Sterling.	Swiss frs.
Lebanon Government ...	3,000,000 approx.	25,000	
High Commissioner for Refugees ...	.....	3,000	
British United Arme- nian Committee ...	.....	5,000	
Union Arménienne de Bienfaisance ...	.....	500	
Anonymous ...	.....	1,000	
Grant from Nansen Stamp Fund ...	.....	1,000	
			(approx. 25,000)
Total (approximately)		... £35,500	

The High Commissioner adds that it is hoped, by means of combined efforts in Europe and America, to raise within the next few months the sum of £120,000 required for settlement of the most indigent refugees in Syria.

OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES.

Proposals were received by the International Labour Office from five States, all in South America (namely, Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Peru), to receive refugee immigrants, for land settlement, to the number of 30,000, in return for an advance of some £20 per head from the revolving fund.

Absence of funds to take advantage of these offers was the motive that prompted the High Commissioner to carry out a suggestion made by the Inter-Governmental Conference of 1926, namely, that interested Governments should be invited to make special advances to the revolving fund for overseas settlement.

A second Inter-Governmental Conference was accordingly convened and met in Geneva on 15th and 16th June 1927. M. Veverka (Czecho-Slovakia) was in the Chair.

The Conference (1) approved in principle of overseas settlement for Russian and Armenian refugees.

2. It further expressed the wish that Governments which have not yet ratified the Supplementary Arrangement of 1926 should do so.

3. A third representative of the Conference requested "such Governments as are disposed to facilitate the migration to overseas countries of refugees on their territories to inform the High Commissioner as soon as possible, and in any case before the eighth ordinary session of the Assembly of the League," of the number of refugees whose settlement they would be prepared to finance, and the number of unemployed refugees, according to their occupations, on their territories desirous of emigrating.

4. The Conference requested the Council of the League of Nations to afford all possible facilities for the transfer of Armenian refugees to Soviet Armenia.

5. The Conference requested the High Commissioner to communicate these resolutions to the Council and the Assembly for their consideration.

It will be seen from the report of the Conference that the German Government has already promised a first contribution of 100,000 R. Mks. to the revolving fund, and that the Czecho-Slovak Polish and Serb-Croat-Slovene delegates to the Conference intimated the willingness in principle of their Governments to participate in this scheme either by means of advances, financial guarantees or the issue of the Nansen stamps on their territories.

The report concludes:

"It is hoped that the Governments at present expending large sums for the maintenance of these refugees will find it possible to adopt one of the means recommended by the Inter-Governmental Conference for advancing the necessary [emigration] expenses.

"There is every reason to believe that, by the application of the recommendations of the Conference, the interested Governments will be enabled to eliminate from their budgets in a comparatively short space of time the heavy annual expenditure of £2,000,000 at present incurred by them for the maintenance of unemployed refugees without involving themselves in any absolute capital expenditure."

It will, of course, be understood that the schemes described here cover only a proportion of the refugees and, consequently, of the liability.

It will be seen that the essence of the whole matter is to be found in the third resolution of the Conference of 1927, namely, that the Governments interested should supply the High Commissioner as soon as possible with detailed proposals as to the number of refugees whose settlement they would be prepared to finance, etc. Time is all-important, as the problem tends irrevocably to become, in some cases, more difficult to solve. Moreover, the opportunities now open for settlement will not remain open indefinitely.

The devoted efforts of the High Commissioner and his staff have now resulted in the formulation of definite plans for the settlement of a substantial proportion of these unfortunate people. The execution of these plans depends on the co-operation of the various Governments concerned. Unless that co-operation is undertaken forthwith, it would seem not only unreasonable but unjust to expect from the Refugee Service that it should continue to assume responsibility for the liquidation of this problem.*

The Fifth Committee has the honour to submit the following Resolution to the eighth ordinary session of the Assembly. (For text of Resolution adopted, see page 140.)

ANNEXURE.

EXTENSION TO OTHER ANALOGOUS CATEGORIES OF REFUGEES.

On page 6 of his report the High Commissioner refers to the case of analogous refugees and summarises the proceedings of the Assembly and the Council. He states that he has, in conformity with a resolution of the Council of 10th December 1926, submitted a memorandum on the subject.

The memorandum forms Annexure 5 of his report.

It defines the term "analogous categories," and enumerates these, as far as known, under various heads, pages 163-164.

* It should be noted that, since the discussion and adoption of this report by the Fifth Committee, the Council, at its meeting on 15th September, had before it the proposals of the Conference of 1927 with regard to overseas settlement. The Council passed no resolution but approved a report, as follows:—

"The Council has taken note of the memorandum of the High Commissioner for Refugees relating to the recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Conference, which examined certain proposals for the settlement of refugees in overseas countries. The Council has also taken note of the Minutes of that Conference.

"As, upon the motion of the Norwegian Government, the questions involved are also included in the Supplementary Agenda of the Assembly, the Council will doubtless prefer to await the discussions in the Assembly before taking any resolution on this subject."

† This question had not been considered by the Council when the present report was adopted. The Council, however, considered the question on 15th September and adopted the following resolution:—

"The Council:

"Requests the High Commissioner for Refugees to take the necessary steps to institute an enquiry into the applications submitted to him by Syrian, Assyro-Chaldean, Montenegrin and Turkish refugees mentioned in the annexure to his report and to submit to the Council, at a later date, proposals with regard to these refugees; and

"Decides to postpone to its December session consideration of the action which might be taken on appeals from the other classes of persons mentioned in the annexure to the High Commissioner's report, to enable Governments to submit any observations or information on this subject which they may consider desirable."

ANNEXURE XXIX.—*Report of the Sixth Committee on the Slavery Convention.*
(Rapporteur: *Sir E. Hilton Young*, British Empire.)

The Sixth Committee considered the information which was communicated to the League of Nations by different Governments concerning the progressive abolition of slavery and conditions analogous thereto in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly on 25th September 1926. This information consisted of documents from the Abyssinian Government, the British Government, the Government of India, the Portuguese Government and the Government of the Sudan, and of supplementary statements made orally to the Committee by representatives of India and of the British Empire.

The delegates of certain States pointed out that, in view of the fact that their legislation was already in conformity with the provisions of the Convention and had moreover been communicated to the Assembly in the report of 1924 on slavery, and considering that the progress anticipated as a result of the Convention will in certain respects be slow although steady, the parties to this Convention should not be expected to furnish every year a lengthy report on the subject.

Attention was drawn to a recent decision of the Full Court of Sierra Leone which suddenly revealed a regrettable deficiency in the legislation of that Protectorate respecting slavery. The Committee was glad to learn that an Ordinance was being urgently prepared to remedy this unfortunate hiatus in the legislation of the Protectorate and that a special session of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone had been convened to bring the Ordinance into effect.

Hope was expressed that the Abyssinian Government would see its way to furnish the League with information on the steps taken to abolish slavery and the slave trade in Abyssinia, and on the measure of the success which these steps have in fact achieved. A report was received on 15th September 1927 from the Abyssinian Government giving certain lists of persons freed from slavery and of persons convicted of offences against the slavery laws of that country.

The Committee noted that although the Slavery Convention had been opened to the participation of 56 Members of the League and 14 other States, it had up to the present time been ratified or acceded to by only 14 countries: Australia, Austria, British Empire, Bulgaria, Denmark, Haiti, Hungary, India, Latvia, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, the Sudan and the Union of South Africa. It was happy to note, however, the statements made by the delegates of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Norway in the Sixth Committee that they hoped their Governments would soon be in a position to ratify the Convention.

The Committee proposed the following Resolution. (For text of Resolution adopted, see page 141.)

ANNEXURE XXX.—*Report of the Sixth Committee on Mandates.* (Rapporteur:
Dr. Nansen, Norway.)

The Sixth Committee considered a series of questions concerning the execution of the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant during the past year and was assisted in its deliberations by the Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission, M. Van Rees.

The Committee was happy to note that, on 8th September, 1927, the Council had approved a report by the Netherlands representative which explained in general terms the nature of the legal relationship between the mandatory Powers and the territories under their mandate, and it feels that the Assembly might well congratulate the Council on having thus so satisfactorily cleared up an important point which has in the past given rise to certain complications of a novel character.

No attempt was made to deal separately with the situation in the different territories under mandate, but certain features of the state of affairs in Iraq and Syria were called to the attention of the Committee, and it was glad to note the statement made by the representative of New Zealand concerning the special steps which the Government of that country is taking in order to provide the Mandates Commission with full information in regard to the recent difficulties in Western Samoa.

It is hoped that the mandatory Powers and the Mandates Commission will continue to give special attention to the great importance of having in the mandated territories officials who have had the special training required for their responsible work as the executors on the spot of the provisions of the Covenant and the Mandates, and who appreciate the necessity for a sympathetic study of the psychology of the inhabitants, as well as of native administration and native welfare, in order that these provisions may be most effectively fulfilled.

The increase in the liquor traffic, in certain territories under B mandate, is of such proportions that the Committee believes the Assembly should bring this matter formally to the attention of the Council with the hope that the Mandates Commission,

in collaboration with the mandatory Powers, will continue to give serious consideration during the forthcoming year to the causes of this increase, and to the steps which have been taken to deal with the problem. After the success achieved by the Commission in defining the more important terms concerning the liquor traffic which are used in the B and C Mandates and in the Convention of St. Germain of 10th September 1919, one may confidently expect some positive achievement in dealing with this larger problem, to which the Council called special attention in 1922, and which is mentioned in the Covenant itself.

The Committee noted with interest that the rules with regard to petitions which have been set up by the Council and by the Mandates Commission are being codified by the latter in order that in future, the various steps in the procedure which is followed in connection with such documents may be clearer to those concerned.

The Sixth Committee was impressed with the value of the minutes of the meetings of the Mandates Commission, which are circulated to the Members of the League and are put on sale. They have become increasingly important as the Administrators of the different territories have appeared more and more frequently before the Commission, and the Sixth Committee considers that such valuable material on the administration of mandated territories should be made known as widely as possible to all those who are interested in such problems. (For text of Resolution adopted, see page 142.)

ANNEXURE XXXI.—*Report of the Sixth Committee on the work of the Conference of Press Experts.* (Rapporteur: M. de Brouckère, Belgium.)

The Sixth Committee has carefully examined the work of the Conference of Press Experts, which was held at Geneva from 24th to 29th August last, and the deliberations of the Council at its meeting on 2nd September.

When, in 1925, the Assembly, at its fifth ordinary session, at the instance of the Chilean delegation, adopted a resolution to convene a Conference of Press Experts, it was at first perhaps not thought that 23 months would elapse before the Conference could meet.

Close examination of the question revealed its great complexity. The 1925 resolution requested the Conference to seek means of ensuring the more rapid and less costly transmission of Press news with a view to reducing risks of international misunderstanding. The difficulty consisted in dealing with this problem, which, though undoubtedly a technical one, has nevertheless an important moral bearing, and at the same time carefully avoiding any interference to which the Press, always jealous of its independence, might justly have taken exception.

It was, therefore, necessary to allow the Press itself, in preliminary work which extended over nearly two years, to decide in the first place as to the advisability of holding this Conference, then to settle the agenda, and finally to examine it in three preliminary meetings, which included heads of agencies, journalists and directors of Press bureaux. This careful preparation enabled the Conference to work rapidly and to complete its task in less than a week.

The Conference met at Geneva on 24th August. Sixty-three delegates, 35 technical advisers and 20 assessors coming from 38 States, Members and non-Members of the League, and representing telegraphic agencies, newspapers, international organisations of journalists and official press bureaux took part in the work. Lord Burnham the distinguished President of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association of Great Britain, who was asked by the Council to preside over the Conference, could say in his closing speech without exaggeration that the Conference constituted the most important Press meeting which had ever been held.

It is noteworthy that this Conference, which brought together such varying interests and so many different countries, should on almost every question have adopted unanimous resolutions. These resolutions, therefore, are of great value.

The Assembly should not only convey its thanks to the representatives of the Press who accomplished this work, but also express a desire that the Governments should direct their competent authorities to examine the suggested improvements in the most sympathetic spirit.

In taking note of these resolutions, the Council grouped them into two categories: on the one hand, those which, in the opinion of the Conference itself, require further thorough technical study, and, on the other, those which can now be submitted to the Governments.

The Council has already referred to the Organisation for Communications and Transit the resolutions of the first class, and, in particular, those dealing with telegraphic and telephonic rates, telegrams in cypher, improvement of communications, the conveyance of newspapers, and identity cards for journalists. We express the hope that the technical enquiries necessary for giving effect to these resolutions will be carried through promptly and with the assistance of special committees if required.

Consideration of the resolutions of the second class which deal with the question of subscriptions to newspapers through the post, the ownership of Press news, various professional facilities for journalists and censorship in time of peace, has been postponed by the Council till its session in December next. These resolutions can thus be carefully studied by the Members of the Council before the latter decides whether these questions should be submitted to the Governments. Your Sixth Committee considers that you might recommend that Council to undertake this investigation with the sympathetic attention which these resolutions deserve.

Finally, the Council, giving effect to two other resolutions of the Conference, has stated under what circumstances it would be prepared to lend the assistance of the League organisations in the study of Press problems. The Assembly will doubtless wish to associate itself with this decision.

In conclusion, I have the honour to propose the following Resolution. (For text of Resolution adopted, see page 142.)

APPENDIX III.

Certain Speeches delivered by Members of the Indian Delegation at the Eighth Assembly.

ANNEXURE I.—Report of a Speech by Sir Ramaswami Ayyar in the Assembly on the 6th September, 1927.

The plenary meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations furnishes an opportunity for passing in review the multifarious activities of the organisation and its constituent and allied bodies. As one of the delegates representing India at this Assembly, it is both my duty and my privilege to contribute to this discussion, and in doing so I shall naturally confine myself to those aspects of the work which have a close bearing on my country and her problems, and shall only pause for a moment to congratulate the Secretary-General and the heads of the various departments of the Secretariat of the League upon the comprehensiveness and thoroughness with which they have discharged their duties and the lucidity that characterises the numerous documents produced as the result of their co-ordinated activities.

The position of India *vis-à-vis* the other members of the League and the entire organisation itself is unique. By her signature to the Treaty of Versailles and the Covenant, and by her continuous and faithful adhesion to the principles of the organisation, she has enrolled herself in the fraternity of those who have undertaken, and are pledged to the work of establishment the principles and understandings of international co-operation as the actual rule of conduct among Governments.

Monsieur Villegas in his most suggestive discourse described the work of the technical organisation of the League as possessing a universal character, as removing sources of conflict and forging the links joining nations one to the other by their true interests, and as establishing valuable relations amongst all the Members, including the most distant. It is the path of wisdom to realise this aspect of the League's work and not to fix our attention exclusively on certain spectacular political happenings, and, in the language again of Monsieur Villegas, to see in them "the whole of international life."

It is true that many of the problems coming up for discussion before the League are essentially European in character and do not concern India in the narrower sense. But he would be both petty in outlook and short-sighted in policy who does not see in most of the activities of the League a genuine effort to promote that active and practical comradeship without which world-opinion cannot be adequately formed. The formation of such a world-opinion and the impact of that opinion on the several nations must have a profound and an enduring effect on India and on the world from many points of view; and therefore, it is not inappropriate that India should have taken, as indeed she has taken, a lively interest in the deliberations of the League and its constituent bodies. The quest of the ideal is one of the strongest characteristics of my race. As an Indian, therefore, I feel at home in an Assembly which expects, and indeed assumes, the existence of idealism in its members. But our idealism to be of value must be not merely our inspiration, but must be applied in a practical way to the complicated issues of national and local character which come before us. There is no question that the necessity of establishing on an international basis social, commercial and diplomatic standards is being more generally recognised. We are striving for the creation of a new mental attitude which has been called the international mind and which can only be evolved by the widening of our interests. Though I recognise and appreciate the value to our country of its participation in the League, yet I hope also that the presence of delegates from India and from other far-off lands such as China, Japan and the South American Republics may be of value to the League itself by preserving that character of universality which was the intention of its founders. It

is just the fact that delegates from all parts of the world are not merely present but take an active part in the League's business which has kept it true to its name of a League of Nations and has saved it from degenerating into a concert of Powers. It is not without legitimate pride that I point out that India has been fulfilling in real practice the ideals of which I have spoken and in particular has shown her loyalty to them by legislation in pursuance of the Washington Labour Conventions. This is not perhaps directly the work of this Assembly but of an organisation which forms part of the League as a whole. As an instance of a subject in which India is less directly interested, but in which nevertheless she has accepted and fulfilled obligations involved in her membership of the League, I may mention that my country has signed and ratified the Convention and Statute on the freedom of transit; the Convention and Statute on the regime of navigable waterways of an international concern and its additional protocol; and the Convention and Statute on the international regime of railways and of maritime ports. It is also noteworthy that India took part in the Conference on Communications and Transit, which has, in accordance with the spirit underlying the work of the League, made provision for the collection and exchange of such general information on communications and transit as is likely to improve international co-operation. A similar remark may be made as to India's attitude with regard to many other questions connected with the activities of the League and its ancillary bodies. I may specially refer to the agreement concerning the suppression of the manufacture of and the internal trade in and use of prepared opium that has just now become operative. India's recent work in connection with the implementing of the Slavery Convention is also, I venture to say, a notable example of her adherence to the League ideals. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that day by day the authorities of the League are, in their turn, realising the importance and the world-reactions of Indian and of Eastern problems. This is illustrated by the work on opium, the work of the Health Section, including the Singapore Bureau, the interchange of medical officers, researches into problems of malaria and sleeping sickness, and many other inquiries recently undertaken at the instance of the League authorities. But it is not easy for my countrymen, remote as they are and absorbed with the problems of their own land, to realise in a concrete way how the ideals of the League are being converted into practice; and the development of the international attitude depends not merely on enlightenment but upon the establishment of more extensive and solid relations between the practical work of the League and the actual interests of my country. We shall welcome anything which will tend to develop the contact between India and the League and the appreciation of the League in India, believing that such development cannot fail to be of mutual benefit.

By reason of her political and geographical position, which is *suu generis*, India is only indirectly though much interested in some of the great political problems, such as disarmament, which have been sought to be tackled by the League, and it is therefore through the technical organisations of the League that its ideals can be most adequately realised in the non-European countries. I propose, therefore, to deal specially with two departments of the League's work in which India's interest is direct and conspicuous. The work of the Health Organisation in Eastern countries was specially considered in 1926, and the Assembly drew particular attention to the universality of the work done by the Organisation. The Annual Report of the Health Organisation for the year 1926 discloses that weekly and monthly epidemiological reports are published giving information of great importance transmitted from the Eastern Bureau at Singapore dealing with 122 ports served by the Bureau. These data are made available to the world very early and in a collated form. They furnish a valuable index of the trend of epidemic diseases. India is represented on the Eastern Bureau at Singapore, and the Bureau's work has continued to expand and has acquired a new significance from the duties lately entrusted to it as part of the machinery for carrying out the International Sanitary Convention. The Government of India has recently agreed to broadcast a résumé of the Bureau's weekly bulletin concerning the prevalence of epidemic diseases. It is in the highest interests of India that she should make every effort to prevent and check the spread of infection and epidemics, and realising such obligations to the full she welcomes heartily the co-operation of the Health Organisation of the League. Such co-operation should, I submit, be regarded as one of the methods by which the League may manifest its interest in the problems of those parts of the world which are distant from the centre of its activities. Is it, therefore, too much to ask that such an obligation should be one of the first charges on the energies and finances of the League as a whole?

Very important work in connection with malaria has been done by the Malaria Commission, and there is no doubt that such researches as relate to the importance of river deltas from the point of view of endemic malaria will be of the most vital importance to India. I hope that the Malaria Commission may be able to find an opportunity of visiting India. Special courses in malaria organised by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations were held last year at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. It is also to be hoped that the programme of interchanges of Public Health personnel will include British India, as is indeed suggested in the Annual Health Report. It is important to remember in this connection that a study tour for medical officers belonging to administrations in Asia and Australasia will take

place in India in January 1928. The contemplated visits of these officers to the various provinces in India will, there is no question, be of great value not only to the countries concerned but to India itself. This event will moreover be a noticeable instance of a visible interest in India taken by the League authorities, and this will be the first occasion on which a League organisation will come into direct personal contact with India and with the Indian administration, and we confidently anticipate valuable results not only from the technical but also from the wider aspects.

Perhaps, however, the work in which India was most interested in connection with the recent activities of the League were the discussions, deliberations and the conclusions of the International Economic Conference held at Geneva in May 1927, wherein the Indian delegates, I may venture to assert, played a useful and honourable part. As one of the Assembly resolutions truly pointed out, economic peace will largely contribute to security amongst the nations, and the difficulties standing in the way of the revival of general prosperity are largely economic in character. The meeting of the Assembly of the League last year realised that the economic situation of the world called more imperiously than ever for international co-operation and it hoped that the Economic Conference would be summoned as soon as possible. That Conference comprised among the participants both members and non-members of the League of Nations, and there were also present economic experts and publicists from the United States, the Soviet Republics, Egypt and Turkey, and delegates from such organisations as the International Chamber of Commerce. It is needless for me to recount the results of the work of that Conference, as that task has been performed in a masterly fashion by Monsieur Theunis in his closing speech made on the 23rd May 1927. He emphasised that the Conference must be regarded not as an isolated event, but as a stage in the continuous work of international collaboration in the economic sphere. The Conference worked through three Committees, one on Commerce, a second on Industry, and a third on Agriculture. In the report of the Committee on Commerce, it is rightly stressed that in spite of the variety of questions raised, the diversity of theories and the legitimate national sentiments of all those who took part in the discussions, one important and extremely encouraging fact has emerged, namely, the unanimous desire of the members of the Conference that it should mark the beginning of a new era during which international commerce will successfully overcome all obstacles in its path that unduly hamper it and resume that general upward movement which is at once a sign of the world's economic health and the necessary condition for the development of civilisation. While considering the economic problems in their international bearings, the Conference did not ignore the importance of national considerations, some of which are, in the language of Monsieur Theunis, social and political rather than economic in character. The Indian delegates presented a document to the Conference pointing out the principal features of the position of the world as envisaged from the point of view of India. In that document it was made clear that, speaking generally, India depends more on internal than on external markets; but, at the same time, it was emphasised that in India as in Europe many industries endured their share of the prevailing depression, especially inasmuch as the reactions of economic factors are now a days very rapid and complete. The fiscal policy of India and the need for its adoption with a view to the development of nascent industries built up with local labour and capital to meet local needs, were then outlined, and it was rightly asserted that the protective policy of India aims at the development of such manufactures only as possess natural advantages and will one day be able to meet world competition. The gap that has occurred in India between the price of raw materials and the price of manufactured goods, as well as the fluctuations of price, were also mentioned. This was done by way of stressing the elementary truth that India stood to gain from an improvement of the world's economic situation.

In dealing with the question of customs tariffs, Sir Campbell Rhodes, who sat on the Economic Committee, dissipated all possible misunderstandings of the Indian position by pointing out that the Indian tariff before the war was very low and has been augmented both to obtain revenue and in a very limited number of cases for the purpose of protection, but that her economic and tariff policy can well stand a comparison with that of many other countries, and the Indian delegation proved that although the proportionate increase was great the actual level of Indian tariffs was not open to just criticism. The position of India with reference to agriculture was specially recognised by the appointment of Dr. Hyder as one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee on Agriculture. It has to be borne in mind that the Economic Conference has definitely realised the importance of agriculture as entitled to an equal footing with industry and commerce and as being the occupation of the majority of workers throughout the world. It was the object of the Indian delegation to concentrate attention on measures which will diminish the cost of production and eliminate the unnecessary links in the chain connecting the producer with the consumer. The resolution that was finally passed provides that care should be taken to assist in the maintenance of an equitable balance between industry and agriculture. In the memorandum submitted by the Indian delegates India's position as a producer of raw materials was specifically adverted to and the necessity advocated of (1) a reduction of agricultural cost, (2) the improvement, by organising research and popular education side by side, in the quality and quantity of crops, and (3) the spread of the co-operative movement in all its forms as designed to produce efficiency at all stages of agricultural work up to the stage of sales and as insuring to producers their just share in the market value of the crops.

One of the most important subjects in the agenda of the League is the consideration of the Report of the Economic Conference, and it is to be fervently hoped that the attitude of the League towards the deliberations and resolutions of that Conference will be such as will demonstrate its abiding interest in the problems and conditions of countries far removed from the scene of European economic life, but forming nevertheless component and, by no means, insignificant factors in the sum-total of world economy. It must be realised that the recommendations and suggestions of the Conference have yet to be considered by the Indian legislatures and the Indian Executive Government, but it can be said with some confidence that these recommendations are in general conformity with the principles already followed in India; and, where there are differences they are susceptible of adjustment and compromise. In the matter of agriculture, it is generally known that there is an important Royal Commission dealing with the topic of Indian agriculture and allied problems, and we in India are awaiting the report of that Commission, which will no doubt engage the early attention of our local and central Governments. In their consideration of the matter they will undoubtedly derive immense assistance from the resolutions of the most authoritative gathering of economic experts that has ever been summoned.

The subjects dealt with above, and others, such as the Slavery Convention, the difficulty caused by the diversity of laws in the matter of bills of exchange, and the progressive codification of international law, are amongst the topics which are of special interest to my country. But as has already been stated, it is not only with a view to the elucidation of these specific problems, but in the conviction that all the different but convergent activities of the League, political, technical, and humanitarian, are slow but sure advances in the direction of organised co-operation amongst the peoples of the earth, that India is not only content but is most willing and anxious to take part in the work of the League.

ANNEXURE II. *Report of a Speech by Lord Lytton in the Assembly on the 20th September 1927.*

I have asked leave to say a few words on the Report of the Fifth Committee which has just been submitted to the Assembly by Mme. Larset-Jahn—the *Rapporteur*—not with the object of criticising or dissenting from any of its recommendations, but rather with the object of underlining, as it were, some of its passages which seem to me to be in danger of escaping the attention which their importance deserves.

The fact that the Fifth Committee has accepted with unanimity and practically without discussion the Report of the Advisory Committee on Opium and other Dangerous Drugs may be evidence of the efficiency and the business-like methods of that Committee. But it has also had the effect of preventing the recommendations of the Advisory Committee from receiving that measure of publicity which they deserve when we remember the gravity of the problems with which the Report deals and their immense importance for every country in the world.

The Report of the Fifth Committee which has just been presented to us is a short one, and, though it contains some sentences of grave import, there is a risk, I think, that it may be adopted by the Assembly without a full knowledge of the obligations upon those who accept it. I speak as the delegate of a country that knows this evil, whose people are very much alive to its gravity and very much in earnest in their determination to put an end to it. This is one of those questions in regard to which India looks to the League of Nations for help.

I am anxious, if possible, that the members of this Assembly should not accept the Report of the Fifth Committee without realising two things which that Report brings out very clearly. First, the enormous extent of the continued illicit traffic in drugs; and secondly, the grave human importance of that trade. Though I am anxious that those two things should be realised, I speak not on behalf of India alone, and I address myself not merely to my fellow delegates as representatives of their respective countries. I address you as men and women. It is to your human sympathies that I appeal rather than to your national interests.

The passage I want first of all to emphasise is that contained in the second paragraph of the Report of the Fifth Committee, where we are reminded that the Advisory Committee has stated that a broad examination of the reports received from the various Governments shows that an illicit traffic, which can only be fairly characterised as enormous, still exists. Do you realise what those words mean? Let me endeavour to make them clear.

The country which I represent—India—imports a small amount of cocaine for medical purposes, but the illicit traffic in cocaine in India is stated by the Advisory Committee, in its Report, to be as much as 40 times the legitimate imports—and this, too, in spite of the existence of vigorous and efficient administrative efforts to suppress it. In para. 16 of its Report the Advisory Committee describes this illicit traffic from ascertained statistical facts. You will see from that paragraph that opium is there mentioned by the ton, and heroin and morphine by thousands of ounces. Single consignments of over 4,000 ounces (125 kilogrammes) of morphia and 8,000 ounces (230 kilogrammes) of heroin are cited.

Now, it is possible that these figures—mere statistics—scarcely convey to you their full human import. Let me try and translate them into terms of human misery. Let me ask you whether you have ever known from personal knowledge a single case of a man or woman who has fallen a victim to this drug evil? If you have, you need only recall that one case to your memory, and you will realise that the figures I have mentioned, translated into terms of single injections, run into millions. One consignment alone mentioned by the Committee would amount to over three million injections. Think what that means.

If you have not personally had this experience, let me ask you to think of some friend, someone who is dear to you, some man or woman in the prime of life with full physical efficiency with a sound and clear mind, and then consider what would happen to such a person in little more than a few months if once he or she fell a victim to this drug habit. That might well happen quite innocently, perhaps in the first instance merely because a search was made for relief from some temporary physical or mental distress. The process may be slow, but the end is certain, and that end is in every case absolute destruction, physical, mental and moral, the lowest depths of degradation to which the human being can sink.

Now with that picture in your mind, with your friend rotted to death before your eyes, what, I ask you, would be your feelings if you were told that there are individuals who make their living out of this trade, that there are Governments which have it in their power to put an end to it and yet allow it to continue? Yet this is what the Committee tells us. It tells us in words so restrained that their full import might well be lost upon those who read them. Let me quote the passage which follows the statistics which I have just mentioned. It is contained in para. 17 of the Committee's Report:

"These (say the Committee) are striking and alarming facts. They show the appalling extent and the very widespread ramifications of this illicit traffic. They are the more striking, and probably the more alarming, when it is recalled that 54 nations—and among them are included all the manufacturing and distributing countries—are parties to the Hague Convention, which includes, as an obligation accepted by all the signatories, a provision to the following effect:— 'The Contracting Powers shall enact pharmacy laws or regulations to limit exclusively to medical and legitimate purposes the manufacture, sale and use of morphine and cocaine and their respective salts . . . They shall co-operate with one another to prevent the use of these drugs for any other purpose.'"

This brings me to the second point which I wish to emphasise in the Report which has been submitted to us. I have spoken of the extent of this illicit traffic. Let me remind you of the obligations under which we already are in this matter. This is not one of those human problems which cannot be solved, which must be tolerated because no remedy for it can be found. On the contrary, it is one which all the nations of the world have recognised, have already discussed among themselves and have pledged themselves to remove. It is one of the evils of the world which this League of Nations of ours is competent to remedy. Europe, America and the Far East are being deluged with these deadly narcotic drugs. The individual efforts of no single nation can stem the tide, but the combination of all nations can produce that result. By such a combination the tide can be stemmed swiftly and effectively. The States Members of this League are already bound by an International Convention to do this, but it still remains for public opinion in several countries to insist on the fulfilment of that obligation.

This is the task which you are now asked to undertake. The Advisory Committee has expressed the opinion that a "clear statement as to the enormous volume and wide extent of the illicit traffic, and a vivid appreciation of what that traffic means in terms of human suffering, misery and degradation, are essential to progress and reform."

This Committee has told us the facts. It has tried to give us this appreciation. The remedy is now in our own hands.

This brings me to my last point. With this knowledge in our minds—knowledge of the extent of the traffic, knowledge of the obligations already undertaken to put an end to it—what remains to be done?

There are probably not more than 30 factories in the world in which these drugs are manufactured. If the Governments concerned would put a ring-fence round them so as to prevent the products from those factories ever getting into the illicit markets, the evils would cease and this reproach to our civilisation would be removed.

The Advisory Committee has urged, with all the insistence at its command, that the most valuable single step which can be taken at present to control this huge illicit traffic, with all its disastrous moral, social and physical consequences, with all its vast train of suffering, misery, degradation and vice, is to secure the enforcement of the Geneva Convention of 1925 at the earliest possible moment. The Fifth Committee has accepted that recommendation and has proposed its acceptance to the Assembly. I have intervened for the sole purpose of emphasising that report and of appealing to you, in your individual as well as in your representative capacity, to accept the advice and to help to put it into operation.

I do not suggest that the Convention of 1925 is perfect; that it exhausts the subject; that there may not be some provisions in it which will give rise to difficulties when they come to be put into operation. But this Convention represents the furthest point yet reached by the collective wisdom of the nations of the world. It represents the most effective weapon which has been put into our hands for controlling this evil. If we use it, it may be possible to put a stop to the evil within a single year. If when you return to those countries which you represent here, you will tell your countrymen what you have learnt from the Report before you, if you will tell them what those facts mean and secure a public opinion in every country which will insist upon action, it will be possible for Mme. Larsen Jahn, when she comes to this tribune next year, to say, in those memorable words used by M. Briard last year in another connection, "It is finished."

But if we are indifferent, if we neglect to use this weapon which has been put into our hands, we cannot escape our responsibility for the loss of life which it was in our power to save.

ANNEXURE III. *Report of a Speech by Sir Ramaswami Ayyar in the Assembly on the 20th September 1927.*

I have been charged with the task of presenting to the Assembly the report of the Second Committee on the work of the Health Organisation. The report is before you and, as has been already ruled, I do not propose to read it. But I think, however, it would be useful and in many ways helpful if I placed before you certain considerations which tend to demonstrate the universality of the work of the Health Organisation and the comprehensiveness of its labours. Allow me to divide the work of the Health Organisation into two categories, one particular and the other general.

Dealing with the second aspect first, let me point out that the Health Organisation in regard to the new Health Committee that has been appointed has made a notable departure in appointing expert assessors from such countries as Australia and Japan, this procedure proving, if proof were wanted, that the League is anxious and willing to enlist support from every quarter of the globe and to invite co-operation from everywhere for the work it has to do.

The other aspect of the general work upon which I desire to dwell for a few minutes is the system of the interchange of health personnel which has been inaugurated. Persons occupied in the elucidation and solution of health problems from every country have the opportunity to meet and discuss questions of common import which interest other nations, in fact all nations alike. This procedure has already been fruitful of great results. Speaking specially for my country, I welcome a departure which will be of inestimable value to such distant countries as mine.

The third general aspect of which I wish to speak for a moment is the system of international health courses, of studies and instruction in health problems, which are given to people of all countries in selected centres. These are the general aspects of the work; I now come to the particular.

The Health Organisation, through its various bodies, has carried out valuable work in the matter of sleeping sickness the research into which is of special benefit to vast tracts in Africa; it has conducted a conference on rabies and this also will be of benefit to many lands. There are, however, two matters of which I wish to speak with special emphasis. I will first refer to the Malaria Inquiry. Malaria is an almost universal disease; it has been pointed out that even in a country like England, where it is generally supposed that malaria does not exist, this disease has not been entirely eradicated; but to a country like mine research into malaria is a matter of the greatest import. The Malaria Commission has visited Europe, Syria, and Palestine, and hopes to visit India. On behalf of the Government of India a very cordial invitation has been extended to the members of that Commission, and I trust that their useful work will be continued in India to the mutual benefit of that country and the rest of the world.

I now pass to the Singapore Bureau. I attach special importance to the work of that Bureau, not only because it is efficacious in giving early intimation of the spread of epidemics and serving as a centre for research, but because it is a visible link between the life of the tropics, the life of the Orient and the life of the League, as forming an invaluable liaison between the work done at Geneva and that carried out in far-off countries.

The Singapore Bureau is not only valuable in itself, it is expressive of the ideals of the League, the ideals of universal service, of universal work.

These problems do not loom very large in the public eye, but they are as significant as the ostensibly greater problems which are the topics of journalistic encounters and debates. It is not least through such organisations as the Committee for Communications and Transit, the Economic Conference, the Health Committee, and the League's other technical organisations that world unity, for which the League stands, will be achieved.

With your permission, therefore, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I will move on behalf of the Second Committee the following Resolution. (For text of Resolution adopted by the Assembly, see page 117.)

ANNEXURE IV.—Report of a Speech made by Sir Fazl-i-Husain in the Second Committee on the 13th September 1927.

As regards the subject of International Intellectual Co-operation and the various items that fall under it. I wish to make a few suggestions which may be of practical utility to India. In your note it is stated under the head "National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation" that the League was informed "in 1925 that the Inter-University Board (Secretary, Mr. N. S. Subha Rao, Mysore) wished to be recognised as an institution with which the Intellectual Co-operation Committee might correspond with a view to the formation of a national committee in India. No information has been received as to whether any further action has been taken in the matter."

I feel that India can derive a great deal of benefit from the various notes and reports that are prepared by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris and by its Governing Body, and lastly, by the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation at Geneva and by its Sub-Committees. I was Minister for Education in the Punjab for five years, 1921-5, and I have to state that during that period neither I myself nor my secretary, the Director of Public Instruction, knew the details of the intellectual activities of that League and its various Committees. It should be remembered that in India, Education being transferred Provincial subject, there should be a central agency to disseminate this information to the various Provinces and so ensure that there should be no difficulty in the Education Commissioner of the Government of India doing this work. Formerly there used to be an All-India Advisory Board of Education, but it came under the Retrenchment Acts, and I believe the Education Board of the Government of India has from time to time considered the advisability of reviving it. I am of the opinion that it is necessary to establish an organisation in India for the Provinces, on the lines of the League of Nations for different nations. Sometimes it has been urged that if the Government of India undertook the constitution of such a body the Provinces might resent it and the Education Ministers might not join it. I believe this view is not correct. A national Committee of Intellectual Co-operation of Ministers and Directors of Public Instruction in each Province, Vice-Chancellors of each University, and two other representatives from each Province to be nominated by the Government of India, will afford a very suitable body to deal with the Intellectual Co-operation work of the League of Nations, who will in their turn forward the literature to the various Provinces and various Universities. In this way India will be able to keep in touch with the Intellectual Co-operation movement of the League of Nations to the very great benefit of herself, and thus be in a position to contribute to the success of the League of Nations Intellectual Co-operation movement at Geneva.

The parallel for my suggestion is to be found in the Department of Public Health. The Director of Public Health to the Government of India works on the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, attends its meetings and performs certain other functions. In the case of Intellectual Co-operation the work is such that it should be shared by a much larger number of people than in the case of the Health Organisation.

What I have suggested above is not a cut-and-dried scheme, but only the result of what has struck me, when studying this case for the Second Committee.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the work of international intellectual co-operation in the scheme of League of Nations operations, for it seems to me that the disarmament of ideas, that is to say, breaking the barriers of prejudice, is no less important than the much talked of disarmament in the matter of cruisers. Some go so far as to urge that the disarmament of ideas must precede any effectual disarmament, whether naval or military. This much, however, is certain, that the removal of prejudice in the domain of ideas offers wide scope of work for all who want to serve the best interests of humanity.

The work already done by the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation and the Institute at Paris is very considerable, and I have much pleasure in paying my tribute of appreciation and admiration to those who have served on the Committee of the Institute. Verily, quite a large number of schemes undertaken and completed are such as benefit all members of the League of Nations; in fact, their benefit extends to non-members as well, as, for example, the bibliography of economic sciences, of biological sciences; again, there is work which is of undoubted importance; but it seems to me that it is possible that the work may gain in its character of nationality and universality if kindred fields of work in the Orient were also included within its scope. For example, the study of Græco-Roman antiquities I have no doubt can be made not only more interesting but also more comprehensive by the study of Indian and Mesopotamian archaeology being added to it. Recent

discoveries at Harappa and Mohanjadaro are believed to bring to light fairly well developed ancient civilisations of 300 years or so before Christ. I may be permitted, Sir, to emphasise that the word "international" should have as broad an interpretation as possible. I know it is not limited in any way to the nations of Europe, but to demonstrate its comprehensiveness as including nations of the Orient it is essential, in the interests of the League itself, that the evolution of international culture should afford every scope for the culture of the East to contribute as good a share to it as it can possibly do. It is possible that countries situated far away from the home of the League—Geneva—may run the risk of being overlooked, and therefore I trust the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Paris and our own International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation will bear in mind that it is for them to see that the texture of the international culture of the future is such wherein the best in the Orient also is reflected.

ANNEXURE V.—*Report of a Speech by Sir Fazl-i-Husain in the Second Committee on Friday, 16th September 1927.*

I have much pleasure in rising to congratulate the Economic Committee on a good year's work well done. No doubt the World Economic Conference, very naturally, overshadowed the activities of the Economic Committee, and many subjects which would have ordinarily come within the scope of the Economic Committee were taken over by the World Economic Conference. Still a good deal of work has been accomplished by the Economic Committee and a good many subjects have been handled and I have no doubt will be approaching completion next year. Before I begin to pass this work under review with reference to India I should like to associate myself with those who have preceded me in congratulating the *Rapporteur*, who has placed in our hands an excellent summary of the activities of the Economic Committee, and made a *résumé*, for the use of those who have not had time to go through the proceedings of the Economic Committee so lucid and so full, and yet so brief.

The first item that I will take up is the International Conference for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions. In principle, no one can quarrel with the object in view. India welcomes this International Conference because international conferences lead to mutual understanding which follows a frank statement of the case. These conferences also afford equal opportunities of being heard and understood. In this case the objective of the Conference is the removal of artificial barriers in the way of international trade. India has already decided to be represented on this Conference by Sir Atul Chatterjee, the High Commissioner for India. I have no doubt the Conference will go into this matter thoroughly, but I may as well mention here that India is prepared to incur responsibilities which others are ready to incur to the same extent and simultaneously. It is on reciprocity we rely, and a country in the position of India should not be expected to incur responsibilities which are not equally and simultaneously accepted by others.

The next question is the unification of customs nomenclature, and I wish the Committee every success in arriving at satisfactory results. The draft report, para. 2, last paragraph, deals with the treatment of "foreign nationals and enterprises," and says: "It will be remembered that in 1923 and 1925 the Committee agreed upon two series of principles with regard to the treatment of foreigners in fiscal and legal matters," and closes with this sentence: "I am glad to state that the Economic Committee is already engaged in drawing up preparatory documents for this Conference." I notice that this subject is not covered by the resolution given at the end of this Report, and which resolution is to be submitted to the Assembly for adoption. On enquiry from the *Rapporteur* I find that it is a case of oversight, and he has no objection to this subject being added to para. 2 of the resolution, and therefore I venture to place before the Committee an amendment of para. 2 of the resolution to this effect: Omit "and" from the last but one line of para. 2 of the resolution, and add at the end "and to the treatment of foreign nationals and enterprises." This is, as I have already said, only a matter of oversight.

The third point which I take up is "the simplification of customs formalities." The International Convention signed at Geneva in 1923 was not ratified by India then, but I am glad to say that India has seen its way to ratify that Convention, and I have no doubt will be glad to see what further advance the Economic Committee can make in carrying this problem to a still more satisfactory conclusion in the future. When on the matter of agreeing to international Conventions, I may as well deal with the important question of the Protocol of 1923 on arbitration clauses. I need not go in detail into the reasons for India not agreeing to this measure in the past, as now I have been authorised to state that, in view of the fact that the English law has been amended so as to make a stay of proceedings in cases of agreement to which the Protocol applies possible, it is likely that the objection to accession to the Protocol hitherto entertained may be withdrawn. The question of adherence is under reconsideration and will be decided along with the question relating to the supplementary draft protocol on the foreign arbitral awards. As the Committee is aware, an expert Sub-Committee is sitting on the supplementary draft protocol, and the Indian delegate Sir Edward Chamier, is assisting the Sub-Committee as an expert.

I will now refer to the subject of unification of economic statistics. There can be no two opinions as to the desirability of unification, and yet I feel the Council did well in calling for concrete suggestions. Economic statistics are not always available and to make them available is, at times, so costly that some States may not feel justified in incurring the requisite expenditure.

I heartily welcome the Statistical Year Book, which is bound to be of great use to all nations. I am prepared to extend my welcome to the progressive assimilation of laws relating to bills of exchange and cheques, though the work is limited to Europe, for I have no doubt that when that is accomplished the work of progressive assimilation will go beyond the confines of Europe. And I am sure the importance of economic barometers cannot be over-estimated, but it should be remembered that the economic barometer, unlike the physical barometer, is one that does not register differently for different climes or heights. The world has recently been so much reduced in size by scientific discoveries and inventions that the fall of the barometer relating to cotton in Egypt is bound to affect the markets in India, America and Europe. Therefore, the economic barometer of the future is to be one which is extremely sensitive and delicate, and serves for all countries and all climes and all continents. It is the one work which, in its universality, is the ideal work for the League to accomplish, and I wish the experts engaged in it every success.

ANNEXURE VI.—Report of a Speech by Sir Fazl-i-Husain in the Second Committee on Friday, 16th September 1927.

I did not intervene at an earlier stage of the debate because I was not sure whether I could usefully take any part in it. The discussion at one time grew very exciting. The point of order, *viz.*, whether this Committee had jurisdiction to discuss the question before it, and for the matter of that whether the League of Nations itself had jurisdiction to discuss this matter, was being hotly discussed, and at the same time several issues relevant to the proposal, as well as irrelevant to the proposal, were also agitating the speakers. The Hon. Member from Australia raised the question of order in an acute form, urging that the consideration of the proposal constituted breach of the Covenant which was sacred to the League. At that stage I mentioned, Sir (President), to you that I was going to raise a point of order whether any matter other than the question of jurisdiction is open to discussion. At that stage the Hon. Member from Australia modified his position, and later it was stated that the subject was within the jurisdiction of the Committee as well as the League, and therefore the real question for discussion remained—should the proposal of Finland and others be agreed to or not? The representative of Britain, Major Elliot, summed up the position lucidly, holding that the subject is within our jurisdiction, but the current of opinion expressed in the Committee is not in favour of the proposal, and the proposal did not secure general support. With that conclusion I am inclined to agree, but before I say anything on this question I wish, Sir, to make the position of India clear in the matter of alcoholism.

Indian opinion in the matter of alcoholism is very strong, and it is decidedly against alcoholism. As the Committee is no doubt aware, since the Reformed Government has been operating, excise is a Provincial transferred subject, which means that Provincial Legislatures have full control of excise excepting such part as relates to foreign liquor, which is still a Central subject. Most of the Provinces have passed excise legislation on the lines of giving local option to local bodies. Indian opinion is very strongly for controlling liquor, and a very strong body of public opinion is in favour of prohibition. All the Ministries in charge of excise in different Provinces are in principle for prohibition, and have not actually adopted prohibition chiefly because it is in India so very difficult to enforce it. I may mention that the difficulties of enforcing prohibition in India are greater than in other countries because there exist natural facilities for illicit distillation of liquor to an extent that does not exist elsewhere, and regulations cannot be enforced in remote and sparsely populated areas where palms and kiker grow wild and very primitive arrangements for illicit distillation are sufficient. I have no doubt in course of time Indian public men will try to create strong public opinion in favour of prohibition, and it will then be possible for the Ministers to lead on to the goal which they have set before themselves of enforcing prohibition. It is much to be regretted that the evil of alcoholism follows in the footsteps of industrialism on a large scale. An industrial centre somehow or other falls a victim to this evil. Whether this is so in all the countries of the West I do not know, but in the case of India such is the general impression left in my mind by looking at various industrial centres. Alcoholism is treated in India as an evil, but it is not yet a serious problem there, and Provincial Governments are trying to keep it under strict control, and on the whole it may be said that the Indian excise laws are satisfactory and there is a very clear tendency at keeping the consumption low.

As regards the international question which is before the Committee for decision now, I am hardly competent to express an opinion. It is a matter which needs intimate knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the Continent of Europe, and various delegations from European countries, accredited agents of their Governments, are in the

best position to decide this matter. This much, however, I can say, that from the discussion to which I have had the honour of listening this afternoon, it appears to me that there is a strong body of opinion emanating from important countries and nations which does not look with favour upon the proposals, and I find myself in absolute agreement with Major Elliot, the representative of Britain, in saying, in legal language, that the proposers of this proposal have failed to make out a case. May I venture to tell the proposers and supporters of the motion that, even from their statement of the case, as embodied in Article 19, it appears that the League is already engaged in attending to the evil of alcoholism in various departments of its activities; that apparently there is a machinery in existence to grapple with the problems connected with alcoholism, and in view of the opinions expressed in this Committee this afternoon, will it not be wise on their part not to pursue this proposal any further and wait for a more appropriate occasion? For I feel that by pushing the proposal this afternoon they will not achieve the object they have in view, and if the proposal is actually pushed to a division the result may be prejudicial to the cause they have at heart, and also not reflect much credit on the Committee as a whole.

ANNEXURE VII. *Résumé of a Speech by Sir Ramaswami Ayyar in the Second Committee on the 16th September 1927.*

Speaking on Friday, the 16th September, on the work of the Organisation for Communications and Transit, Sir Ramaswami Ayyar, after referring to the fact that he was the Indian delegate to the Third General Conference on Communications and Transit, added that he was therefore in a peculiarly advantageous position for the purpose of appreciating the importance and necessity of the work of the Conference. The labours of that Conference marked a great advance towards the mutual understanding of national and international problems. It was noteworthy that at that Conference there participated not only the States who are Members of the League, but such countries as the United States of America and Egypt, and in addition it secured the co-operation of great and powerful organisations like the International Chamber of Commerce. Its work fell into three categories, one being devoted to the perfecting of the actual structure and procedure of the Conference. This work, though important, and designed to facilitate work and to give both stability and elasticity to the organisation, was not really of paramount interest to distant countries like his own. The question of identity certificates was also among the matters discussed and it gave rise to many complicated considerations. A compromise had been arrived at which avoided many of the objections adduced during the debate; objections that were political in character, and in regard to which certain nations felt very strongly. Here again, in the form in which the resolution has finally emerged, the problem is essentially one affecting Europe, and more particularly Central Europe, and he would not therefore dwell on this matter. What he desired specially to say with reference to the work of the Conference related to the collection and exchange of information on Communications. For the discussion of this matter the Government of the United States of America had specially sent an important delegation. Various speakers at the Conference adverted to the need of improving the technical *liaison* between this organisation and the administrations of all, and especially non-European, countries. It was also argued that the Advisory and Technical Committee had felt the absolute necessity of acquiring continuous and essential information on the position as regards communications throughout the world. It is gratifying that the Conference dispelled all fears which were entertained at one time that a large special organisation was going to be created, charged with new work. It was laid down that no new work was proposed to be undertaken, and that such statistics and information as were to be collected would not involve any extra burden upon Governments or extra expense, as the data that were required were those contained in publications already periodically issued by the several Governments of the world. So long as it was made clear that no special bureau was recommended, and so long also as the collection and co-ordination of public statistics was the main feature of the work, he had not only no objection to advance but welcomed the collection of information on the one aspect of economic life which is perhaps the most international of all, namely, transport.

ANNEXURE VIII. — *Report of a Speech by Lord Lytton in the Second Committee, 17th September 1927.*

Many countries have expressed their willingness to accept the recommendations of the World Economic Conference and have undertaken to adopt them *en bloc*. The Indian Delegation is not yet in a position to do this, and it is necessary that I should explain the reasons. India supports unhesitatingly the general principle that the economic policy of States should be directed towards the peace and prosperity of the world, and would welcome the elimination of any economic factors calculated to cause friction or misunderstanding. So much I can say, not only on behalf of the Government of India, but on behalf of public opinion throughout India. There is, I believe, no important recommendation of the Conference which is inconsistent with the past

or present economic policy of India, and India on the whole stands to gain by the adoption throughout the world of the general recommendations of the Conference. If on minor points there are any inconsistencies the Government of India will seek to reconcile them.

On behalf of the Government of India I can also say that their future policy is likely to be equally in conformity with the recommendations of the Economic Conference. If I do not go further and accept these recommendations without reserve it is not because the Government of India contemplate any action in the future which is inconsistent with them, but merely because they have not yet had an opportunity of ascertaining public opinion in India on the subject, and do not wish to commit the Indian peoples to agreement with a document which they have not yet studied. The Report of the Conference has only just been published, and though it has been examined by the Government it has not yet been studied or discussed by the general public. It would be most unwise and would militate against ultimate acceptance if the Indian delegates were to commit their countrymen to agreement with the Report in advance of such discussion. Fiscal autonomy is a new experience for India, and it is natural that her people, having so recently secured in practice a large measure of freedom in fiscal matters, should guard it somewhat jealously. In exercise of that freedom India has recently adopted a policy of discriminating protection, but this policy does not conflict at all with the principles of the Conference Report. It is generally accepted in India that any industry which seeks protection must prove itself to be one which has natural advantages and is capable of eventually meeting world competition unaided. In these circumstances the protection recommended by the Indian Tariff Board is always understood to be for a limited number of years only. The Report of the Economic Conference will receive full publicity in India, and there is little doubt that when it has been fully examined and discussed it will be found to be in general conformity with Indian economic policy. If the decision is left to the Indian people unhampered by any premature commitments here, I have no doubt that the spirit in which the Conference performed its task will be appreciated in India and that its recommendations will be generally accepted. But it would be wiser not to assume this agreement prematurely. I feel sure that my colleagues on this Committee will appreciate the delicacy of the situation and will rest satisfied with the statement that I have made.

I have thought it necessary as head of the delegation to make this general statement of policy, but I desire to retain the freedom of my delegation to deal in detail with other matters raised in the Report should they desire to do so at a later stage.

ANNEXURE IX. *Report of a Speech by Sir Fazl-i-Husain in the Second Committee on the 20th September 1927.*

During the course of this debate delegates from different countries which have benefited from the beneficent activities of the Finance Committee and the League have offered their thanks for the valuable help received by them, and mention has also been made of most valuable help in financial reconstruction having been rendered to Austria, Hungary, Greece, the Municipality of Danzig, Bulgaria and Estonia. Loans were successfully floated because the credit and prestige of the League were behind the Governments, and, as pointed out in the Report, a lower rate was obtained than would have been the case if they had been contracted by the respective Governments without such patronage. There can be no doubt as to the value of the work in the matter of stabilising the currency and effecting budget equilibrium. It should, however, be remembered that such help is help given to individual countries, and in countries outside Europe there is a section of the public that, when criticising the League of Nations, emphasises that its beneficent work is limited to a certain tract in Europe, and therefore, the work is not international in the larger sense of the term. This criticism has been so persistently made, and the fact that only those delegates who have come from the countries benefited generally speak in this debate, I feel called upon to meet this criticism. The League at its inception was criticised as a body of talkers with a view to showing that nothing practical was to be expected from that body, and these critics were mostly in Europe. Therefore it was essential for the League to repudiate this calumny and to demonstrate how effectively the League would deal with practical problems and how it could function and prove its practical utility. Hence I rejoice on that successful accomplishment of this work as it enables the League to establish its position, and I have no doubt that the work of the Financial Committee has enabled the League to consolidate its position, at all events in Europe. Moreover, I have no doubt that, if requests similar to those which had come from Austria, Hungary and other countries were to come from another continent, they would receive the same sympathetic consideration as was extended to the European countries.

I associate myself with the British Delegation in appreciating the work done during the last year. It has been mostly financial reconstruction relating to Bulgaria, Greece and Estonia, but work of a more general nature was also undertaken, *viz.*, double taxation and tax evasion. Final conclusions of experts in the shape of draft conventions have been circulated to various Governments and I have no doubt will

be duly considered by them. A work of even more general nature, *i.e.*, counterfeit currency, is in the hands of a special committee, and I wish that committee every success in dealing with it.

ANNEXURE X.—*Résumé of a Speech by Sir Ramaswami Ayyar in the Second Committee on the 21st September 1927.*

Sir Ramaswami Ayyar pointed out that, having been one of the members of the Drafting Committee, he realised the difficulties of reconciling various interests, but inasmuch as the delegate last year had mentioned the topic of the adequate representation of agricultural interests he felt it was his duty to put forward certain considerations relevant to the discussion. In the first place it must not be forgotten that in India the number of persons directly interested in agricultural operations, either as actual labourers or as peasant proprietors or large holders of land, is much more than 100 millions. He drew attention to the immensity of the figure for the purpose of emphasising the great importance of agriculture to his country. It is worthy of remark that one of the great contributions of the Economic Conference to this part of the work was the instance on the importance of agriculture and its elevation to a place equal to that occupied by that of industry and commerce. Another feature peculiar to his country was that the agricultural worker, and indeed all agricultural interests, were unorganised and had not formed themselves into unions which were capable of looking after their own interests. This remark is appropriate to a certain extent even to industrial workers, but was particularly applicable to Indian agriculture. Notwithstanding this difficulty, it was not impracticable, and indeed it was essential, that such immense interests should be adequately represented either on the Economic Committee or on the Preparatory Committee, or both, and represented so as to indicate not only the importance attributed to agricultural interests but to the special conditions of a distant Eastern country which plays a large part in the sum total of the agricultural activities of the world.

ANNEXURE XI. - *Report of a Speech by Lord Lytton in the Third Committee on 16th September 1927.*

I have no wish to prolong the general discussion which has already proceeded in this Committee for three days. On the contrary, if I intervene it is chiefly with the object of suggesting that the Committee might now proceed with the detailed examination of the subjects submitted to it. I have listened with great interest and attention to the speeches which have been made in the Assembly and in this Committee, and I would ask your permission, Mr. President, to say in a very few words how those speeches have been impressed one who is new to your debates.

The country which I represent here as the head of the Indian Delegation is less intimately concerned with the subject of your debates than others whose delegates have taken a prominent part in them. India depends for its defence in the main upon the British Fleet and on the solidarity of the British Empire. In that connection, therefore our interests are in the charge of the British Delegation. The army maintained in India for internal security or for the defence of its land frontiers has been considerably reduced in recent years. I should, however, point out that it is engaged in a task very different from that which you have in your minds when you speak in these rooms of war and the alternatives to war. The majority of the Members of the League are nations which are actually at peace with their neighbours and whose armaments exist to deal with a contingency which they believe to be remote and which they hope will never arise. They send their members here every year to discuss whether, and, if so, how, these contingencies may be made even more remote or may be dealt with otherwise than by armaments, which, if not needed, become mere burdens on their finances which they can ill afford to maintain. India, on the contrary, has on her frontier tribes whose traditions, and instincts, and habits of life are those of war—not war as it is spoken of in our debates, as it is understood in the Covenant of the League, a resort to force as a final measure after all the resources of diplomacy have been exhausted, but war in a more primitive sense, war which is practised as an almost daily occupation, as a profession of brigandage. In dealing with such neighbours the securities which the League of Nations has to offer us can be of no value.

In the few words I have to address to you, therefore, I speak rather as a sincere believer in the value of the League of Nations to the world at large than as the delegate of a country which derives any special advantages from the security against war which it has to offer.

What has struck me, Gentlemen, in listening to these debates is the value which speaker after speaker has seemed to attach to the reaffirmation in some phrase or formula of principles which are already accepted by all the States Members—and not merely accepted as ideals, but which they have pledged themselves by treaty to put in practice should the need arise.

The Netherlands delegate has asked us to consider whether the time has not come to re-examine the principles of security, arbitration and disarmament, which were prominent features of the Protocol of 1924, but which he himself now admits are also features of the Covenant itself.

The Polish delegate has asked us to register a new declaration that a war of aggression is an international crime. I have no objection to his resolution, but as M. Scialoja has reminded us, this does not give us anything more than the Covenant; and I would ask, does not this reaffirmation of the fundamental principles of the Covenant without any new sanctions give ground for the criticism that we are nervous lest these principle should be forgotten if they are not constantly repeated?

The danger is not that our principles should be forgotten, but that they should come to be regarded as no more than formulæ, counsels of perfection, which belong to the region of ideals rather than to the practice of States; and that danger is increased rather than diminished by the mere repetition of these ideals. I hope therefore that this Committee will not content itself with merely accepting M. Sokal's proposal. I agree with M. Briand that once we have dreamed disarmament—and we have done more than that, we have promised it—we are bound to find some means of giving it practical effect. Gentlemen, it is the business of this Committee not merely to dream, not merely to reaffirm general principles, but to work out in a businesslike way their practical application in a world of realities.

Some of us are inclined to insist on the need for action, others on the difficulties of action. What matter? Both are helpful. If we are not convinced of the need, we shall not be at sufficient pains to overcome the difficulties. If we are not reminded of the difficulties and face them, we shall find that our measures will not stand the test of action when they come to be applied. You may feel that some of the speeches we have listened to are like adverse winds, whilst others are more favouring gales, but those who know how to sail a ship can advance by the aid of a head wind no less than with that of a wind astern. If you look out of these windows upon that lake which is ever before our eyes while we live in Geneva, you will see many little sailing boats floating like swans upon its blue water. Some are proceeding up the lake, some down, some are crossing from one side, some from the other, but it is the same wind which propels them all. So with our work, it is the public opinion of the world which is our motive force. Some currents may appear to be opposed to our wishes or aims. We cannot ignore them, we cannot go against them, but by tacking either to the right or to the left we may make even those currents serve to advance us further towards our goal.

On this Committee it is not a question of defining that goal, of stating new principles or of reaffirming those that have been already stated and agreed. What we have to do is conscientiously, laboriously, patiently, to discover and recommend the means by which those principles may be applied with the most advantage. By signing the Covenant of the League, the nations of the world have registered their determination to find and to use some means of settling international disputes other than war. The repetition in this room of that determination is mere waste of time. What we have to do is to advise how it may find practical effect. If one means proves abortive we must find another. If work of a whole session is found to have been ineffective because our recommendations have failed to find agreement among the nations which we represent, we must seek for means of securing greater agreement. If one conference on naval disarmament has failed we should rather explore the causes of its failure with faith than bewail the fact of its failure with despair. To improve if possible the machinery of arbitration to make that method of settling disputes more attractive to the nations of the world, to increase if possible the security which can be afforded to all nations against aggression from its neighbours—and so to make possible that progressive disarmament which every country desires for its well-being and development—that is the task of the League of Nations. To suggest practical means for the attainment of these aims is the task of this Committee, a task to which I hope it will now devote itself without further delay.

ANNEXURE XII.—*Résumé of a Speech by Sir Ramaswami Ayyar in the Fourth Committee on 12th September 1927.*

In the first place, after thanking Sir Edward Hilton Young for the kind references made by him to the Indian Delegation's Resolution last year, Sir Ramaswami Ayyar pointed out that the object of that Resolution was not exclusively to achieve economy in the administration of the League and the allied organisations. If the League is to function adequately so as to fulfil its objects thoroughly and attain those ideals of universality which have been referred to in the meetings of the Assembly, it has necessarily to be very circumspect so that no one group of activities absorbs the bulk of its finances, and so that all the countries of the world may benefit by the activities of the organisation. He then specifically referred to the International Health Organisation. He pointed out that it is possible that a large part of the expenses of the Singapore Bureau may become a charge on the League Health Budget in the future. He observed with satisfaction that for the year under consideration, there was no

intention of curtailing the activities of the Bureau, inasmuch as the proposed contribution for the Bureau is the same for 1928 as for 1927. Although India is not specially contributing to the expenses of the Bureau like some of the countries, still it must not be forgotten that the general contribution of India to the budget of the League is very heavy, and that the country is the sixth largest contributor to the revenue side of the budget. In these circumstances it is not unnatural that India should urge very strongly that the Singapore Bureau, which is the main organ of the League's activities in the east, should be put on a secure footing before new commitments are undertaken. He had heard with gratification that the Rockefeller contribution was likely to be renewed, but it is always well to be prepared for all contingencies, and having regard especially to the fact that it has been practically decided that the Health Budget should not exceed in the aggregate one million Swiss francs, he proposed that every effort should be made by the League authorities to see that the future of this very important branch of the League's work should not be jeopardised in any manner. He made these remarks not by way of attaching any blame to any officer, but merely as a rule of budget procedure to be followed not only in the matter of the Health Budget but in all other undertakings. He next quoted the Resolution of the Assembly of 1922 to the effect that expenditure incurred for special investigations in the special interests of one or more Members of the League should be met by those Members. He felt confident that this principle had been kept in view in the framing of the budget. He also referred to the participation by various Governments who are not Members of the League in Conferences held under the auspices of the League. He noted that the United States had made itself responsible for its share of the expenses of these Conferences, but he hoped that as a financial canon all States which participated in the activities of the League should be expected and called upon to pay their share. Lastly, he specially adverted to the Publication Department, and hoped that it would be reorganised and put on a strictly commercial basis. He noticed that such a process had already been commenced, but he hoped that it would be expedited and that a rule would be made so that the publications of the League would pay their way. He was in favour of the appointment by the League of agents for the sale of its publications in India, and showed that there is absolutely no body of official persons who are charged with the task of popularising the activities and helping the sale of the publications of the League, so much so, that it was a matter of some difficulty in India to get hold of those publications except through the kind offices of the Legislative Department of the Government of India, which in turn did not possess a really adequate library of League literature.

ANNEXURE XIII.—*Résumé of a Speech by Sir Ramaswami Ayyar in the Fourth Committee on the 17th September 1927.*

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar emphasised that the report of the Sub-Committee was essentially a matter of compromise and adjustment. It could be clearly seen from the report that there were two currents of opinion. It had been suggested that it was possible that a tribunal of the kind proposed would not be as useful as the pursuit of the idea of conciliation, either by means of special safeguarding clauses in the contracts of the Secretariat or by other means. It was pointed out on the other side that in the matter of sanctions and as to the law applicable in each case there existed great difficulties to be overcome before the scheme could be successfully worked.

The fundamental problem was whether the employees of the League, who had no legal means of enforcing their rights, could best be protected by the establishment of such a tribunal or by some other means. The Sub-Committee had had to decide whether this tribunal would be useful and expedient.

After reading his report Sir Ramaswami Ayyar said that it was obvious that the report was a compromise. One of the principal elements in their decision had been what was termed in argument the psychological aspect. The League of Nations was an organisation which endeavoured to encourage arbitration in the international field, and it had been pointed out that its own employees had at present no tribunal where appropriate relief could be claimed regarding matters in controversy between them and the Secretary-General and higher authorities.

Sir Ramaswami Ayyar said that he understood that the Assembly was to adopt a provisional statute and in a separate resolution to lay down that this statute, setting up the framework of the Administrative Tribunal, should be subject to revision in 1931. He would have no objection to this.

ANNEXURE XIV.—*Report of a Speech by H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala in the Sixth Committee on the 13th September 1927.*

I am glad that we have an opportunity this year of devoting a short time to the consideration of what may, I suppose, be regarded as the most important single achievement of last year's Assembly, an achievement which, while it redounded generally to the credit of the League, owed much at the same time both in its inception and in its

negotiation to a distinguished League figure whose absence we all personally regret this year. It is a measure which fulfils in the highest sense the League ideal of promoting the causes of humanity and civilisation

I have asked your permission to address the Committee primarily for the purpose of correcting a misunderstanding for which the Indian Delegation at last year's Assembly was inadvertently responsible. The leader of the Indian Delegation last year in his speech in the Assembly on the adoption of the Slavery Convention, referred to the Kingdom of Nepal, an independent State on the northern frontier, which had recently completed the liberation of nearly 60,000 slaves at a cost which, though considerable, was by no means heavy in relation to the work accomplished. He went on to say that this was a result on which the Kingdom of Nepal might be congratulated, and that it was clear evidence of the influence of the League in the East. It has since been pointed out, on behalf of the Maharaja of Nepal, that the intention to liberate slaves in Nepal was announced before the Nepalese authorities could have known that the League was taking the question of slavery in hand, and that accordingly the project for liberating these slaves had been conceived quite independently of the ventilation of the subject by the League of Nations. I make this statement in order that the Government of that State may receive all the credit to which they are legitimately entitled for their enlightened policy. The fact which I now bring to your notice is evidence of the spontaneous attention which Eastern rulers are now giving to matters of this character. Those Governments which may have a similar task to face might study with advantage the history and methods of slave liberation in Nepal.

Two events of importance have occurred in India during the last 12 months in connection with slavery. First His Highness the Khan of Kalat, a State in the extreme west of India, has, after many years of persistent effort, finally succeeded in abolishing all forms of private property in human beings. Secondly, the Government of Burma sent last winter two expeditions into the wild regions in the extreme east of India for the purpose of securing the liberation of slaves. These regions were partly included in the areas excluded from the Convention of last year. The expeditions were entirely successful, and slavery has now practically ceased in Burma. But the severe and dangerous nature of the operations is unhappily shown in the fact that one British Officer, one Indian non-commissioned officer and one Indian follower lost their lives as a result of a treacherous attack made by the inhabitants of a disaffected village. I need not say more about these two events, as full details have already been communicated to all Members of the League, except that in the case of Kalat we have very recently received fresh information of a tour which has been carried out to survey the effects of the measure of last year in that State. It is reported as a result of the tour that "it can now be safely said that slavery no longer exists in the Kalat State, that the transition from slavery to free labour has taken place without any undue disturbance of social or economic conditions and that there is no danger of a return to the former state."

I am naturally glad to be able to bring to your notice the success which has attended the notable reforms initiated and carried through by one of the Ruling Princes of India.

Last year Sir William Vincent, the leader of the Indian Delegation, in signing the Convention was obliged, for constitutional reasons, to make a reservation excluding the Indian States from the Convention. He said that slavery in the ordinary sense was not now practised in any Indian State, and that where conditions amounting to forced labour were present no serious abuses existed, and progress was being made in removing or mitigating those conditions. He said further that the Government of India would not fail to bring to the notice of the Rulers of the Indian States the provisions accepted for British India under the Convention, together with suitable recommendations. I am now able to inform you that the Government of India have brought the Convention to the notice of Rulers of Indian States in the light of this undertaking, and I am sure I can say with confidence that the Ruling Princes of India who are concerned will devote themselves earnestly to accelerating the removal of any vestiges of conditions akin to slavery that may still survive, and to securing the general observance of the standard aimed at by the Convention in those States, if any, in which it may be found that that standard has not yet been fully attained. I may add that my own State is one of those in which slavery and also forced labour have been abolished since a very long time, and that social reforms of all kinds have been introduced in British India as well as in almost all the Indian States, and great progress has been generally made in this direction.

ANNEXURE XV.—*Report of a Speech by Sir B. K. Mullick in the Sixth Committee on the 14th September 1927.*

I do not desire to detain the Committee long; I rise only for the purpose of stating that I have been instructed by my Government to support the proposal made by the distinguished delegate from Norway. I see no difficulty in adopting the system of proportional representation with a transferable vote in regard to the elections for the three non-permanent seats in the Council, and I have been instructed to say that,

in the opinion of my Government, the Assembly will be more fairly represented under this system. A good deal has been said about the practical difficulties of putting the system into operation, but from the little study I have been able to give to the details of the system, the practical difficulties do not seem to me to be very serious. It must be remembered that the electorate in the Assembly will be far more competent and far smaller than the average electorate in a General Election in a European State, and also that it will not be affected by the violent storms of local feeling which are apt to sweep over the constituency during a General Election. At any rate, in my humble opinion, the system is worth further study, and I would support the proposal of the distinguished delegate from Norway.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 14th February 1928.

No. 130-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Baron Leopold von Plessen as Consul for Germany at Calcutta.

No. 131-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Baron Leopold von Plessen as Acting Consul-General for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Baron Rudt von Collenberg-Baedigheim.

DENYS BRAY.

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 18th February, 1928.

PART B.

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 229.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions with effect from the dates specified:—

Captain Norman Oswald Cyril Marsh. Dated 31st December 1927.

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CANTONMENTS - REGULATIONS.

No. 232.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Cantonment Account Code, 1924, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

1. In rules 9, 24 (2), 26 and 36 of the said Code, after the words "Executive Officer" wherever they occur, the words "or such other officer as the Cantonment Authority may direct" shall be inserted.

2. In sub-rule (1) of rule 14 of the said Code for the words "Deputy Inspecting Officer" the words "Inspecting Officer" shall be substituted.

G. M. YOUNG.

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 21st February 1928.

No. M.-1217.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), is published, as required by section 18 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th April 1928. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council:—

Draft amendment.

Clause (v) of rule 3 of the said Rules shall be omitted.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

The 23rd February 1928.

No. E. 22.—Mr. J. Mackie has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Indian Service of Engineers as an Assistant Executive Engineer on probation, and has been posted to Bengal (Irrigation).

A. C. MCWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1928.

PART IB.

Educational Notices.

NOTIFICATION.

One of the Primary Final Scholarships of 1927 of Rs. 3 a month reserved for backward class candidates and awarded to Bishmupada Bhuiya (serial No. 16), as published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 2nd February 1928, Part IB, page 81, is hereby cancelled as he obtained a general scholarship. It is awarded to the following boy in his place :—

Name of scholar.	Name of school from which appeared.	Name of school where the scholarship is tenable.
Haripada Sutradhar	... Sultanuagar U. P.	... Narail Collegiate School.

(2) The Primary Final Scholarship of 1927 reserved for the deaf mute candidate is awarded to the following boy belonging to the backward classes, as there was no candidate from the Deaf and Dumb School in 1927 :—

Name of scholar.	Name of the school from which appeared	Name of the school where the scholarship is tenable.
Tara Prasanna Das	... Labanchua U. P.	... Ahiran M. E.

S. C. BASU,

Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division (off.).

CALCUTTA, the 1st March 1928.

NOTIFICATION.

An Examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching for teachers of English subjects in Boys' Secondary Schools (aided and unaided) including Madrasahs in the Chittagong Division will be held at the Chittagong Normal School on the 18th June 1928, at 11 A.M., and on the following date, if necessary. The examination of teachers of vernacular subjects and oriental classical languages of the same schools will also be held on the same date and at the same place and hour.

2. The following teachers are eligible for the examinations :—

- (a) Teachers of English subjects, who have passed (i) the Matriculation or some higher University examination, or (ii) the Middle English Scholarship Examination or the terminal examination at the end of the middle stage of instruction. The examination of these teachers will be conducted in English.
- (b) Teachers of vernacular subjects, who have passed the University examinations named in (a) above or the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination, or the terminal examination at the end of the middle stage of instruction. The examination of these teachers will be conducted in vernacular.
- (c) Pandits and Maulvis employed in teaching oriental classical languages other than pandits in Sanskrit *lō's* and maulvis in Madrasahs. They must have passed the Sanskrit Title Examination or the Final Examination of a senior grade Madrasah. The examination in the case of these classes of teachers will be conducted either in English or vernacular at the option of the candidate.

3. The examination will consist of—

- (a) A practical examination in class control, the candidate being required to keep a class of, at least, a dozen boys attentive and fully occupied throughout a lesson.
- (b) A practical test of teaching ability, the candidate being required to give two lessons on any two of the subjects—English, Bengali, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, History, Geography; Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, etc.
- (c) An oral examination, in which the Inspector of Schools or other examiner will ask questions on the art of teaching, object lessons, class management, organisation and discipline.

The following books are recommended for study by the candidate :—

(i) For teachers of English subjects—

- (1) Indian Teachers' Guide, by P. Wren.
- (2) Indian School Organisation, by P. Wren.
- (3) Suggestions for the Consideration of Teachers (Board of Education, Whitehall).
- (4) Talk to Teachers (James).

(ii) For teachers of vernacular subjects—

- (1) বিবিধ বিষয়, by A. N. Adhikari.
- (2) Teachers' Manual, by Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah.
- (3) পাঠ টীকা লিখিবার পদ্ধতি, by Jagannath Dey.
- (4) মনোবিজ্ঞান, by S. C. Brahmachary.

(iii) Teachers of oriental classical languages may study any of the above sets of books.

4. Intending candidates from high schools and senior Madrasahs should submit their applications through the Head Masters or Superintendents, as the case may be, and teachers of middle schools and junior Madrasahs through the Subdivisional Inspectors of Schools, so as to reach this office not later than the 10th June 1928. Every candidate will produce at the time of the examination the certificate of his having passed the University or other examination, which admits him to the present examination. The following information should accompany the application :—

- (1) Name (in full).
- (2) Name of father (in full).
- (3) Names of native village and district.
- (4) Last examination passed.
- (5) Year of passing.
- (6) Period of service as a teacher.
- (7) Present appointment with date (mention whether he is a teacher of English subjects or vernacular subjects or of oriental language).
- (8) Two class subjects in which he wishes to be examined.
- (9) Signature of applicant with full address.

5. Every candidate must bring with him at the time of the examination two lesson notes on the subjects in which he wishes to give lessons. These notes should be made over to the examiner at the time of the practical examination.

W. A. JENKINS,

CHITTAGONG, the 28th February 1928.

Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1928.

PART II.

Advertisements.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 24th February 1928.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Subscribed Capital	...	11,25,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	...	15,92,38,000	0 0
Capital paid up	...	5,62,50,000	0 0	Other authorised securities under the Act	...	2,05,16,000	0 0
Reserve	...	5,12,50,000	0 0	Loans	...	12,70,03,000	0 0
Public Deposits	...	6,70,80,000	0 0	Cash credits	...	30,57,99,000	0 0
Other Deposits	...	70,03,36,000	0 0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	...	17,08,68,000	0 0
Loans against securities per contra	...	.....		Foreign bills discounted and purchased	...	35,98,000	0 0
Loans from the Government of India under section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	...	8,00,00,000	0 0	Bullion	...	3,000	0 0
Contingent liabilities	...	.....		Dead Stock	...	2,78,70,000	0 0
Sundries	...	47,95,000	0 0	Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	...	.....
		95,97,11,000	0 0	Sundries	...	35,31,000	0 0
				Balances with other Banks	...	5,37,000	0 0
				Cash	...	81,89,54,000	0 0
						14,07,57,000	0 0
						95,97,11,000	0 0

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	...	£ 928,600
Advances and investments in London	...	£ 953,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 41,300	

Percentage 16·51.

Bank rate 7 per cent

N. M. MURRAY,

Managing Governor.

(419—1)

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th of March 1928, at 12 o'clock, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tanzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
314	Fulbheria, pargana Batitaki.	Rs. A. P. 1,602 3 0	...	Residuary account. The following shares of the mauzas will be sold :— 2 a. 11 gds. 1 kt. 1 dt. share of mauza Sita Batitaki. 9 a. 11 gds. 1 kt. 1 dt. share of the group of mauzas Abhaya Mukundapur, Avidangar, Baza, Bhatbar, Bhuyan, Phoipur, Chattris Beta, Dahuka, Dangarpata, Dasagram, Dinga chak, Dharma chak, Elagerhe, Erhaidangar, Fulbheri, Gargria chak, Guri, Gobinda chak, Gobindapur, Gopalbarh, Jamaria, Jote Kalankelchotta, Karanji, Kaika chak, Kunorpur Kotai, Khagrabheri, Khandarbheri, Khursai, Lakshmanda, Madhubarh, Muhammadchak, Mahamandichak, Masangan Mukundapurhat, Palasi Dakshin, Radhamohanchak, Ramchak, Ramdangar, Sarbati, Simulia, Siruchak, Surihat, Sonadharchak, Srichandapur, Tapasia, Tala, Taladiha, Tittohanpur. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Sarat Ch. Naik, self and guardian of Rajendra Nath, Gajendra Nath, and Surendra Nath Naik, minors.	Rs. A. P. 964 3 2	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 242 5 8
347	Gangapasad, pargana Chetna.	10,723-2-11 (including police).	...	Residuary account 8 annas share of the mahal will be sold. All other shares than that specified will be excluded from sale.	Biswanath, Haghunath, Janakiprasad Tewari.	5,361 9 5 (including police).	...	2,022 6 0 (including police).

Midnapore, the 17th February 1928. M. GUPTA, for Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th March 1928 at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue (and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue).

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tanzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Name of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40 1	Bela, pargana Baligori.	Rs. A. P. 10,107 2 0	...	12 annas share ...	Kedar Nath Mookerjee and others.	Rs. A. P. 7,580 5 9	...	Rs. A. P. 1,733 0 3
44	Pandra, pargana Balia.	11,161 3 10	...	8 annas share ...	Saroj Nath Mookerjee and others.	5,575 0 1	...	361 10 4

Hooghly, the 24th February 1928. [ILLEGIBLE], for Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of states, in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th March 1928, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law realizable as arrears of land revenue :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
47	Zamindari, pargana Kagmuri.	2,203 5 1	No ...	Joint share ...	Birendra Shaha Neogi Chaudhuri.	989 13 1	...	137 4 5
26	Zamindari, pargana Barabazui.	9,852 5 4	No ...	Ditto ...	Wazed Ali Khan Pones and others.	3,446 14 4	...	140 15 3
26	Ditto ...	9,852 5 4	No ...	Separate account No. 3.	Ditto ...	3,888 10 0	...	116 5 9
1553	Zamindari, pargana Atin.	842 4 0	No ...	Joint share ...	Surendra Kumar Ray Chaudhuri and others.	624 8 0	...	7 5 10
13333	Taluk Joar Balua-kandi, pargana Bardakhut.	3,69 13 0	No ...	Ditto ..	Krishna Mohan Dhar and others.	751 0 0	...	69 14 6
14083	Taluk Joar Daulatpur, pargana Bardakhut.	3,437 10 2	No ...	Ditto ...	Dinesh Chandra Deb and others.	1,718 13 2	...	37 8 1

Mymensingh, the 28th February 1928.

J. C. Durr, Addl. Collector.

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th March 1928, the undermentioned estate in the district of Khulna will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 5th April 1928 at noon for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Sl. No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
649	Sundarbans, Bazepti mahal, pargana Sundarbans.	5,569	Whole ...	.....	Asia Khatun and another.	...	1,389 12 0	...	Rent recoverable as land revenue from June 1927 to January 1928.

Khulna, the 25th February 1928.

H. QUINTON, Collector.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the orders of Government, dated the 29th June 1881, particulars of the undernoted articles, held by the Calcutta Port Commissioners as Receivers of Wrecks, each article being of value exceeding Rs. 100, are published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 276, Act XXI of 1923 :—

Number and date in Recovery Register.			Description of articles.	Approximate value.	Where and when recovered.	Where lying.
1928.				Rs.		
Feb.	17th	2 P. A.	A Cargo Boat of 25 tons No. A.-120 sank under East Indian Railway Pontoon.	250	Under the East Indian Railway Pontoon in August 1927.	At Ramkrishnapore, below Messrs. Burn & Co.'s Jetty.

Port Commissioners' Office, Calcutta, the 17th February 1928.

C. V. L. NORCOCK, Deputy Conservator (offg.).
(364—3)

In the Court of the 1st Munsif of Nilphamari, district Rangpur.

MONEY EXECUTION CASE No. 310 of 1927.

Value Rs. 607-2-9.

Rajkumari Bibi, decree-holder,

versus

(1) Fazleh Bahaman Saha, (2) Mahiuddin Chondhury, (2) (ka) Parimonnessa, (2) (kha) Paymonnessa, (2) (ga) Kalti Bibi, judgment-debtors.

THE right, title and interest of the judgment-debtors in 6 annas 6 pies share of mahal Kukhapara, Chakley Kazirhat, bearing tauzi No. 741 of the Rangpur Collectorate of which the revenue is Rs. 1,257 10-2 in 16 annas share will be sold in public auction by the Nazir at 12 noon of 5th April of 1928.

M. N. MUKERJI, munsif.

Nilphamari, the 27th February 1928. (393—1—387)

In the Court of the Sub-Judge at Bankura.

TITLE EXECUTION CASE No. 58 of 1927.

Basanta Lal, Receiver to the estate of Anandamayee Sarkar, and others, decree-holders,

versus

Chakradhar Singh Deo and others, judgment-debtor,

TO be sold in the above case by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court, Bankura (in the premises of this Court) at 12 o'clock on the 5th April 1928 (amount due under the decree as notified in the sale proclamation is Rs. 5,997-7) the right mortgaged as per schedule below :—

Schedule of the property to be sold.

Zamindari right of pargana Raipur, tauzi No. 995 of Bankura Collectorate within thana and sub-registry of Raipur, district and collectorate, district Bankura, with the zamindari right over the subordinate mukurari right of mauza Khayerpahari, Asna Chhoto Gariah and Bara Garrah. Be it known that the tank called Jalabari, cadastral survey plot No. 121 of settlement khatian No. 57 of mauza Hariharganj, No. 103 of the settlement map of thana Raipur, and the tank called Jamunabandh, cadastral survey plot No. 58 of Khatian No. 1 of mauza Rawtora, No. 105 of the settlement map of Raipur thana, within the aforesaid zamindari to be sold subject to the charge held by Government for Takabi loan. The annual revenue payable for the aforesaid zamindari is Rs. 2,657-8-9 into the Bankura Collectorate.

Value of the property to be sold is about Rs. 3,00,000.

R. N. GHOSH, Sub-Judge.

Bankura, the 27th February 1928.

(394—1)

In the Court of the Sub-Judge of Nadia.

TITLE SUIT No. 8 OF 1928.

(1) Ram Chandra Chakraverty, (2) Jatiudra Nath Chakraverty of Chanderghat, police-station Tehatta, district Nadia, plaintiffs,

versus

(1) Hrishikesh Roy, (2) Nrisingha Prasad Nandan, (3) Rasik Lal Dass, (4) Bhupati Nath Biswas, (5) Bhuban Ch. Mandal, (6) Ram Ballav Mandal, (7) Ram Taron Ghosh, all of Kushtia, police-station Tehatta, district Nadia, defendants.

Claim established at Rs. 2,001.

IT is hereby notified to all Utbandi tenants of and to all persons holding Utbandi lands in village No. 34 Kushtia, police-station Tehatta, district Nadia, and all interested in the controversy, that the above suit has been instituted under order I, rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for declaration that the standard pole of measurement of Utbandi lands of the said village is a *rasi* of 80 cubits making 18 inches a cubit. If any one wishes to be made a party to the suit or defend the same, he can do so on the 13th March 1928 at 10:30 A.M., in failure of which the case will be heard *ex parte*.

R. C. GHOSH, Sub-Judge.

Krishnagar, the 8th February 1928. (309—1—377)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 38 OF 1928.

Re Frederick Arthur Hill, residing at No. 62, Moira Street, in the town of Calcutta, at present an Engineer, and lately carrying on business in tea waste under the name and style of Hillrai and Company, at No. 1, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, *ex parte* the debtor.

N. C. Bose & Co., debtor's solicitor.

ON the 21st day of February 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 29th day of February 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 39 of 1928.

Re Munshi Mustak Hossain, residing at No. 14, Balai Dutt Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as cloth merchant at No. 141-1, Harrison Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, in his own name, at present of no occupation, *ex parte* the debtor.

M. H. Huq, debtor's solicitor.

ON the 22nd day of February 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 29th day of February 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 40 of 1928.

Re Sitikanta Roy, lately of Gauhati and Shillong, but at present residing at No. 30, Sitaram Ghose Street, in the town of Calcutta, a telegraphist in the employ of the Government of India, *ex parte* the debtor.

Radha Raman Sur, debtor's solicitor.

ON the 23rd day of February 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 29th day of February 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 41 of 1928.

Re Kebabram Serowgie, residing at No. 151, Cotton Street in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business in ghee, sugar and other commodities as working partner in the firm of Sheobaksh Dhanraj (of which the capitalist partners were Kaulhyalal Ghasiram and Gajadhar) at No. 1, Ramkumar Bakshit Lane, Barabazar, Calcutta, Kalighat and at other places, at present working as gomastha of the firm of Messrs. Dinaram Parmeshwarilal, of No. 151, Cotton Street, Calcutta, *ex parte* the debtor.

Mitter and Boral, debtor's solicitors.

ON the 27th day of February 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 29th day of February 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 42 of 1928.

Re Chiranjilal Chowdhury, residing at No. 113, Harrison Road in the town of Calcutta, a gomastha in the employ of Messrs. Tinsukroy Mulchand of No. 160, Cross Street in Calcutta aforesaid, *ex parte* the debtor.

Hem Ch. De, debtor's solicitor.

ON the 24th day of February 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 28th day of February 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 43 of 1928.

Re Parsottam Das, at present an inmate of the Presidency Civil Jail and lately residing at No. 9, Baranoshi Ghose Street in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business of screws, motor parts, etc., as trader in co-partnership with Kashi Nath Sharma at No. 374, Upper Chitpur Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of Sharma & Co., and at present out of employment, *ex parte* the debtor.

Dey & Kshatriya, debtor's solicitors.

ON the 28th day of February 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 1st day of March 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the Court of the Sub-Judge at Asansol.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 12 OF 1928.

[Notice under section 19 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that the insolvency petition filed by the judgment-debtor O. C. Beale, Guard, East Indian Railway, Asansol, has been admitted and 7th April 1928 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

A. M. LAHRI, Sub-Judge.

Asansol, the 22nd February 1928.

(387—1)

In the Court of the Sub-Judge at Asansol.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 50 OF 1927.

[Notice under section 19(2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that the insolvency petition filed by the judgment-debtor H. W. Goff, Assistant Yard Master, East Indian Railway, Madhupur, has been admitted and 31st March 1928 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

A. M. LAHRI, Sub-Judge.

Asansol, the 21st February 1928.

(389—1)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Asansol.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 55 of 1927.

[Notice under section 19 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that the insolvency petition filed by the judgment-debtor Leonard McMahon, of Asansol Budha Danga, has been admitted and 10th March 1928 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

A. M. LAHIRI, Sub-Judge.

Asansol, the 28th February 1928. (413—1)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Asansol.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 56 of 1927.

[Notice under section 19 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that the insolvency petition filed by the judgment-debtor C. R. H. DeSouza, Pilot Guard, East Indian Railway, Asansol, has been admitted and 10th March 1928 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

A. M. LAHIRI, Sub-Judge.

Asansol, the 28th February 1928. (414—1)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Asansol.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 64 of 1927.

[Notice under section 19 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920.]

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that the insolvency petition filed by the judgment-debtor S. A. De Prazer, Guard, East Indian Railway, Asansol, has been admitted and 10th March 1928 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

A. M. LAHIRI, Sub-Judge.

Asansol, the 28th February 1928. (415—1)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Asansol.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 66 of 1927.

[Notice under section 19 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920.]

NOTICE is hereby given to his creditors that the insolvency petition filed by the judgment-debtor Abdul Sobhan, son of late Seikh Miran, has been admitted and 7th April 1928 has been fixed for hearing thereof.

A. M. LAHIRI, Sub-Judge.

Asansol, the 28th February 1928. (416—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 3 of 1925.

[Notice under sections 30 and 41 of Act V of 1920.]

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors that Rai Ranjan Sinha, son of late Protap Chandra Sinha, of Masundi, thana Ketugram, district Burdwan, was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 23rd March 1926, and that he was given six months' time for discharge. Now he has applied for discharge and 28th March 1928 has been fixed for hearing the said petition.

B. K. BASU, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 29th February 1928. (411—1—395)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Burdwan.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 3 of 1926.

[Notice under clause (7) of section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors that the petitioner, Kulada Prosad Mandal, son of late Rash Behari Mandal of Bara Palaskan, thana Memari, district Burdwan, has been adjudged insolvent by an order passed on 7th January 1928.

B. K. BASU, District Judge.

Burdwan, the 29th February 1928. (412—1—396)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Dacca.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 2 of 1928.

ON the application of Radhika Jiban Shaha Poddar and Jasadajiban Shaha Poddar, minors, sons of Sashi Mohan Shaha Poddar, deceased, of Haldia, police-station Lohajang, district Dacca, represented by their next friend and guardian, mother Sreemati Sachi Rani Shaha, of the same place, adjudging Purna Chandra Shaha Poddar, son of late Kishore Chandra Shaha Poddar of Haldia, police-station Lohajang, district Dacca, debtor, as insolvent, the 14th March 1928 has been fixed for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and for examination of the debtor and the creditors.

C. BARTLEY, District Judge.

Dacca, the 23rd February 1928. (391—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 11, 12, 13 AND 14 OF 1928

RATI KANTA MONDAL, Ratun Kanta Mondal, Nil Kanta Mondal and Jagabandhu Mondal, sons of Ram Tanoo Mondal, deceased, resident of Ayodhya, police-station Balurghat, district Dinajpur, have applied to this Court to be declared insolvents. The 17th day of March 1928 has been fixed for examination of the petitioners at Dinajpur.

J. M. DAS, for District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 24th February 1928. (383—1)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 30 of 1927.

CHAND MAHAMMAD SARKAR, son of Golu Molla, deceased, resident of Saidpur, police-station Itahar, district Dinajpur, was adjudicated insolvent on the 17th February 1928. He must apply for discharge within six months.

J. M. DAS, Addl. District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 24th February 1928. (384—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 16 of 1928.

RAHIM BAKASH SHEIKH, son of Farzanah, deceased, resident of Ratanpur, police-station Raiganj, district Dinajpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent. The 28th day of March 1928 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner at Dinajpur.

N. K. MUKHARJI, for District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 29th February 1928. (417—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 15 OF 1928.

DARABULLA AHMED, son Bisu Saha, resident of Ishail, police-station Kaharole, district Dinajpur, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent. The 27th day of March 1928 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner at Dinajpur.

N. K. MUKHARJI, for District Judge.
Dinajpur, the 29th February 1928 (418—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 55 OF 1925.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ghiasuddin, son of Muktababu of Serampur, thana Serampur, district Hooghly, was on the 5th March 1926 adjudged an insolvent. He was finally discharged on 15th July 1927.

P. C. DE, District Judge
Chinsura, the 8th November 1927. (1825—1—393)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2), section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Shaikh Dowan, son of late Shaikh Golam Some, of Malogram, thana Pandua, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 77 of 1927 and that the 17th March 1928 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

P. C. DE, District Judge.
Chinsura, the 14th November 1927. (1901—1—376)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Brojo Bakhal Sett, son of Purno Chandra Sett, of Tolafatak, thana Chinsura, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 83 of 1927 and that the 17th March 1928 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

P. C. DE, District Judge
Chinsura, the 15th November 1927. (1968—1—392)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 4 OF 1928.

WHEREAS Tamiz Akonda, son of late Masi Akonda of Choubari, police-station Kamarkhonda, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition dated 18th January 1928 to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 20th April 1928 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

S. K. GHOSH, Sub-Judge.
Pabna, the 27th February 1928. (104—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 12 OF 1927

NOTICE is hereby given that Sajabali Dewan of Chuakpur, police-station Mahadebpur, district Rajshahi, has been adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on 4th June 1927, and directed to come up for his discharge within six months.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 22nd February 1928. (406—1—388)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 8 OF 1928

NOTICE is hereby given that Lilmon Pramanik, of Tepukharia, police-station Charghat, district Rajshahi, has applied under Act V of 1920 to be adjudicated an insolvent and that 17th March 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 22nd February 1928. (407—1—389)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 104 OF 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ami Mondal, of Lakhpur, police-station Mahadebpur, district Rajshahi, has applied under Act V of 1920 to be adjudicated an insolvent and that 17th March 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 22nd February 1928. (408—1—390)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 21 OF 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that Majdar Rahaman Pramanik, of Sheekhcholan, police-station Baraigram, district Rajshahi has applied under Act V of 1920 for his discharge and that 4th April 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 23rd February 1928. (409—1—391)

Notice.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Stenographer and confidential clerk for the Chittagong Collectorate on Rs. 80—4—140—5—160 per mensem.

None need apply who is not a certified shorthand typist of good speed.

The high academic qualifications and the previous experience of office work will be taken into consideration in selecting the candidate.

Applications with copies of testimonials and statement of age should reach the undersigned on or before the 16th March 1928.

G. H. W. DAVIES, Collector.
Chittagong, the 15th February 1928.

WANTED several clerks temporarily for the Cess Revaluation Office, Noakhali, on Rs. 25 each per month.

None need apply who has no previous experience in revaluation and settlement.

Application will be received by the undersigned up to 15th March 1928.

A. McD. CLARK, Collector.
Noakhali, the 23rd February 1928.

WANTED a temporary accountant on Rs. 45 per month for this office. Applications stating age and qualification will be received by the undersigned up to 10th March 1928. Knowledge of typewriting is necessary.

A. M. ARSHADULLAH,
Personal Assistant to the Registrar of
Co-operative Societies, Bengal.
Calcutta, the 2nd March 1928.

NOTICE.

Bengal Public Health Department.

APPLICATIONS are invited up to the 31st March 1928 through proper channel for the post of Health Officer of the Port of Chittagong. The prescribed qualifications include possession of diploma in public health in addition to registrable university medical qualifications. Pay Rs. 300—20—500, special pay Rs. 160, house allowance Rs. 30.

Director of Public Health, Bengal.
Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Notice.

WANTED immediately a temporary Assistant for 2½ months or longer for the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, Ramna, Dacca, on a salary of Rs. 45-45-50-3-110-5-120 per mensem. None need apply who has no experience of correspondence and accounts in any Government office. The applications with copies of testimonial will be received by the undersigned up to the 12th March 1928.

H. D. BANERJEE, Personal Assistant
to the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Ramna, Dacca, the 3rd March 1928.

WANTED an experienced head clerk on Rs. 80—4—140 for the office of the Bakarganj District Board. He must be able to draft important and lengthy correspondence, reports, proceedings, etc., to note on complicated files in a complete manner and to supervise the entire office work efficiently. Applications in candidate's own hand-writing, stating qualifications, past and present service with pay, native residence (village, post-office and district), age and present address, should reach this office on or before 15th March 1928. Those already in service should submit applications through the heads of the offices in which they are employed.

S. N. GHOSH, Secretary, for Chairman.

District Board Office, Barisal, the 17th February 1928.

(353—3)

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all exhibits filed in cases in the Court of the Municipal Magistrate, Calcutta, in the year 1925, will be destroyed if not taken back by the parties who filed them before 31st March 1928.

M. N. GUPTA, Presidency and Municipal Magistrate.
Town Hall, Calcutta, the 10th January 1928.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all exhibits filed in cases disposed of in this Court during the year 1925, will be destroyed if not taken back by the parties who filed them before 31st March 1928.

A. N. M. ALI, Municipal Magistrate.

Town Hall, Calcutta, the 10th January 1928.

Road Cess Notification.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the District Board of Bogra, at their special meeting held on the 13th February 1928, resolved to levy road cess in the district at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee on the annual value of lands, etc., for the year 1928-29.

ALTAF ALI, Chairman.

Bogra, the 20th February 1928.

(403—1)

Road cess notification.

THE Bakarganj District Board at its special meeting held on the 27th February 1928, resolved to levy road cess during the year 1928-29 at the existing maximum rate of six pies per rupee on the annual value of lands, etc.

MD. ISMAIL KHAN, Chairman.

Barisal, the 29th February 1928.

(421—1)

Notification.

IT is notified for information of the public that the District Board of Dacca at their meeting held on 30th January 1928 resolved that the road cess be levied in the district of Dacca at the maximum rate of six pies per rupee on the annual value of land during the next financial year 1928-29.

S. SHARFUDDIN, Vice-Chairman, in-charge.

Dacca, the 26th February 1928.

(386—2)

NOTICE.

Imperial Bank of India.

THE Members of the Local Board have sanctioned the following change in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. C. L. Hopson to act as Deputy Superintendent,
Public Debt Office, *vice* Mr. A. L. W. Fleming.

By order,

K. M. MACDONALD,
Secretary and Treasurer

Calcutta, the 28th February 1928.

(405—1)

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The second quinquennial valuation of the Fund has been completed by the Actuary to the Government of India, and his report discloses very favourable results. For forms of application and rules of the Fund apply to the Accountant-General, Bengal, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Notice.

IT is notified for general information that the following rogue elephant is proclaimed as dangerous to human life and property and a reward of Rs. 100 for destruction of the animal is offered and will be paid when its identity has been proved by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri.

The description of the animal is given below :—

A large double tusked with medium sized tusks, about 8 feet 6 inches in height, frequenting the Barajhar Forests.

H. P. V. TOWNSEND, Deputy Commissioner.

Jalpaiguri, the 22nd February 1928.

Stolen.

THE Government Promissory Notes Nos. H003785 for Rs. 5,000, G018845, G018846 for Rs. 1,000 each, and F007975 to F007984 for Rs. 500 each, of the 5 per cent. loan of 1933, originally standing in the name of the Imperial Bank of India and last endorsed to G. F. Baylis, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—G. F. Baylis.

Residence—Madhupur, Santal Parganas, E. I. Ry.

(91—3—326)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and

In the matter of Suburban Trades, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of Suburban Trades, Limited, has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

W. STAFFORD HALE, Registrar of Companies

under Act VII of 1913.

Calcutta, the 29th February 1928.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and

In the matter of the Rupsa Mills Company, Limited, in liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given for public information that at a special meeting of the share-holders of the Rupsa Mills, Limited, Khulna, held on 26th February 1928, it has been decided by a special resolution to wind up the said Company voluntarily.

D. N. Bosk, Managing Agent.

Khulna, the 21st February 1928.

(375—1—394)

Imperial Library.

(Secretariat Buildings, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.)

Open on ... { Weekdays and Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and holidays from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Librarian.

CINCHONA FACTORY PRODUCTS.

BY order of the Government of Bengal Cinchona Factory Products as manufactured and packed at the Cinchona Factory, Mungpoo, Darjeeling district, will be sold and distributed by the **Superintendent, Presidency Jail, in original packages** as received from the Mungpoo Factory at the rates noted below, from the 1st May 1928 :—

Quinine Sulphate.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 18 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 19 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 20 "
Quinine Hydrochloride.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 23 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 24 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 25 "
Quinine Di-Hydrochlor.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 25 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 26 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 27 "
Quinoidine Sulphate.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 20 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 21 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 22 "
Cinchonidine Sulphate.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 25 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 26 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 27 "
Cinchonine Sulphate.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 12 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 13 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 14 "
Cinchona Febrifuge (Powder).			
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	Rs. 9 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 10 "
Cinchona Febrifuge (Tablets).			
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	Rs. 10 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 11 "
Quinoidine (Tablets).			
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	Rs. 5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 6 "
Quinoidine (In Mass).			
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	Rs. 4 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 5 "
Cinchona Bark (In 50 pound original bags).			
Per bag	...	...	Rs. 25

Transit charges extra in every case.

Quinine Sulphate is for sale to Government Institutions and Missionaries only. It is not for sale to private firms or the General Public.

Cinchona Febrifuge in Powder and Tablet form (when in stock) is for sale to Government Institutions, Missionaries and the General Public.

Quinine Sulphate will be supplied to Hospitals and Dispensaries of this Presidency only at the wholesale rate of Rs. 18 per lb., irrespective of quantities. For all other purchasers the rates given above will apply.

Provinces other than Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam will get their supplies of Sulph Quinine from the Director, Botanical Survey of India, Shibpur, Howrah.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 2 to 4 P.M.

The system of payment is by—*Cash in advance*—by "*Treasury Chulans*", which should accompany the order or indent.

In cases where this is not possible, payment should be made by "*Remittance Transfer Receipts*" or crossed "*cheques*".

Indents unaccompanied by cash in advance will be sent Value Payable Post. Credit sale is not allowed except under special circumstances.

In the case of *Government Officers* payment will be recovered by *Bank Transfer, i.e., Countersigned Invoices* in the event of *Cash* not accompanying the indent by "*Treasury Chulans*", *Remittance Transfer Receipt* or *Cheque*.

2. Price and postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post).

3. The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or Post. *Railway parcels are sent by passenger train only.*

4. A scale of postage is given below :—

For ½ lb. 4 annas, ¾ lb. 5 annas, 1 lb. 8 annas, 1½ lbs. 11 annas, 2 lbs. 14 annas, 2½ lbs. Rs. 1-1, 3 lbs. Re. 1-1, 3½ lbs. Re. 1-4, 4 lbs. Re. 1-7, 5 lbs. Re. 1-13, 5½ lbs. Re. 1-13, 6 lbs. Rs. 2.

Two different drugs are not packed in the same parcel and postage must be paid separately for each kind.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

Government reserve the right to alter the price without notice.

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Saturday.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1928.

SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

[Non-subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Second Forecast of the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1927-28.

[NOTE.—On an average of the five years ending 1925-26, the area under wheat in Bengal has represented some 0·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India. The ratio of the irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage in (a) British India and (b) in the territory now reported on has, in the five years ending 1925-26, averaged (a) 3·0 and (b) 14·2 per cent., respectively.]

Character of the season.—In the important district of Malda where more than one-third of the total area under the crop is cultivated the weather conditions have been unfavourable throughout due to drought. But rainfall in the latter part of January has improved the prospects a little in this as well as in other affected districts. In the rest the conditions have been generally reported to be satisfactory.

Acreage.—According to the estimates of the district officers the total area sown amounts to 106,600 acres as against 129,500 and 129,300 acres, reported, respectively, in the corresponding and final forecasts of last year.

Outturn.—The average provincial outturn as worked out from district estimates is 59 per cent. of the normal as against 80 and 81 per cent., respectively, in the corresponding and final forecasts of last year.

R. S. FINLOW,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 28th February 1928.

APPENDIX.

Second Forecast of the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1927-28.

District.	Estimated normal area under wheat crop.	Estimated area under wheat.		Estimated outturn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area.		Date on which the sowing of the crop was begun this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by district officers.
		Last year (1926-27).	This year (1927-28).	Last year.	This year.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Nadia	23,100	14,500	10,500	67	25	End of October. Normal.	The decrease in area as compared with the normal is due to want of rain at the sowing time. Continued drought has affected the growth of the crop to a very great extent. Hence the outturn is expected to fall much below the normal.
Murshidabad	33,500	24,500	17,800	75	50	Beginning of November. Normal.	The decrease in area is due to revision of estimates. The weather has not been favourable at sowing time. The outturn is anticipated to fall much below the normal owing to damage done by drought.
Jessore	3,800	700	700	58	49	End of October. Normal.	The outturn is likely to fall much below the normal owing to want of timely rain.
Burdwan	1,600	1,400	800	75	58	End of October	The decrease in area is due to unfavourable weather conditions owing to insufficient rainfall.
Birbhum	4,100	2,700	2,200	83	50	November Normal.	Severe drought accounts for the decrease in area and outturn.
Bankura	6,500	5,200	3,800	100	75	End of October. Normal.	The decrease in area is due to want of rain at the sowing time. The weather has been fair on the whole.
Midnapore	800	800	800	83	83	Middle of November. Normal.	The decrease in area as compared with the first forecast is due to revision of estimates. The weather has been fairly favourable. The outturn is expected to fall below the normal to the extent of 2 annas owing to occasional drought in some places.
Hooghly	100	300	300	100	67	Ditto	The weather has not been favourable. The outturn is anticipated to fall below the normal to the extent of about 4 annas owing to drought.
Rajshahi	14,600	9,100	7,500	83	50	November. Normal.	The weather was unfavourable in the beginning but the recent rain has improved the condition to some extent. Low outturn is anticipated due to drought in the early part of the season.
Dinajpur	1,300	1,600	1,700	75	75	End of October Normal.	The weather has been fair.
Jalpaiguri	800	600	600	100	92	By the end of November. Normal.	The weather has been favourable.
Darjeeling	2,000	2,500	2,500	92	92	Ditto	Ditto.
Rangpur	3,400	3,900	3,900	100	100	Beginning of November. Normal.	The weather has been favourable. The condition of the crop is good.
Bogra	100	300	300	50	49	November. Normal.	The weather has not been favourable. The condition of the crop is poor. Hence the outturn is anticipated to be low.
Fabna	9,800	6,500	6,300	100	83	Beginning of November. Normal.	The weather has been fairly favourable. The outturn is anticipated to fall below the normal owing to drought.
Malda	43,000	43,500	40,000	83	58	First part of November.	The decrease in area is due to want of sufficient rainfall at sowing time. The weather has been fair. The outturn is anticipated to fall much below the normal owing to drought.
Dacca	4,100	3,500	3,500	85	85	Middle of November.	The weather has been fairly favourable.
Mymensingh	500	600	600	100	80	November. Normal.	Ditto.
Faridpur	2,700	2,800	2,800	51	52	Early in November. Normal.	The weather has not been favourable. The outturn is anticipated to fall much below the normal owing to drought.
Total Bengal	162,000	129,300	108,600	81	59		

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Second Forecast of the Spring Oilseed Crops of Bengal, 1927-28.

(NOTE.—On an average of the five years ending 1925-26, the area under linseed in Bengal has represented some 3.4 per cent. and that under rape and mustard 11.6 per cent. of the total area under these crops in British India.)

Character of the season.—As indicated in the first forecast, conditions at the outset were generally favourable for preparatory tillage and for early sowings. Since the latter part of October continued drought has affected later sowings and growth of the early crops, especially in parts of West and North Bengal where lack of adequate soil moisture was keenly felt. On the whole the season may be regarded as fairly satisfactory in East and in parts of North Bengal, while elsewhere the conditions have been generally unfavourable.

Area sown.—Oilseeds are chiefly grown in the Rajshahi, Dacca and Presidency Divisions. In the other two divisions the cultivation is small. The total area under these crops (excepting sesamum for which separate forecasts are issued) is returned at 894,400 acres this year as against 928,700 and 936,500 acres, respectively, in the corresponding and final forecasts of last year.

Outturn.—From the District Officers' estimates the provincial outturn of the different oilseed crops works out at 75 per cent. of the normal as against 76 and 78 per cent., respectively, in the corresponding and final forecasts of last year.

R. S. FINLOW,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 28th February 1928.

APPENDIX I.

Second Forecast of the Spring Oilseed Crops of Bengal, 1927-28.

District.	Name of spring oilseed crops.	Estimated normal area under spring oilseeds.	Estimated area under spring oilseeds.		Estimated outturn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area.		Date by which the harvesting generally commenced this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officers.
			Last year (1926-27)	This year (1927-28).	Last year.	This year.		
24 Parganas.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
	Linseed	1,000	400	300	75	58	December to January. Normal.	The weather has not been favourable. The outturn is anticipated to be low owing to want of timely rain. The damage caused by drought is estimated at about 42 per cent.
	Rape and mustard ...	1,000	600	500		50		
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	(a) 1,000	(a) 100	(a) 500		58		
	Total ...	3,000	1,100	1,700	75	54		
Nadia.	Linseed	65,000	41,300	31,700	67	25	End of January. Normal.	Continued drought has affected the growth of the crops to a great extent and these crops have practically failed in some parts of the district.
	Rape and mustard ...	31,600	11,400	9,900		33		
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	(b) 5,900	(b) 3,000	(b) 2,400		33		
	Total ...	102,500	55,700	43,000	67	27		
Murshidabad.	Linseed	15,100	12,200	11,300	67	50	Middle of March. Middle of February. Normal.	The decrease in area as compared with the first forecast is due to revision of estimates. The weather has not been favourable. The outturn is anticipated to be much below the normal owing to prolonged drought causing considerable damage.
	Rape and mustard ...	14,200	12,600	11,200		50		
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	6,800	2,300	2,600		50		
	Total ...	36,100	27,100	25,100	67	50		
Jessore.	Linseed	8,100	10,800	10,600	66	53	January and February. Normal.	The decrease in area is due to want of rain at sowing time. The weather has not been favourable. The outturn is low owing to insufficient rain.
	Rape and mustard ...	38,300	20,500	18,900		55		
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	2,900	2,600	2,800		50		
	Total ...	49,300	33,900	32,300	66	54		
Kulda.	Linseed	(15)	(15)	100	83	100	Middle of January. Normal.	The weather has been favourable. A normal outturn is expected.
	Rape and mustard ...	15,300	9,300	6,800				
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	(a) 10,500	(a) 10,500	(a) 10,500				
	Total ...	25,800	18,800	17,400	83	100		
Bardwan.	Linseed	2,600	4,700	2,600	75	42	Middle of February.	The weather has not been favourable.
	Rape and mustard ...	6,800	7,000	3,600		50		
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	200	200	100		33		
	Total ...	9,600	11,900	6,300	74	46		
Birbhum.	Linseed	800	800	900	67	50	Latter part of February. Normal.	The increase in area over the normal in case of linseed and rape and mustard is due to extension of cultivation owing to failure of the paddy crop. The weather has not been favourable. Continued drought has been unfavourable to the growth and has caused some damage.
	Rape and mustard ...	1,900	2,000	2,800		50		
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	200	200	100		58		
	Total ...	2,900	3,000	3,800	67	50		
Buxar.	Linseed	1,800	1,000	1,000	100	75	January. Normal.	The decrease in area as compared with the normal and last year is due to absence of timely rains. The outturn is below the normal owing to absence of timely rain and to damage done in some parts by insect pests known as "maru". The decrease in area as compared with the first forecast is due to revision of estimates. The outturn is anticipated to fall much below the normal for want of timely rain.
	Rape and mustard ...	6,200	3,000	3,000				
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	(c) 9,100	4,000	3,000				
	Total ...	16,900	8,000	7,000	100	75		
Minnore.	Linseed	4,900	9,800	8,500	83	67	January. Normal.	
	Rape and mustard ...	13,200	10,000	7,000				
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	5,900	10,000	(d) 9,800				
	Total ...	24,000	29,800	25,300	83	67		
Hooghly.	Linseed	100	(36)	(32)	92	83	Not yet commenced.	The weather has been unfavourable on account of drought which is likely to reduce the outturn.
	Rape and mustard ...	2,900	1,600	1,500				
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	400	400	400				
	Total ...	3,400	2,000	1,900	92	83		

(a) Including the area under cocoanut.

(b) Including the area under groundnut and cocoanut.

(c) Including the area under groundnut.

(d) Including the area under groundnut, cocoanut and castor.

District.	Name of spring oilseed crops.	Estimated normal area under spring oilseeds.	Estimated area under spring oilseeds.		Estimated outturn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area.		Date by which the harvesting generally commenced this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officers.
			Last year (1926-27).	This year (1927-28).	Last year.	This year.		
Hoarun.	Linseed	Acres. 300	Acres. 200	Acres. 200	67	92	By the end of January.	The decrease in area as compared with last year and the normal is due to insufficient rain. The weather has been favourable. The outturn is below the normal owing to want of soil moisture.
	Rape and mustard ...	600	400	300				
	Total ...	900	600	500				
					67	89		
Raishik.	Linseed	11,500	10,400	8,301	58	50	March	The decrease in area is due to want of rain at the time of sowing. The weather has not been favourable. Some damages have been reported from Nator. The outturn is anticipated to fall much below the normal.
	Rape and mustard ...	53,100	35,500	27,800	67	50	February.	
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	2,300	1,300	600	58	50		
	Total ...	66,900	47,200	36,700	65	50	The dates are normal.	
Tundahar.	Linseed	(40)*	200	100	75	59	End of January.	
	Rape and mustard ...	62,400	62,000	65,300	58	54		
	Total ...	62,400	62,200	65,400	58	54		
Jalpaiguri.	Rape and mustard ...	52,400	41,100	39,600	100	92	First week of February.	The weather has been favourable.
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	200	100	100	100	100	Latter part of January.	
	Total ...	52,600	41,200	39,700	100	92		
Darjeeling.	Rape and mustard ...	3,100	1,600	1,500	92	92	January. Normal.	
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	200	200	300	100	100		
	Total ...	3,300	1,800	1,800	93	95		
Bardhaman.	Rape and mustard ...	1,38,400	68,000	70,000	100	100	Beginning of January. Normal.	The weather has been favourable and a normal outturn is expected.
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	300	200	200				
	Total ...	1,38,700	68,200	70,200				
					100	100		
Fergana.	Linseed	1,200	900	1,000	70	50	January. Normal.	Want of timely rain retarded the growth of the crops. Hence the outturn is expected to be low.
	Rape and mustard ...	26,000	16,000	20,000				
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	300	100	100				
	Total ...	27,500	17,000	21,100	70	50		
Ferozshah.	Linseed	11,200	10,500	10,500	83	75	Beginning of March. Normal.	The outturn is anticipated to be below the normal owing to deficiency of rainfall at sowing time.
	Rape and mustard ...	81,900	72,700	79,500	67	67	January. Normal.	
	Total ...	93,100	83,200	90,000	83	68		
Malda.	Linseed	4,000	4,500	4,500	83	67	The outturn is anticipated to fall much below the normal owing to want of sufficient rainfall after sowing time. Some damage has been caused by drought.
	Rape and mustard ...	10,000	11,000	11,600	75	67		
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	1,800	800	900	83	83		
	Total ...	15,800	16,300	17,000	78	67		
Dacca.	Linseed	5,000	4,800	4,800	82	83	Not yet commenced. January to February. Normal. February. Late.	The weather has been fairly favourable. The outturn is anticipated to fall below the normal owing to drought at sowing time.
	Rape and mustard ...	72,500	70,900	70,400	73	84		
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	5,700	5,200	5,200	75	86		
	Total ...	83,400	80,900	80,400	74	81		
Mymensingh.	Linseed	3,500	2,800	2,800	92	100	Middle of January. Normal.	The weather has been favourable in spite of damage caused in some places by insect-pests.
	Rape and mustard ...	284,000	211,800	201,800	92			
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	800	200	200	100			
	Total ...	288,300	214,800	207,800	92	100		

* Conventional area.

† Revised.

District.	Name of spring oilseed crops.	Estimated normal area under spring oilseeds.	Estimated area under spring oilseeds.		Estimated outturn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area.		Date by which the harvesting generally commenced this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District officers.
			Last year (1926-27).	This year (1927-28).	Last year.	This year.		
Tirupur.	Linseed	Acres. 6,000	Acres. 5,700	Acres. 5,700	53	51	Not yet commenced.	The weather has not been favourable. The outturn is anticipated to be low on account of damage by drought.
	Rape and mustard ...	24,600	24,000	23,400	64	55		
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	1,100	1,000	1,000	65	37		
	Total ...	31,700	30,700	30,100	62	51		
Basarganj.	Linseed	4,200	3,600	3,500	50	100	...	The weather has been favourable and the growth of the crops good. The outturn is expected about the normal.
	Rape and mustard ...	1,800	1,300	1,500				
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	100	100	100				
	Total ...	6,100	5,000	5,100	50	100		
Itanagar.	Linseed	100	100	100	92	100	January and February. Normal.	The weather has been seasonable except in some areas and its effects on the whole have been satisfactory.
	Rape and mustard ...	2,000	2,000	2,100				
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	100	100	100				
	Total ...	2,200	2,200	2,200	92	91		
Tajpur.	Linseed	4,200	3,100	2,500	50	67	January and February. Normal.	The decrease in area is due to unfavourable weather condition before sowing. The outturn is anticipated to be as low as 67 per cent. owing to bad character of the soil and for want of timely rain.
	Rape and mustard ...	28,000	46,000	43,800				
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	600	...	...		
	Total ...	32,800	49,100	46,300	50	67		
Noklam.	Linseed	6,300	8,000	6,000	83	67	February. Normal.	The weather has not been favourable.
	Rape and mustard ...	1,000	1,200	2,100				
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	700	900	700				
	Total ...	8,000	10,000	8,800	83	67		
Chattagram Hill Tracts.	Rape and mustard ...	13,000	14,500	14,500	83	75	1st week of February. Normal.	The outturn is anticipated to fall below the normal for want of rain.
	Total ...	13,000	14,500	14,500	83	75		
Total Bengal.	Linseed	163,200	135,800	117,000	70	53		
	Rape and mustard ...	986,200	757,000	735,800	79	79		
	Other oilseeds (excepting <i>til</i>).	57,100	43,700	41,800	79	74		
	Total ...	1,206,500	936,500	894,600	74	75		

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given under section 63 (5) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta have applied to the Local Government for sanction to the plan of the Proposed Public Street No. XLV (Extension of Pathuriaghat Street to Strand Road) which was originally published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and in local newspapers on 21st July, 1927.

J. A. L. SWAN, *Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, the 29th February 1928.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, BENGAL.

Finance Statements of Provincial and Central Co-operative Banks in the Presidency of Bengal for the quarter ending 31st December, 1927.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1137.—*The 21st February, 1928.*—The accompanying Finance Statements of Provincial and Central Co-operative Banks in the Presidency of Bengal for the quarter ending 31st December, 1927 are published for general information.

J. M. MITRA,

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

CENTRAL
Quarterly Financial
Position

Name of Bank.	Liabilities and quasi-liabilities.													Outside Banks.
	Outside the movement.				Within the movement.									
	Deposits, fixed, current or Savings Bank, by non-members or by members in an individual capacity.	Debentures.	Overdrafts, from outside Banks, e.g., Presidency or Joint Stock.	Other items.	Fixed deposits or loans received from Provincial Bank.	Fixed deposits or loans received from Central Banks or Societies.	Drawn portion of cash credit with Provincial Bank.	Savings Bank or current accounts held in favour of Societies or Central Banks.	Reserve fund of Bank itself.	Paid up share capital.	Other items.	Undrawn liabilities, e.g., cash credit accounts guaranteed by the Provincial Banks to Central Banks or to Societies, and by Central Banks to other Central Banks or Societies.		
												To cover deposits.	For loans transaction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I.—PROVINCIAL BANK.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	71,35,824	..	2,44,099	5,783	..	7,95,490	..	17,00,205	1,12,000	10,06,125	4,20,385	..	5,66,180	1,214
II.—CENTRAL BANKS.														
CALCUTTA.														
Central Co-operative Anti-Malaria Society, Ltd. ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,528	3,515	..	..	..	198
Co-operative Milk Societies Union, Ltd.	1,32,634	..	..	..	72,000	..	3,000	..	37,040	11,360	..	..	..	16,354
DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.														
Taki Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,32,274	..	..	2,698	..	340	..	3,105	12,002	72,610	9,063	..	..	15,009
Nimta Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd.	20,379	..	..	..	..	2,162	..	..	1,172	2,570	..	..	..	134
Diamond Harbour Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	6,406	..	..	..	1,16,315	..	..	30	315	13,940	420	..	..	39
Barasat Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	29,460	..	..	..	77,000	..	..	..	3,855	15,655	..	..	..	1,432
Gosava Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	38,345	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	4,625	3	..	..	96
DISTRICT NADIA.														
Nadia Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	4,25,741	..	..	..	..	332	..	..	11,247	39,135	2,789	..	..	1,156
Kushtow Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	84,978	61,527	..	..	2,27,223	2,317	..	..	10,015	41,240	1,000	..	..	8,139
Mehorpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	94,690	..	..	..	29,976	10,000	..	..	4,000	27,875	7,067	..	..	2,257
Nadia District Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd. ... ..	..	..	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	167	1,308	..	..	..	287
Ranaghat Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,72,922	..	..	..	..	..	..	512	3,080	20,500	..	..	..	9,842
Chudanga Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	68,212	..	..	299	45,000	27,901	7,824	5,456	2,385	20,110	4,653	..	..	5,491
DISTRICT JESSORE.														
Jessore Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,98,520	..	..	1,853	..	1,500	..	..	10,421	55,875	14,659	..	..	17
Magura Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,70,077	..	..	..	21,800	..	427	..	2,804	41,755	652	572	49,000	6,213
Narail Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,68,716	..	..	..	25,000	..	..	..	4,516	29,490	2,931	..	..	5,890
DISTRICT KHULNA.														
Khulna Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,62,468	..	..	1,230	..	2,113	..	715	9,268	40,920	13,144	..	..	3,102
Baruh Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,10,732	..	..	1,345	..	7,553	..	718	8,475	22,040	28,191	..	..	1,152
Bagerhat Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,32,770	..	..	..	1,13,333	..	..	..	3,314	35,325	9,371	..	..	711
DISTRICT MURSHIDABAD.														
Janglpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,45,043	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7,507	30,860	7,311	..	..	4,472
Berhampur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,69,143	..	..	5,336	..	746	..	..	11,500	41,705	23,398	..	..	3,818
Lalbahar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,51,282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,907	21,156	660	..	..	72
Kandi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	36,467	..	..	..	61,666	10,728	..	..	1,093	14,865	..	..	..	8,670
DISTRICT HOWRAH.														
Howrah Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	626	4,510	1,958	..	..	672
Uluberia Co-operative Union Bank, Ltd.	11,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	681	2,790	163	..	..	317

BANKS.

Movement.

Assets and quasi-assets.													
No.	Outside the movement.			Within the movement.						Net profit of past year.	Rates of interest on which money is usually—		
	Over the assets of a liquid nature in outside movement.	Undrawn balance of assured cash credit.		Loans to Agricultural Societies.	Loans to non-Agricultural Societies.	Loans or deposits due to the Central Bank by the Provincial Bank or other Central Bank.	Loans and deposits due to Provincial Bank by Central Bank.	Uncalled share capital.	Guaranteed share capital.	Other investments inside the movement.	Borrowed.	Lent.	Last dividend declared.
		With Presidency or Joint Stock Bank.	With Provincial Bank.										
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
...	32,75,114	...	15,36,306	2,79,334	...	47,96,159	10,96,125	...	42,000	1,25,406	2 to 7	7 to 7½	7
...	82,000	...	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...
70,256	32,211	...	...	...	...	...	36,793	22,134	3½ to 7½	7 to 12½	...
2	50,06	...	3,16,811	41,279	7,295	...	...	...	20,773	17,522	2 to 8	12	9½
1	17,381	...	4,806	...	2,570	...	3,162	753	1½ to 7	10½	6½
...	1,16,228	9,660	188	...	14,670	...	11,930	716	4 to 7½	10½	6½
...	1,10,311	1,400	...	...	15,230	...	...	3,100	7 to 7½	10½	6
...	32,166	12,000	...	...	4,625	...	...	1,342	1½ to 6½	9½	9½
3	3,11,071	5,601	1,08,365	...	58,615	...	...	5,060	1½ to 6½	7½ to 10½	10
...	2,75,871	2,542	...	...	41,230	...	...	14,869	1 to 7½	12½	...
0	1,60,487	1,062	2,570	...	41,125	...	...	1,975	1½ to 7½	9½ to 10½	1½ & 6½
...	1,599	1,121	...	3,357	...	485	...	7½	10½	...
4	1,39,200	...	...	...	20,500	...	2,850	2,493	3½ to 7	9½ to 12½	6½
2	...	1,176	1,44,090	17,655	1,034	...	17,840	...	7,138	1,661	7 to 8	9½ & 12½	...
...	22,406	...	3,31,501	862	14,065	...	55,575	...	3,691	7,558	1 to 6½	9½ to 11	8
...	3,24,118	...	25	...	1,470	...	...	10,604	1 to 8	9½ & 12½	6½
...	2,01,930	...	...	...	60,660	...	13,320	1,572	3½ to 8	9½ to 15½	6½
...	2,40,661	8,085	40,528	...	11,805	...	15,855	5,012	3 to 7½	8 to 10½	6½
...	...	10,000	1,45,441	11,651	2,201	...	...	...	15,929	2,838	3½ to 8	10 to 10½	6½
...	2,60,647	9,363	...	...	48,285	...	11,350	2,347	7 to 8	10½	6
...	1,46,644	8,814	11,116	...	37,240	...	172	4,337	3½ to 7	10½	...
...	...	7,000	2,47,424	7,645	59,841	...	52,745	...	3,705	6,673	6 to 7	9½ to 10½	6½
...	1,39,181	3,386	10,728	...	22,671	...	...	3,822	3 to 8	9½ & 12½	5½ & 6½
...	1,03,071	8,700	81	...	17,715	...	6,275	2,411	6 to 8½	9½ to 12½	...
...	5,571	513	...	...	22,940	...	...	372	No borrowing	9½	...
...	14,499	574	...	...	...	...	...	535	6 to 8	9½, 10½	...

—continued.

Assets and quasi-assets.													Rates of interest on which money is usually—		
Movement.				Within the movement.								Net profit of past year.			Last dividend declared.
Post Office Savings Bank deposits.	Other investments of a liquid nature in outside concerns.	Undrawn balance of assured cash credit.		Loans to Agricultural Societies.	Loans to Non-Agricultural Societies.	Loans or deposits due to the Central Bank by the Provincial Bank or other Central Banks.	Loans and deposits due to Provincial Bank by Central Banks.	Uncalled share capital.	Guaranteed share capital.	Other investments outside the movement.			Borrowed.	Lent.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1,300	1,26,031	3,754	13,782	...	27,555	...	31,215	992		3½ to 6½	9½ & 19½	6½ & 4½
...	60,589	...	...	...	42,270	...	3,034	300		5 to 7½	1½	6½ & 2½
...	9,463	...	...	3,596	734	...	...	6,931	...	42,130	...		6 to 7½	9½	...
210	4,395	...	5,205	...	11,915	...	35	387		3½ & 6½	9½	6½ & 3½
470	3,75,660	12,196	9,000	...	...	...	10,875	7,463		3½ to 7	10½	3½
3,995	5,000	2,43,434	6,629	9,102	...	16,530	...	...	5,034		3½ to 6½	9½ & 10½	5½
...
303	5,03,792	7,902	1,42,369	...	1,26,000	...	24,799	12,955		1½ to 6½	7½ to 9½	9½
...	2,18,680	...	...	...	...	...	8,540	3,627		5 to 7½	8 to 9½	...
...	1,10,450	20	...	...	...	...	8,953	3,393		6½ to 7½	9½	7½
1	3,456	...	...	3,35,748	6,450	7	...	52,230	...	1,505	5,968		12 to 7½	9½ & 10½	7½
122	3,06,314	...	...	...	...	...	3,677	3,224		7 & 7½	9 & 9½	6½
1	1,26,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7½ & 8	9 & 9½	...
...
100	2,29,097	1,095	1,076	...	...	...	6,700	3,640		7 & 7½	9½	3½
10,553	3,66,065	...	70,000	...	3,030	...	{ 1,50,000 1,91,353 }	7,127		2½ to 7	7½ & 9½	8
...
6,969	1,29,207	480	2,30,976	...	...	...	7,475	22,234		3½ to 7½	3 to 12	Prof. Ord. 10 & 8½
3,603	3,48,752	1,000	5,000	...	67,635	...	33,339	5,003		7 to 9	8 to 10½	3½ & 6½
...	3,05,065	750	300	...	75	...	13,150	9,978		9½ to 7½	10 to 12½	Prof. Ord. 10 & 8½
49	2,44,408	...	1,601	...	44,292	...	6,503	6,578		1½ to 8	10½	8½ & 9½
...	8,000	...	1,568	...	35,439	...	...	2,616	...	1,47,226	2,207		7 to 8	9½ to 12½	6½ & 9½
5,597	1,91,176	3,970	11	...	32,000	...	27,010	3,162		7 to 9	10 to 10½	6½
1,780	50,105	...	...	...	5,525	...	...	302		8	12½	...
100	19,106	...	...	...	3,275	...	2,000	...		3½ to 8½	10½	...
...
3,935	20,268	...	...	15,88,122	59,554	1,38,000	...	22,400	...	1,71,772	57,115		2 to 7	7½ to 10½	12½
455	...	65,000	9,505	3,78,930	2,007	...	...	37,985	...	307	15,706		6½ to 7½	11½	+
3,998	3,99,329	...	...	...	61,390	...	12,500	7,888		3½ to 7½	9½ & 10½	11½
5,000	2,74,196	4,203	37,005	...	56,775	...	26,126	10,792		5 to 6½	10½ to 10½	12½
...	1,14,285	4,155	39	...	21,450	...	16,775	4,309		3½ to 5	10 to 10½	...
668	1,85,187	...	...	...	...	...	550	3,857		3½ to 8	10½	7½
5,010	73,421	173	8,908	...	17,125	...	249	3,202		3½ to 8	9½ to 11½	+
380	1,67,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,975		8	10½	...
25	49		7 to 9	11½	...
728		4 to 8	10½	...

1 bank.
ed.

Name of Bank.	Liabilities and quasi-liabilities.														Cash in hand and in outside banks.
	Outside the movement.				Within the movement.										
	Deposits, fixed, current or savings Bank, by non-members or by members in an individual capacity.	Debentures.	Overdrafts from outside banks, e.g., Presidency or Joint Stock.	Other items.	Fixed deposits or loans received from Provincial Bank.	Fixed deposits or loans received from Central Banks or Societies.	Drawn portion of cash credit with Provincial Bank.	Savings Bank or current accounts held in favour of Societies or Central Banks.	Reserve fund of Bank itself.	Paid up share capital.	Other items.	Undrawn liabilities, e.g., cash credit accounts guaranteed by the Provincial Banks to Central Banks or to Societies, and by Central Banks to other Central Banks or Societies.			
												To cover deposits.	For loans transaction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
II.—CENTRAL BANKS—contd.															
DISTRICT FARIDPUR.															
Faridpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	Rs. 3,38,295	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,643	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,459	Rs. 48,156	Rs. 55,240	Rs. 48,539	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 574	
Madaripur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,85,279	...	...	3,165	1,25,000	...	19,958	4,050	14,958	43,565	18,928	...	...	3,244
Gopalganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,12,341	...	...	...	75,000	...	...	...	18,500	49,555	19,292	...	...	3,217
Goalundo Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,64,436	...	...	15,969	...	...	...	228	16,704	44,950	16,706	...	...	157
DISTRICT BAKARGANJ.															
Barisal Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	9,25,716	...	...	5,137	...	...	30,000	6,570	37,000	1,02,630	22,964	...	...	16,074
Patuakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	49,440	...	...	...	70,000	20,000	...	3,585	7,943	28,580	12,161	...	...	3,897
Bhola Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	36,140	...	...	...	40,000	86,873	...	...	824	23,441	350	...	...	2,264
Khepupara Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	10,868	...	...	...	1,00,800	2,32,217	...	88	58,027	76,225	37,933	...	...	31,334
Mathbaria Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	15,980	...	...	...	76,250	1,06,265	...	197	...	30,025	6,433	...	...	1,027
Pirojpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	No transaction.														
DISTRICT CHITTAGONG.															
Chittagong Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,64,412	...	51,324	...	15,000	39,675	...	6,131	11,700	56,375	4,481	...	...	981
Chittagong Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,10,000	10,000	...	237	238	12,154	...	...	...	17,903
Satkumra Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd.	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	...	...	447
Cox's Bazar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	12,410	...	...	...	1,47,300	...	...	...	1,500	20,000	...	...	...	3,043
DISTRICT FIPPERA.															
Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	5,39,746	...	...	2,837	1,10,000	8	...	2,562	43,337	1,24,645	7,660	...	...	6,236
Fippera Raj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,85,568	...	...	27,971	...	8,500	...	1,709	5,740	23,025	...	...	...	22,937
Chandpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	4,62,135	...	...	...	1,19,900	...	...	1,604	31,000	1,14,400	29,778	...	...	18,149
Brachmanbaria Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,12,472	...	...	...	63,000	...	...	...	20,873	55,576	27,513	...	...	111
Matlab Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	46,530	...	...	...	2,73,380	...	...	658	3,600	39,125	2,347	...	3,701	212
Dandakandi Gouripur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	42,170	18,686	...	...	...	10,214	...	...	...	756
Nabinagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	721	...	...	...	67,600	...	...	...	...	10,975	...	...	...	291
DISTRICT NOAKHALI.															
Noakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,74,216	...	...	809	1,00,000	...	...	...	9,500	45,155	12,976	...	...	5,308
Feni Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,17,659	...	...	...	...	12,965	...	4,852	17,500	42,365	15,312	...	...	369
Sandip Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	49,420	...	...	...	1,27,000	...	...	...	4,513	28,810	...	...	...	178
Lakshmipur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	31,856	...	...	...	1,58,000	1,808	...	...	1,663	28,885	1,169	...	...	4,068
Hatiya Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	36,263	...	...	...	1,80,000	...	...	...	745	23,800	...	...	...	374
Chowmohani Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd.	7,006	...	...	...	31,500	...	...	85	203	5,874	...	...	...	176
Raipura Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd.	9,720	...	...	...	17,700	...	...	...	...	3,945	...	...	...	121
Raipura Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,941	...	...	...	55,250	...	...	...	...	6,490	...	...	...	231
DISTRICT RAJSHAHI.															
Rajshahi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,75,676	...	...	56,416	...	85	...	3,851	5,875	33,825	14,003	...	35,000	9,203
Nator Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,55,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,717	27,500	746	...	...	10,337
Naogaon Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,08,229	...	...	...	52,248	...	...	...	8,990	43,210	11,374	...	...	9
Puthia Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	59,741	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	1,974	11,920	2,498	...	...	1,523
Naogaon Central Co-operative Industrial Society, Ltd.	6,105	...	...	...	17,995	5,497	9,995	...	700	5,887	...	...	...	279

continued.

Assets and quasi-assets.

Investment.				Within the movement.									Rates of interest on which money is usually—		Last dividend declared.
Other investments of a liquid nature in stocks, bonds, etc.			Undrawn balance of assured cash credit.	Loans to Agricultural Societies.	Loans to Non-Agricultural Societies.	Loans or deposits due to the Central Bank by the Provincial Bank or other Provincial Banks.	Loans and deposits due to Provincial Banks by Central Banks.	Uncalled share capital.	Guaranteed share capital.	Other investments inside the movement.	Net profit of past year.	Borrowed.	Lent.		
														With Presidency or Joint Stock Bank.		With Provincial Banks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
33	...	37,575	1,30,675	11,715	...	...	55,740	...	1,601	12,504	3 to 8	10 to 12	6½
32	...	42	2,30,572	2,293	...	...	43,565	...	23,219	...	3½ to 7½	12½ to 14½	...
31	3,20,165	2,775	613	...	57,295	...	14,000	5,078	3½ to 8	10½	...		
30	19,924	...	2,000	2,21,503	2,344	1,38,883	...	44,950	...	20,476	2 to 7½	10½	6½		
29	508	...	10,000	5,65,977	22,081	4,21,710	...	1,15,850	...	32,035	2 to 7	3 to 10½	12½		
28	1,88,739	...	470	...	51,115	...	7,200	6 to 7½	12½	7½ & 6½		
27	1,64,699	18,200	1,151	...	31,659	...	...	8	10½	6½		
26	7,500	...	3,000	4,67,807	2,613	26,170	...	76,225	...	16,800	7½ to 8	10½ & 12½	10		
25	2,24,518	...	187	...	30,025	...	4,000	7½ to 8	10½	...		
24	2,66,007	47,679	808	...	56,375	...	9,100	4 to 8	8 to 10½	7½		
23	560	1,03,267	513	...	895	...	12,000	4 to 9½	10½	Nil		
22	220	...	...	...	...	...
21	1,37,546	24,395	1,327	...	20,000	...	...	7 to 8	9½ to 10½	6½		
20	11,150	...	...	7,15,976	...	36,143	...	1,24,645	...	72,306	2 to 7½	10½	Not yet declared.
19	25,000	...	2,351	1,79,281	3,490	23,000	...	23,025	...	4,393	2 to 7½	10½	12½		
18	6,36,568	39,232	10,756	...	1,14,400	...	67,659	4 to 7½	10½ & 9½	12		
17	3,96,071	28,830	...	...	53,175	...	27,749	2 to 7½	9½	9½		
16	3,16,674	2,300	47	...	39,125	...	22,110	4 to 8	9½ to 10½	7½		
15	75,618	...	...	...	10,211	...	6,000	7½ to 8	10½	Nil		
14	69,093	...	...	...	10,975	...	...	6 to 8	9½ to 10½	Nil		
13	3,12,197	17,959	11	...	49,125	...	12,600	5 to 8	9½ to 10½	9½		
12	2,76,750	4,311	343	...	1,98,500	...	12,500	3½ to 8	10½	7½		
11	1,93,793	...	1	...	43,215	...	15,047	4 to 8	9½ & 10½	9		
10	2,06,808	2,430	1,687	...	30,565	...	19,633	6 to 7½	9½ to 10½	7½		
9	2,01,664	2,010	955	...	...	...	18,000	3½ to 9	9½ to 10½	6½		
8	29,264	...	...	5,988	...	9,396	7½ to 8	10½	6½		
7	3,945	...	2,000	7½ to 8	...	Nil		
6	49,004	6,375	...	...	6,490	...	6,000	7½ to 8	10½	Nil		
5	8,820	...	35,000	1,96,385	1,131	25,000	...	55,175	...	44,289	3½ to 7	9½ to 10½	11		
4	1,55,160	...	4,000	...	27,500	...	8,600	6½ to 8	10½	8		
3	...	50,000	...	2,59,208	...	...	...	43,210	...	33,150	4½ to 8½	10½	7½
2	87,509	...	...	...	...	...	1,606	3½ to 8½	9½ to 10½	...		
1	34,837	...	...	5,887	...	...	7½ to 9	10½	6½		

Name of Bank.	Liabilities and quasi-liabilities.													Cash in hand and in outside Banks.
	Outside the movement.				Within the movement.									
					Fixed deposits or loans received from Provincial Bank.	Fixed deposits or loans received from Central Banks or Societies.	Drawn portion of cash credit with Provincial Bank.	Savings Bank or current accounts held in favour of Societies or Central Banks.	Reserve Fund of Bank itself.	Paid up share capital.	Other items.	Undrawn liabilities, e.g., cash credit accounts guaranteed by the Provincial Banks to Central Banks or to Societies, and by Central Banks to other Central Banks or Societies.		
	To cover deposits.	For loans transaction.												
1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	6(b)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
II.—CENTRAL BANKS— <i>contd.</i>														
DISTRICT PABNA.														
Pabna Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	Rs. 8,72,224	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 5,082	Rs. 26,666	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 34,263	Rs. 73,918	Rs. 1,24,190	Rs. 1,23,771	Rs. 19,500	Rs. ...	Rs. 8,480
Ullapara Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,20,195	...	...	...	75,090	...	10,000	...	7,518	35,790	9,798	...	...	5,679
Serajganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,53,249	...	...	15,054	...	9,594	...	5,500	12,330	62,500	18,932	...	...	571
Shahzadpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,07,752	...	...	...	1,00,000	3,889	...	...	2,753	31,230	5,601	...	...	27,903
Bhanguria Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	11,000	...	...	...	...	2,181	...	1,683	...	2,560	1,193	...	...	939
DISTRICT DINAJPUR.														
Dinajpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	15,666	...	...	...	31,300	...	...	...	615	6,440	84	...	...	2,517
Balughat Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,00,175	...	...	20,891	...	1,060	...	...	7,929	29,460	5,620	...	...	20,911
Thakurgaon Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	48,235	...	...	...	41,675	...	...	...	763	10,675	...	...	...	3
DISTRICT RANGPUR.														
Gaibandha Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,80,570	...	...	2,261	...	...	...	...	14,122	32,925	64,453	...	...	17,091
Kurigram Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	58,665	...	...	...	33,668	...	...	...	5,247	22,465	11,160	...	...	5,670
Nilphamari Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	81,029	...	...	943	32,500	...	...	28	4,460	21,450	6,758	...	...	9,016
Rangpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,99,051	...	...	2,089	...	...	...	...	8,920	38,200	9,749	...	11,844	3,484
DISTRICT BOGRA.														
Bogra Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	5,47,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,331	96,025	19,681	...	...	10,336
Khanjampur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	55,421	...	...	...	30,040	...	4,906	28	1,042	16,120	4,401	...	...	1,771
Padmapara Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	21,272	...	...	...	65,440	9,000	...	...	4,158	17,380	6,193	...	...	1,016
DISTRICT JALPAIGURI.														
Jalpaiguri Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	11,944	...	...	224	51,600	1,504	...	1,605	1,207	14,960	2,681	...	...	911
DISTRICT MALDA.														
Malda Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,00,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,856	24,470	2,348	...	...	2,450
Chanchal Raj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	57,108	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	130	10,508	238	...	...	3,826
Nawabganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	610	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	6,100	237	...	...	4,835
Harishchandrapur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	87,575	...	...	52	35,100	...	...	...	47	14,340	1,491	...	...	834
Bengal Co-operative Silk Union, Ltd.	...	...	...	...	35,000	...	...	...	...	16,650	204	...	...	2,738
DISTRICT DARJEELING.														
Darjeeling Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	4,612	...	...	...	37,251	...	3,620	...	1,947	12,900	2,112	...	...	...
Kallimpong Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,62,726	...	...	2,630	42,200	...	9,885	...	12,781	29,380	19,915	...	...	6,211
Pedong Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	13,330	...	...	...	46,680	...	2,655	1,189	9,848	12,170	2,982	...	...	274
TOTAL OF CENTRAL BANKS	1,84,72,688	51,527	51,846	2,25,865	51,58,932	13,55,620	1,26,087	1,97,155	10,09,097	38,84,133	11,29,310	11,072	1,12,814	8,07,823
TOTAL OF PROVINCIAL AND CENTRAL BANKS	2,56,08,512	54,527	2,95,945	2,31,618	51,58,932	21,51,110	1,26,087	18,97,360	11,21,097	49,80,238	15,50,235	11,072	6,78,994	8,09,037
TOTAL OF PREVIOUS QUARTER	2,44,99,113	63,700	32,09,418	2,02,322	64,60,835	24,05,455	2,00,552	10,35,396	9,94,463	48,85,075	14,70,335	10,500	6,52,645	5,82,988

I—concluded.

Assets and quasi-assets.

The movement.				Within the movement.								Rates of interest on which money is usually—		
Loans to Agricultural Societies.	Loans to non-Agricultural Societies.	Loans or deposits due to the Central Bank, the Provincial Bank or other Central Banks.	Loans and deposits due to Provincial Bank by Central Banks.	Uncalled share capital.	Guaranteed share capital.	Other investments inside the movement.	Net profit of past year.	Borrowed.		Lent.	Last dividend declared.			
								With Presidency or Joint Stock Bank.	With Provincial Bank.					
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
30,001	10p	...	66,000	7,37,373	14,212	2,02,138	...	1,24,190	...	20,250	16,847	3 to 7½	10½	7½
243	1,096	...	...	2,21,870	7,509	...	...	35,790	...	19,500	3,705	7 to 7½	9½ to 10½	6½
4,439	...	...	...	4,22,186	1,281	23,701	...	...	...	47,067	13,249	4 to 6½	9½ to 10½	6½
37	...	...	10,100	2,04,552	4,256	...	...	31,230	...	14,594	6,149	1 to 8	10 to 10½	3½
..	180	...	...	16,975	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	8	10½	...
579	...	...	...	47,834	...	5,350	...	...	...	...	1,925	8	10½ to 12½	6½
19,723	...	...	...	1,88,609	495	...	...	29,460	..	11,400	3,362	3 to 8	10½	...
9,903	...	...	...	89,920	3,590	...	...	14,675	...	...	1,903	6½ to 8½	9½ to 12½	...
1,875	148	...	28,000	2,71,098	14,818	12,368	...	32,925	...	438	4,707	3½ to 8	10½ to 10½	...
1391	...	...	...	1,19,787	...	1,162	...	77,535	...	...	6,060	6½ to 7½	10½ to 12½	10
102	6,900	...	...	1,20,267	...	1,937	...	...	...	16,502	2,225	4½ to 8	9½ to 12½	...
..	..	...	40,000	3,01,790	1,156	...	...	37,900	...	23,613	5,849	3 to 9	8 to 15½	...
12,520	...	...	41,330	6,04,509	538	29,727	...	96,025	...	12,400	9,985	3½ to 7½	9½ to 10½	7½
..	...	...	5,003	98,217	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,495	6 to 8	12½	...
200	..	...	...	1,09,426	...	1,205	...	...	...	...	5,287	5 to 8	10½ to 12½	8
..	...	...	...	60,544	16,142	1,403	...	14,950	...	7,075	392	3 to 9	10½ to 12½	...
13,966	...	...	15,000	92,272	82,586	8,479	...	34,470	...	4,500	5,912	3½ to 8	9½ to 10½	8
33	...	...	...	88,475	580	58	...	91	...	2,000	386	4 to 8	9 to 10½	3
2,110	...	...	...	29,159	...	66	...	6,340	...	3,000	216	7½ to 8	10½ to 12½	...
11,500	...	...	11,000	1,26,628	...	47	...	14,340	...	5,349	188	3½ to 8	9½ to 10½	...
10,000	5,422	...	...	...	19,925	...	...	16,650	...	14,492	...	7½	9½ to 10½	...
1,985	...	...	1,380	58,958	924	99	...	12,900	...	6,500	1,194	4 to 7½	10½ to 12½	...
600	2,386	...	315	2,29,671	...	407	...	...	...	17,391	3,737	4½ to 8	10	3
..	...	...	2,345	76,825	...	...	...	...	...	309	1,276	3½ to 8	10	3
11,236	2,33,343	1,15,000	3,44,590	2,64,61,148	8,82,227	20,07,869	...	32,27,27	...	19,70,144	6,34,325	...	...	...
11,236	2,33,348	33,90,114	3,44,590	2,83,97,454	11,61,561	20,07,869	47,96,169	43,23,372	...	20,12,143	7,59,731	...	...	...
102,684	2,45,192	9,80,415	2,66,074	2,49,42,792	8,97,160	16,61,097	85,46,277	42,33,166	...	16,44,566	7,29,392	...	...	...

PART II.

Name of Bank.	Deposits or debentures of the kind dealt with in columns 2 and 3 of Part I.						Repayment of loans by Societies.		
	On current or Savings Bank account.	Deposits for not more than three months.	Other deposits and debentures falling due—				Estimated—		Actual in twelve months preceding present quarter.
			In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next twelve months.	In twelve months following.	In subsequent years.	In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next twelve months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.—PROVINCIAL BANK.									
The Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	Rs. 9,03,957	Rs. 11,24,293	Rs. 13,11,725	Rs. 14,99,150	Rs. 12,78,465	Rs. 6,19,234	Rs. 37,11,753	Rs. 15,02,821	Rs. 54,78,487
II.—CENTRAL BANKS.									
CALCUTTA.									
Central Co-operative Anti-Malarial Society, Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Co-operative Milk Societies Union ...	...	...	84,634	7,200	36,800	...	32,211	...	...
DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.									
Taki Central Co-operative Bank ...	81,018	...	79,014	9,846	16,387	1,46,009	2,25,000	2,50,000	2,81,651
Nimta Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	29,379	3,000	14,381	6,263
Diamond Harbour Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	2,876	...	3,530	...	...	...	1,25,888	...	67,474
Barasat Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	10,000	9,000	10,160	...	1,11,711	...	...
Goswami Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	2,163	...	36,182	...	...	...	38,609	5,647	1,26,003
DISTRICT NADIA.									
Nadia Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	85,000	2,00,000	1,40,741	...	80,000	85,000	31,311
Kushtia Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	4,980	...	21,540	30,905	20,905	61,475	1,50,000	50,000	83,640
Mohorpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	8,650	8,856	4,450	73,335	50,000	50,000	49,226
Nadia District Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	...
Ranaghat Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	9,018	...	45,330	41,971	40,945	35,598	65,630	50,250	23,420
Chudanga Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	14,750	12,505	5,956	36,001	43,930	2,500	28,999
DISTRICT JESSORE.									
Jessore Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	4,497	65	4,800	68,628	5,120	2,15,616	58,998	59,416	47,859
Magura Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	41,891	...	40,000	55,500	62,425	70,261	90,000	1,00,000	1,06,777
Narail Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	20,668	78,760	32,640	25,120	11,538	82,059	46,520	92,716
DISTRICT KHULNA.									
Khulna Central Co-operative Bank ...	11,198	18,392	22,873	1,45,897	1,189	52,919	1,18,335	91,888	97,455
Harid Central Co-operative Bank ...	4,707	...	1,908	51,801	7,600	41,816	70,000	60,000	73,742
Bagerhat Central Co-operative Bank ...	1,653	...	49,739	27,291	3,567	50,490	1,05,361	72,169	69,087
DISTRICT MURSHIDABAD.									
Jangipur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	14,292	...	56,685	37,972	16,624	19,470	92,875	47,350	50,326
Berhampur Central Co-operative Bank ...	...	3,092	43,316	51,221	21,528	1,39,996	82,501	69,185	63,532
Lalbagh Central Co-operative Bank ...	32	5,649	27,918	30,815	9,900	77,268	24,574	12,841	33,705
Sandi Central Co-operative Bank ...	...	...	28,890	3,521	874	3,172	65,000	25,000	25,493
DISTRICT HOWRAH.									
Howrah Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,000	392
Uluberia Co-operative Union Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	4,310	...	...	7,308	7,970	5,754	1,594
DISTRICT HOOGHLY.									
Hooghly Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	46,563	31	41,536	30,700	24,800	...	53,485	44,100	32,200
DISTRICT BANKURA.									
Bankura Central Co-operative Irrigation and Financing Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	14,699	...	...	...	27,760	11,400	11,689
Bankura District Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd. ...	491	...	16,116	1,600	460	8,720	2,562	1,768	299
Bishnupur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	6,284	...	...	...	4,395	...	2,369
DISTRICT BIRBHUM.									
Rampurhat Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	53,227	...	1,32,779	92,832	76,740	13,430	2,75,006	42,273	1,34,763
Birbhum Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	31,425	455	43,916	43,660	62,350	59,168	40,000	60,000	42,261
Viswabarati Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	No transaction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nulhati Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	Ditto.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT MIDNAPORE.									
Midnapore Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	18,812	16,983	57,923	2,98,864	37,257	...	1,25,000	1,50,000	1,33,479
Khehar Balarampur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	5,815	9,207	35,377	19,694	12,605	33,395	1,56,500	62,967	1,22,213
Behera Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	737	6,508	3,450	27,230	23,119	...	32,000	30,000	35,811
Tamluk Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	27,900	...	40,922	31,645	...	...	2,83,289	48,900	72,272
Mugheria Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	69	...	39,862	...	...	...	1,79,228	1,27,118	8,909
Bahagoria Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	2,281	...	600	12,578	4,400	...	78,588	39,377	24,872
Shantal Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	No transaction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT BURDWAN.									
Kalna Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	1,92,259	...	...	...	1,15,523	44,881	97,714
Bardwan Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	3,52,039	...	1,48,316	1,30,256	1,90,898	...	1,71,320	95,055	81,165
Katwa Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT DACCA.									
Dacca Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	53,709	...	3,20,802	1,50,308	30,092	59,500	2,85,000	1,50,000	2,51,777
Narayanganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	4,822	...	27,250	17,827	69,077	27,312	1,62,917	1,88,836	2,09,246
Hikampur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	3,886	...	8,014	1,29,162	...	...	1,50,000	1,00,000	9,305
Manikganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	20,990	...	63,378	83,511	...	...	1,70,000	74,408	1,28,565
Dacca Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd. ...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	3,900	8,994
Dalga Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	1	...	1,704	16,481	17,718	...	1,58,346	36,800	2,31,676
Tongi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	4	...	63	51	8,460	332	20,000	10,000	5,58
Bafra Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	314	...	...	...	50	...	19,408	...	17,770
Dakhin Charigaon Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT MYMENSINGH.									
Mymensingh Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	3,90,674	...	7,33,774	4,98,048	2,60,424	6,355	4,35,800	4,50,700	3,69,347
Jamulpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	31,054	...	29,740	23,521	30,912	1,30,062	2,91,567	82,942	2,97,145
Tangail Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	10,385	637	60,935	61,722	46,325	33,226	2,12,828	1,87,701	62,658
Kishoreganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	1,45,357	...	83,633	87,777	...	...	2,02,666	59,947	97,530
Netrakona Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	1,511	...	7,989	3,773	3,168	1,298	64,555	34,120	56,045
Pinna Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	22,732	...	6,923	9,182	17,939	180	85,000	80,000	81,342
Madarganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	2,143	...	8,000	1,500	...	10,571	54,594	19,200	77,691
Dhanbari Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	1,590	...	...	...	10,314	1,416	94,000	50,000	20,703
Sharadhabari Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...
Baffargan Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	400	...	1,300	...	1,025	...	...	...	...

PART II—concluded.

Name of Bank.	Deposits or debentures of the kind dealt with in columns 2 and 3 of Part I.						Repayment of loans by Societies.		
	On current or Savings Bank account.	Deposits for not more than three months.	Other deposits and debentures falling due—				Estimated—		Actual in twelve months preceding present quarter.
			In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next twelve months.	In twelve months following.	In subsequent years.	In twelve months from commencement of present quarter.	In next twelve months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II.—CENTRAL BANKS—concluded.									
DISTRICT FARIDPUR.									
Faridpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	48,490	...	1,05,123	46,777	68,342	89,563	50,000	50,000	39,275
Faridpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	18,370	...	75,419	87,243	4,047	...	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,276
Faridpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	22,825	...	34,900	42,095	22,776	89,696	95,000	85,000	18,544
Faridpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	1,59,439	...	86,051	26,941	30,461	61,616	1,17,026	79,741	44,808
DISTRICT BAKARGANJ.									
Bakarganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	90,492	30,274	5,97,601	54,682	54,319	98,158	5,90,000	5,90,000	4,59,164
Bakarganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	19,785	1,380	12,113	14,162	1,35,115	35,900	59,093
Bakarganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	784	57	19,892	6,873	3,343	5,151	87,600	70,000	19,995
Bakarganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	10,868	...	...	...	3,00,000	1,50,000	1,79,103
Bakarganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	334	...	4,603	1,043	10,000	...	90,000	67,000	48,494
DISTRICT CHITTAGONG.									
Chittagong Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	8,557	...	71,428	51,600	32,927	...	95,378	65,390	1,46,846
Chittagong Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,535	50,942	10,621
Chittagong Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd. ...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	6,707	...	5,703	...	...	...	96,095	29,475	61,108
DISTRICT TIPPERA.									
Tippera Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	61,643	...	1,17,003	1,42,005	99,785	1,19,300	2,30,000	2,45,000	2,45,729
Tippera Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	2,551	...	16,175	14,626	70,111	82,106	49,307	54,238	56,174
Tippera Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	33,968	...	1,73,402	1,01,006	91,509	63,948	2,75,000	1,00,000	2,38,933
Tippera Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	86,900	121	82,039	60,679	22,949	99,784	95,256	1,58,042	98,549
Tippera Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	4,142	...	12,968	18,232	6,313	4,975	1,90,500	1,23,000	1,07,951
Tippera Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,510	33,597	36,361
Tippera Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	...	19	702	...	31,855	33,124	10,893
DISTRICT NOAKHALI.									
Noakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	1,920	60,000	65,050	45,336	1,910	95,000	1,15,000	66,948
Noakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	30,731	1,425	9,208	12,159	31,623	1,32,504	40,000	55,000	35,000
Noakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	2,075	...	7,506	12,897	19,358	7,684	95,125	81,833	88,417
Noakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	801	1,582	4,575	20,093	4,802	92,974	46,931	24,508
Noakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	331	2,270	5,329	7,641	20,385	7,71	1,15,974	64,670	71,753
Noakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	6,666	...	251	79	10	...	16,259	8,519	5,638
Noakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	8,220	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	1,936	...	...	...	27,004	28,315	4,706
DISTRICT RAJSHAH.									
Rajshahi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	12,191	...	22,530	...	11,985	8,970	60,000	40,000	1,20,000
Rajshahi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	9,642	60,480	19,455	35,805	61,000	70,900	31,000
Rajshahi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	16,809	70,615	72,355	18,360	61,511	42,520	56,226
Rajshahi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	8,361	...	22,196	10,097	18,031	195	62,078	18,752	24,117
Rajshahi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	110	...	5,965	600	...	...	23,400	9,800	15,116
DISTRICT PABNA.									
Pabna Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	2,11,031	...	2,11,982	1,17,371	1,72,922	1,58,968	1,64,700	1,92,559	28,349
Pabna Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	22,631	...	51,381	20,440	26,460	...	73,000	55,000	1,55,098
Pabna Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	64,111	...	2,86,138	...	...	...	2,72,000	90,800	1,83,000
Pabna Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	32,158	...	30,194	20,000	11,000	11,600	1,00,808	38,009	70,000
Pabna Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	4,330	3,330	3,340	...	5,000	4,000	1,646
DISTRICT DINAJPUR.									
Dinajpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	181	...	13,214	2,000	271	...	24,171	6,000	8,532
Dinajpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	26,994	...	91,813	30,735	46,103	4,260	1,47,895	28,875	50,243
Dinajpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	200	1,600	4,941	5,851	2,399	23,301	38,41	24,467	13,111
DISTRICT RANGPUR.									
Rangpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	33,581	...	57,203	45,000	36,000	88,786	60,000	50,000	34,724
Rangpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	34,705	15,750	4,000	4,150	30,000	20,850	29,187
Rangpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	28,867	...	31,027	4,940	10,565	7,640	94,989	18,338	55,133
Rangpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	1,13,456	...	16,358	1,54,828	38,815	27,564	90,600	1,02,172	45,295
DISTRICT BOGRA.									
Bogra Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	1,20,463	...	1,58,953	94,341	1,64,663	38,960	3,00,000	3,10,000	1,05,971
Bogra Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	27,582	8,906	14,595	3,339	35,872	17,750	29,271
Bogra Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	390	3,087	18,550	4,245	...	83,575	16,698	11,963
DISTRICT JALPAIGURI.									
Jalpaiguri Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	2,052	...	4,616	1,000	2,221	2,052	57,465	2,312	19,392
DISTRICT MALDA.									
Malda Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	29,719	...	83,592	42,360	34,116	11,078	37,706	25,741	20,600
Malda Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	6,661	...	4,312	15,413	26,592	4,129	60,464	20,486	2,865
Malda Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	610	...	17,780	9,109	11,809
Malda Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	5,691	...	1,675	25,625	31,100	3,424	35,700	39,310	13,445
Malda Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,375	3,550	2,852
DISTRICT DARJEELING.									
Darjeeling Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	2,112	...	2,500	...	...	...	18,000	16,000	20,180
Darjeeling Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	30,361	...	61,772	21,860	16,800	32,933	30,000	35,000	31,827
Darjeeling Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	1,330	4,000	...	1,000	6,000	1,000	12,000	18,000	14,053
Total of Central Banks									
Total of Central Banks	28,47,660	1,24,608	56,93,519	41,39,084	27,91,861	20,30,583	1,09,70,169	72,11,398	78,06,179
Total of Provincial and Central Banks	37,51,617	13,48,801	70,05,244	60,38,334	40,70,326	35,48,817	1,46,81,922	87,14,219	1,32,84,666

PART III.

Name of Bank.	Portion of deposits or debentures of the kind dealt with in columns 2 and 3 of Part I falling due in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (4th column of Part II).				Repayments of loans by societies estimated in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (column 8 of Part II).			
	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.—PROVINCIAL BANK.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
The Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,66,950	50,700	6,06,405	3,87,670	11,68,400	7,16,044	4,56,700	13,70.
II.—CENTRAL BANKS.								
CALCUTTA.								
Central Co-operative Anti-Malaria Society, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Co-operative Milk Societies Union, Ltd.	40,134	3,500	4,500	40,500	12,211	20,000	...	...
DISTRICT 24-PARGANAS.								
Taki Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	10,219	23,390	21,463	23,942	60,000	25,000	20,000	1,20
Nimra Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	750	750	750	...
Diamond Harbour Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	800	480	...	2,250	21,361	98,427	2,950	2
Barasat Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	61
Gosaba Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	12,704	2,815	16,487	4,176	33,943	...	...	4
DISTRICT NADIA.								
Nadia Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	30,000	30,000	15,000	10,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	15
Kushtia Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,005	3,100	2,600	12,835	5,000	2,900	3,000	1,40
Mohempur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,750	2,800	3,000	600	8,000	18,000	4,000	20
Nadia District Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanaghat Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	18,230	11,050	10,500	5,610	28,870	20,980	13,050	2
Ohudanga Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,560	4,000	3,600	4,300	2,480	21,940	...	19
DISTRICT JESSORE.								
Jessore Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	500	4,100	...	...	18,500	10,621	2,000	27
Magura Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	9,500	8,500	10,000	12,000	18,000	9,000	8,000	55
Narail Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	10,750	21,387	17,524	29,089	3,616	56,520	15,327	6
DISTRICT KHULNA.								
Khulna Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	13,531	3,967	12,378	2,997	19,751	87,631	5,714	7
Baund Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	1,808	20,000	25,000	5,000	21
Bagerhat Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	6,661	28,543	8,181	6,354	67,474	26,798	3,540	7
DISTRICT MURSHIDABAD.								
Jangipur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	15,832	13,393	15,205	12,255	26,908	20,365	23,832	21
Berhampur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	6,375	7,386	7,971	21,384	26,194	31,627	7,319	25
Lalbagh Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,400	7,539	589	16,390	21,475	1,935	113	1
Kandi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	6,074	13,613	8,133	1,070	40,000	10,000	5,000	10
DISTRICT HOWRAH.								
Howrah Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	900	200	200	...
Uniberia Co-operative Union Bank, Ltd.	2,000	1,500	500	310	2,000	2,500	1,800	...
DISTRICT HOOGHLY.								
Hooghly Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	15,300	10,236	8,550	7,450	17,285	15,200	12,760	...
DISTRICT BANKURA.								
Bankura Central Co-operative Irrigation and Financing Bank, Ltd.	105	2,995	9,544	2,055	27,760	...	...	...
Bankura District Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd.	10,371	2,220	2,525	1,000	2,562	...	...	...
Bishnupur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	6,284	...	...	...	2,327	1,000	500	...
DISTRICT BIRBHUM.								
Rampurhat Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	48,969	36,443	23,043	24,324	2,74,646	170	120	...
Birbhum Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	9,500	2,300	13,950	18,166	20,000	12,000	5,000	...
Viswabharati Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	No transaction.	No transaction.	...	...	...
Nalhati Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	No transaction.	No transaction.	...	...	...
DISTRICT MIDNAPORE.								
Midnapore Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	14,100	5,000	38,823	...	30,000	90,000	5,000	...
Khehar-Balarampur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	8,600	9,600	9,878	7,301	62,000	42,000	16,500	30
Bahera Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	3,450	25,000	4,000	1,000	...
Tamluk Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	6,595	22,144	8,064	4,129	1,21,270	1,58,524	1,625	1
Mugueria Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	10,000	334	29,528	...	...	1,78,228	...	...
Balgaria Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	600	...	7,950	70,638	...	...
Ghatal Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	No transaction.	No transaction.	...	...	...
DISTRICT BURDWAN.								
Kalna Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	11,660	5,330	25,280	1,50,009	...	475	1,09,652	...
Burdwan Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	62,606	48,802	22,446	13,463	17,593	1,60,972	1,255	...
DISTRICT DACCÁ.								
Dacca Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	55,360	1,05,869	99,375	60,308	50,000	10,000	75,000	1,50
Narayanganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	12,472	1,663	6,047	7,068	...	...	...	1,6
Bikrampur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,650	1,000	1,123	4,242	10,000	5,000	75,000	...
Maulikganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	18,339	15,980	22,242	6,817	15,000	10,000	60,000	...
Dacca Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,600	1,500	2,000	1,2
Rajpura Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	81	1,058	178	387	33,706	...	...	...
Tatga Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	45	...	18	...	...	20,000	...	...
Baira Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakhin Omarigaon Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	No transaction.	...	...	...	...	...	...
DISTRICT MYMENSINGH.								
Mymensingh Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,23,762	1,02,504	92,283	3,05,225	1,97,385	12,000	59,600	1,6
Jamalpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	16,400	6,577	5,088	1,675	1,39,393	...	...	1,6
Tangail Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	15,321	6,211	8,109	31,294	25,929	10,211	92,108	...
Kishoreganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	14,308	52,211	11,639	5,375	96,767	...	...	1,6
Netrakona Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,129	1,235	200	4,305	33,666	521	2,687	...
Plingga Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	5,828	737	138	120	15,000	10,000	20,000	...
Madaraganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,000	5,000	1,000	...	17,793	...	...	...
Dumbari Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	61,465	32,535	...	...
Shailkhabari Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
Gaffarganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...

PART III—concluded.

Name of Bank.	Portion of deposits or debentures of the kind dealt with in columns 2 and 3 of Part I falling due in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (4th column of Part II).				Repayments of loans by societies estimated in each quarter in twelve months from commencement of present quarter (column 8 of Part II).			
	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II.—CENTRAL BANKS—concl'd.								
DISTRICT FARIDPUR.								
Faridpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	66,894	4,454	18,166	15,629	5,000	3,000	20,000	22,000
Madaripur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	12,850	20,682	35,962	5,025	1,000	1,000	60,000	38,000
Gopaganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	7,500	11,500	5,150	10,800	15,000	15,000	35,000	30,000
Gaulindo Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	28,712	19,941	24,557	12,541	97,685	3,941	...	15,400
DISTRICT BAKARGANJ.								
Barisal Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,50,625	1,13,950	1,82,620	1,50,406	2,10,000	95,000	1,25,000	1,60,000
Patnakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	14,061	5,724	...	...	...	1,35,115	...	...
Rhola Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	13,461	4,375	566	1,500	32,500	44,000	...	11,000
Khepura Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	1,432	9,438	...	50,000	2,50,000	...
Mathbaria Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	246	3,450	675	232	64,000	15,000	1,000	10,000
DISTRICT CHITTAGONG.								
Chittagong Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	29,215	19,318	9,700	13,195	29,570	19,962	20,935	24,911
Chittagong Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	10,596	5,328	12,340	9,271
Sakankha Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cox's Bazar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,790	...	4,003	...	46,505	28,255	4,405	16,930
DISTRICT TIPPERA.								
Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	28,330	30,405	26,308	31,960	68,000	59,000	50,000	53,000
Tippuraj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,955	...	...	13,180	...	43,325	5,982	...
Chandpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	65,621	46,003	30,706	36,072	1,50,000	75,060	25,000	25,000
Bra-munbaria Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	20,319	24,385	24,338	12,417	3,570	...	...	89,686
Mathab Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	4,784	1,380	5,262	1,512	18,160	9,350	42,430	1,20,560
Baidkandi Gouripur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	13,300	36,010	3,200	...
Nabinagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,731	30,000	3,124
DISTRICT NOAKHALI.								
Noakhali Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	19,500	11,500	12,000	17,000	28,000	12,000	30,000	26,000
Feni Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,225	3,365	934	2,685	16,000	10,000	8,000	7,000
Sandip Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	412	1,201	4,258	1,635	8,114	33,203	46,788	7,029
Lokshimpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	139	1,002	441	...	28,809	6,560	19,130	38,185
Harij Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	120	5,200	...	1,03,774	11,330	...	...
Chowmohani Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd.	240	5	...	6	9,790	150	1,325	4,987
Rupura Co-operative Industrial Union, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupura Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,936	...	...	...	8,032	4,919	4,039	10,074
DISTRICT RAJSHAHI.								
Rajshahi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	525	11,465	360	10,250	15,000	10,000	15,000	20,000
Nutor Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	9,232	19,340	3,375	7,475	17,900	15,600	11,800	8,700
Naogaon Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	15,978	7,321	10,514	12,882	25,843	4,450	12,078	18,860
Pitua Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3,047	12,106	3,685	3,958	23,271	7,836	44	30,927
Naogaon Central Co-operative Industrial Bank, Ltd.	5,065	...	...	...	10,700	5,400	3,800	3,500
DISTRICT PABNA.								
Pabna Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	32,700	24,960	1,02,400	52,822	65,375	39,240	40,855	19,230
Udpara Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	25,435	5,700	13,925	6,304	12,000	...	...	61,000
Saigaganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	72,530	78,615	71,300	66,653	21,300	18,350	...	2,31,750
Shahzadpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	10,194	7,000	6,000	7,000	50,000	18,808	16,000	16,000
Bhanguria Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	4,330	...	...	2,000	1,500	...	1,500
DISTRICT PINJAPUR.								
Dinajpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	241	...	1,059	11,914	10,517	12,025	...	1,629
Balrighat Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	63,462	19,591	12,129	6,361	94,217	53,043	510	125
Tunkargan Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	1,317	2,560	1,107	25,733	12,608	...	...
DISTRICT RANGPUR.								
Gaibandha Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	36,521	9,704	7,712	3,266	40,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
Kurigram Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	21,115	2,500	4,510	6,640	4,250	6,200	8,000	12,050
Nalchandi Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,000	5,782	4,092	19,153	...	78,350	...	16,639
Rangpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,500	6,358	3,450	2,050	20,500	30,600	30,900	8,500
DISTRICT BOGRA.								
Bogra Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	28,863	46,115	31,226	22,749	60,000	40,000	1,80,000	70,000
Khonjanpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	12,832	10,722	20	3,988	14,281	11,517	3,020	6,054
Padmapara Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	732	665	590	1,100	48,017	...	...	35,558
DISTRICT JALPAIGURI.								
Jalpaiguri Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,016	70	...	2,500	25,877	13,938	3,950	13,700
DISTRICT MALDA.								
Malda Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	26,750	23,670	20,862	12,310	7,722	16,279	6,058	7,647
Chanchal Raj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	16	100	27	4,170	10,708	30,424	10,325	9,009
Nawabganj Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	15,880	1,900	...	...
Harijehandrapur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,675	...	...	...	4,382	20,531	1,382	9,105
Bengal Co-operative Silk Union, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,965	4,673	5,792	2,945
DISTRICT DARJEELING.								
Darjeeling Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	2,500	...	...	...	5,000	3,000	4,000	6,000
Kalimpong Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	19,468	14,908	19,396	8,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
Podang Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ... ..	...	...	...	...	8,000	1,000	...	3,000
TOTAL OF CENTRAL BANKS	16,28,491	12,73,861	13,18,081	14,78,086	34,07,693	25,59,189	18,04,813	31,98,474
TOTAL OF PROVINCIAL AND CENTRAL BANKS	18,95,441	13,34,561	19,19,486	18,65,766	45,76,093	32,75,283	22,61,513	45,69,083

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 25th February 1928.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero of gauge.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1928.					
19th February	7 A.M.	40.40	40.40	35.40	P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpur old dock sill. B. M. on Rajshahi College step 64.73. Value of zero — 0.00 P. W. D.
20th	7 "	40.45	40.45	35.40	
21st	7 "	40.40	40.40	35.40	
22nd	7 "	40.40	40.40	35.40	
23rd	7 "	40.35	40.35	35.35	
24th	7 "	40.35	40.35	35.50	
25th	7 "	40.30	40.30	35.50	

Highest water-level on 10th September 1927
Lowest water-level on 25th May 1927

P. W. D. datum.
... 58.75
... 31.95

W. R. ROBSON, Subdivisional Officer,
I. D., Rajshahi.

RAMPUR BOALIA, the 25th February 1928.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 25th February 1928.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1928.					
19th February	7 A.M.	7.5	7.5	7.1	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench-mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat at Goalundo.
20th	7 "	7.6	7.6	7.0	
21st	7 "	7.7	7.7	7.0	
22nd	7 "	7.8	7.8	6.9	
23rd	7 "	7.8	7.8	6.8	
24th	7 "	7.9	7.9	6.7	
25th	7 "	8.1	8.1	6.6	

The gauge-readings commenced from 3rd October 1909.

Highest recorded flood during previous year ... 26.0 on 15th September 1927.
Highest recorded flood ... 26.7 on 23rd and 24th August 1914, 25.5 on 15th September 1925, 25.75 on 28th August 1906, and 25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and 1st to 3rd September 1883.
Lowest recorded water-level during previous year ... 6.4 on 12th and 13th and 26th to 28th February and on 1st March 1927.
Previous recorded low water-level ... 1.0 on 8th February 1914.

A. M. PAUL, for Subdivisional Officer,
P. W. D., Faridpur.

RAJBARI, the 27th February 1928.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 29th February 1928.

Summary.—During the week the weather continued practically dry. Preparatory tillage for jute and other autumn crops is progressing slowly. Harvesting of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane continue under favourable conditions. Prospects of standing crops are not satisfactory for want of oil moisture. Distress continues to prevail in parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Dinajpur, Nadia, Murshidabad, Birbhum and Malda. In the latter four districts the number of persons employed on test relief works was 409, 13,995, 185, and 2,270 respectively. The average price of common rice for the province has fallen by about 0·51 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS...	0·00	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is going on in Barrackpore and Diamond Harbour and that of sugarcane continues in Baraset. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	Nil	6½	6½	
	Barrackpore ...	0·03	5	5	
	Baraset ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	6	5½	
2	NADIA ...	Nil	4½	4½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are unfavourable. Distress continues: 409 men worked at test relief works on the 25th February; the expenditure during the week was Rs 365 in five centres. Stock of rice and fodder and water are insufficient in Sadar and Meherpur.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	5	5	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	5	5	
	Chuadanga ...	Nil	5	5	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	5	5	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	5½	5	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are not favourable. Test work continues in Kandi and Jangipur: 7,343 coolies earned Rs. 1 725 in Jangipur and 6,652 coolies earned Rs. 1,559 in Kandi. Fodder and water are insufficient.
	Lalbagh ...	0 09	5	(n)	
	Jangipur ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kandi ...	Nil	5½	5½	
4	JESSORE ...	0·05	6	6	Weather seasonable. Cultivation of lands is going on for autumn crops. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Export of paddy is reported from Bongaon.
	Jhenidah ...	0·31	5½	5½	
	Magura ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Narail ...	Nil	5	5	
	Bongaon ...	Nil	5½	5½	
5	KHULNA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Effects of weather on crops are favourable. Rain is wanted. Cultivation of summer rice continues. Export of rice is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Satkhira ...	Nil	5½	5	
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	6	6	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	Nil	5	5	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are not favourable. Threshing of winter paddy is nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane has begun in Asansol, and harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops are going on. Fodder is deficient and water is short. Rice market is steady.
	Asansol ...	Nil	6	6	
	Katwa ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kalna ...	Nil	5	5	
7	BIRBHUM ...	1·80	{ 5½ 6½(b)	{ 5½ 6½(b)	Weather seasonable. Test works continue. A Baswa Paralia road 185 persons worked on the 23rd February. Fodder is sufficient but water is not so everywhere. Cattle disease prevails in the district.
	Rampurhat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
8	BANKURA ...	0·02	6¼	6	Weather seasonable. Fodder is sufficient, but water is becoming scanty in large areas.
	Vishnupur ...	(n)	(n)	6	
9	MIDNAPORE ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of <i>rabi</i> crop has commenced in Tamluk. Fodder sufficient.
	Contai ...	Nil	7	7½	
	Tamluk ...	Nil	6¼	6¼	
	Ghatal ...	0·22	6	6½	
	Jhargram ...	Nil	6	6	
10	HOOGHLY ...	Nil	5¼	5¼	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of potato continues. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	Nil	5¼	5¼	
	Arambagh ...	0·22	5½	5½	
11	HOWRAH ...	0·03	5¾	5¾	Harvesting of potatoes is continuing. Rain badly wanted.
	Uluberia ...	Nil	5½	5½	
12	RAJSHAHI ...	1·31	5¼	5¼	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops and preparation of lands for jute and <i>aus</i> paddy are going on. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	(RAMPUR-BOALIA). Naogaon ...	Nil	5¼	5¼	
	Nator ...	Nil	5¼	5¼	
13	DINAJPUR ...	Nil	6	5	Weather seasonable. Effects of weather on agricultural operations are fair. Prospects <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	5¾	5¾	
14	JALPAIGURI ...	Nil	5¼	5¼	Effects of weather are favourable on agricultural operations. Condition and prospects standing crops are fair. No damage reported.
	Alipur ...	Nil	6	6	
15	DARJEELING ...	0·24	4	4	Potatoes are progressing. Maize is being sown. Cattle-disease exists in Pulbazar and Jorhat Bungalow thanas. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	Nil	5	5	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	4¾	5	
	Kalimpong ...	0·44	5½	5½	

(b) New.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	RANGPUR ...	Nil	4½	4½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ...	Nil	5	5	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	4½	4½	
	Gaibandha ...	0·14	4½	4½	
17	BOGRA ...	0·03	5½	5½	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from Panchabibi thana.
18	PABNA ...	Nil	5	5	Prospects of crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Sirajganj ...	Nil	4½	5	
19	MALDA ...	0·36	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Ploughing of lands for jute and <i>bhadai</i> paddy has commenced. Test relief work continues in this district: 2,270 men worked on the 27th February. No want of fodder and water.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy is finished; outturn is below normal. Cutting of tobacco leaves and sowing of autumn paddy have commenced. Condition and prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather cloudy. Rainfall at North Sadar (Kapasia) nil. Cultivation of lands for jute and paddy is going on. Prospects of standing crops are not favourable for want of seasonable rain. Cattle-disease exists in the Munshiganj subdivision. No want of fodder and water.
	Manikganj ...	Nil	5	5	
	Narayanganj ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Munshiganj ...	Nil	5½	5½	
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	4½	4½	Weather gloomy. Rice market is falling.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	5	5	
	Tangail ...	Nil	(n)	(n)	
	Netrakona ..	·02	5½	5½	
	Kishorganj ...	0·10	5½	4½	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	Nil	5	5	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are not good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Goalundo. No export and import are reported from Bakarganj.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	Nil	5½	5	
	Madaripur ...	Nil	6	6	
	Gopalganj (a) ...	Nil	5	5½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	Nil	5¾	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	Nil	5¾	5½	
	Patuakhali ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Dakshin Shahazpur (Bhola).	Nil	5¾	5½	
25	CHITTAGONG ...	Nil	{ 6½ 6¼ }	{ 6 6¼ }	Prospects of standing <i>rabi</i> crops are favourable. Fodder and water are sufficient. <i>Panga</i> sells at 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and at 12 seers at Cox's Bazar.
	Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	6	6	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	Nil	5½	5½	Weather and prospects of standing crops favourable. Cattle-disease is reported from Brahmanbaria.
	Brahmanbaria	Nil	4¾	4¾	
	Chandpur ...	Nil	5½	6	
27	NOAKHALI ...	1.68	6	6	Weather cloudy. Condition of standing crops is not good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ...	Nil	6¼	6¼	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Nil	{ 5 6 (b) }	{ 5½ 6½ (b) }	Weather seasonable.
29	TRIPURA STATE	0.05	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Cattle-disease exists at Sonamura, Kailaspahar, Sabroom and Khowai. Fodder is sufficient, but water insufficient at Sonamura. Cleaned cotton sells at Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 and jute at Rs. 5 to Rs. 8½ per maund.

* Burma rice.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is not shown here.

(b) New.

Vital statistics of towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 18th February 1928.

District.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to Census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.															Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding week of the previous year.			
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Typhus.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-azar.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	724,248	383,016	1,077,264	455	25	35	5	...	31	15	5	...	15	41	36	14	8	66	50	54	12	2	321	407	478	431	909
Bardwan	2	Wansol Mining Settlement.	172,614	152,539	329,353	176	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	...	...	9	2	11	5	1	24	...	39	36	77
Howrah	3	Howrah	128,472	66,829	195,301	103	12	15	4	...	9	1	1	...	1	34	12	14	...	14	6	19	3	1	44	83	92	73	165
Dacca	4	Dacca	67,333	52,117	119,450	87	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	3	...	1	10	...	5	1	1	26	30	24	26	50
24 Parganas.	5	Blatpara	45,723	19,896	65,609	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	11	6	7	13
	6	Titagarh.	36,533	15,918	52,451	14	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	7	13

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1928.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Irrigation operations for the official year 1927-28.

Area leased for irrigation up to end of January 1928.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge. C. ft.	Average discharge in month. C. ft.	Irrigation utilized. C. ft.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month. Acres.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year. Acres.	Details of areas leased.						Rainfall, 1927-28.		Rainfall, 1926-27.	
								Long-term lease.	Season lease.				Grand total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.
									Kharif.	Rabi.	Fugurean.	Hot weather.						Total.
S.-W. CIRCLE.	{ Midnapore ... Howrah ...	Midnapore ...	1,411	126	...	70,261	67,128	67,682	3,008	...	...	...	3,008	70,690	0.89	0.11	73.62
		Panchkura ...	522	...	...	5,236	4,927	5,249	...	...	...	...	...	5,249	0.30	0.25	75.17
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.19	83.61
	Total Midnapore Canal	...	...	...	75,497	72,055	72,931	3,008	...	...	...	3,008	75,939	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding period last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,882	3,049	...	...	...	3,049	72,931	...	...	...
Burdwan and Hooghly.	Eden Canal	1,000	...	...	...	23,064	21,242	20,895	2,073	162	34	...	2,269	23,164	0.5	1.95	62.83
	Total of the corresponding period last year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,307	297	222	45	...	564	20,871	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	98,561	93,297	93,826	5,081	162	34	...	5,277	99,103	...	...	...
.		GRAND TOTAL OF THE CORRE- SPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	...	...	...	...	...	90,189	3,346	222	45	...	3,613	93,802	...	...	...

• Single watering = 630 and unaided irrigation = 405.

CALCUTTA, the 27th February 1928.

C. ADDAMS WILLIAMS,
Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal.

Form C—BENGAL.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

**Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending
24th February 1928.**

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	Number of bales pressed.		Number of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1927 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ...	981 or 968. 5749 bales of 100 lbs. each.	992	10,346	8,475	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1928.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Government of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 2391A.—The 5th March 1928.—His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint Captain H. D. Tucker, 8th King George's Own Light Cavalry, to act as Adjutant of the Bodyguard, with effect from 23rd February 1928, during the absence, on leave, of Captain J. H. Wilkinson, or until further orders.

No. 2572A.—The 9th March 1928.—Under the provisions of section 93 of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. Edward Farley Oaten of his office of member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

No. 2575A.—The 9th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 26 (2) of the Bengal Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. Alexander Macdonald, an official, to be a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

No. 2672A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

**Malda.
Dacca Divn.** GENERAL.—*No. 2310A.—The 2nd March 1928.*—Maulvi Nazir Husain, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Dacca Division, on relinquishing charge of his duties as maintenance officer in the Mathurapur estate in the district of Malda.

Presidency Divn. *No. 2313A.—The 2nd March 1928.*—Babu Sudhansu Ranjan De, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Presidency Division, on relinquishing charge of his duties in the Settlement Department.

**Khulna.
Dacca Divn.** *No. 2322A.—The 2nd March 1928.*—Babu Surendra Nath Sen Gupta, No. 1, Sub-Deputy Collector, Khulna, is posted to the Dacca Division.

**Bakarganj.
Pabna.** *No. 2424A.—The 7th March 1928.*—The orders of the 21st February 1928, transferring Babu Suresh Chandra Guha Thakurta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bakarganj, to the Sirajganj subdivision of the Pabna district are cancelled.

**Faridpur.
Pabna.** *No. 2427A.—The 7th March 1928.*—Babu Sushil Chandra Datta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on probation, Faridpur, is transferred to the Sirajganj subdivision of the Pabna district.

**Jessore.
Dacca.** *No. 2439A.—The 8th March 1928.*—Mr. Shaibal Kumar Gupta, I.C.S., Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jhenidah, Jessore, is appointed to have charge of the Munshiganj subdivision of the Dacca district.

**Bankura.
Jessore.** *No. 2442A.—The 8th March 1928.*—Mr. Kanti Chandra Basak, I.C.S., Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankura, is appointed to have charge of the Jhenidah subdivision of the Jessore district.

**Midnapore.
Faridpur.** *No. 2447A.—The 8th March 1928.*—Mr. Sukumar Basu, I.C.S., Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tamluk, Midnapore, is appointed to have charge of the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district.

**Nadia.
Midnapore.** *No. 2450A.—The 8th March 1928.*—Mr. Sudhansu Kumar Haldar, I.C.S., Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadia, is appointed to have charge of the Tamluk subdivision of the Midnapore district.

**Rajshahi.
Bankura.** *No. 2455A.—The 8th March 1928.*—Mr. Motiram Khushiram Kirpalani, I.C.S., Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahi, is appointed to have charge of the Vishnupur subdivision of the Bankura district.

**Faridpur.
Nadia.** *No. 2460A.—The 8th March 1928.*—Mr. Basanta Bihari Sarkar, I.C.S., Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Faridpur, is appointed to have charge of the Meherpur subdivision of the Nadia district.

Nadia. *No. 2474A.—The 8th March 1928.*—Babu Adwaita Charan Samanta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Meherpur, Nadia, is appointed to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of the Nadia district.

No. 2478 A.—The 8th March 1928.—Babu Srimanta Kumar Das Gupta, M.B.E., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chuadanga, Nadia, is appointed to be a Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

**Nadia.
Presidency Divn.**

No. 2480 A.—The 8th March 1928.—Babu Jatindra Mohan Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the headquarters station of the Jalpaiguri district, on being relieved of his duties as a Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

**Presidency Divn.
Jalpaiguri.**

No. 2524 A.—The 9th March 1928.—The services of Mr. R. R. Garlick, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mymensingh.

No. 2528 A.—The 9th March 1928.—Mr. A. G. R. Henderson, I.C.S., Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh.

**24-Parganas.
Mymensingh.**

No. 2547 A.—The 9th March 1928.—The services of Mr. R. L. Walker, I.C.S., Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce.

Hooghly.

No. 2566 A.—The 9th March 1928.—Maulvi Muhammad Habdad, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Chittagong Division.

Chittagong Divn.

POLICE.—No. 2358 A.—The 5th March 1928.—Major E. D. Dallas-Smith, Assistant Commandant, Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion), Dacca, is appointed to act as Commandant of the Battalion, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Major D. I. Macpherson, O.B.E., or until further orders.

Dacca.

No. 2563 A.—The 9th March 1928.—Babu Karunamay Ray, Deputy Superintendent of Police, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Superintendent of Police, Faridpur, and, under the provisions of section 1 of Act V of 1861, to perform the duties of a Superintendent of Police in that district.

Faridpur.

PROMOTION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—No. 2560 A.—The 9th March 1928.—The Reverend C. J. Grimes, a junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is promoted to be a senior Chaplain, with effect from the 26th January 1928.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—No. 2293 A.—The 2nd March 1928.—Mr. A. deC. Williams, I.C.S., is allowed leave on average pay for eight months, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 1st April 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2467 A.—The 8th March 1928.—The Hon'ble Mr. Kiran Chandra De, C.I.E., I.C.S., is allowed leave on average pay for five months, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 1st April 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2470 A.—The 8th March 1928.—Mr. A. K. Jameson, I.C.S., Director of Land Records, Bengal, is allowed leave for eighteen months, viz., leave on average pay for five months and twenty-two days, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 5th April 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved, and leave on half average pay for the remaining period under rule 81 (d) of those rules.

No. 2502A.—The 8th March 1928.—Mr. Muazzim Hossain Muhammad Furrokh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave on average pay for four months (entirely on account of privilege leave at his credit), under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 1st March 1928.

No. 2628A.—The 10th March 1928.—Mr. Suresh Chandra Ghatak, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave on average pay for two months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 14th March 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2633A.—The 10th March 1928.—Rai Sahib Rampada Chatarji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave on average pay up to the 17th October 1928, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 19th February 1928.

POLICE.—No. 2355A.—The 5th March 1928.—Major D. I. Macpherson, O.B.E., Commandant, Eastern Frontier Rifles (Bengal Battalion), Dacca, is allowed leave up to the 17th October 1928, viz., leave on average pay for two months, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 2nd April 1928 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, and leave on half average pay for the remaining period under rule 81 (d) of those rules.

No. 2399A.—The 6th March 1928.—Mr. A. E. F. Wood, Superintendent of Police, Malda, is allowed leave on average pay for eight months, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 10th April 1928.

No. 2617A.—The 10th March 1928.—Mr. A. O. Johnstone, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burdwan Range, is allowed leave on average pay for eight months, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 6th April 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2506A.—The 8th March 1928.—The following amendments are made in notification No. 13395A., dated the 28th August 1926, published at page 1311, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 9th September 1926 :—

Substitute

- “(1) Bengal Factories Service,
- (2) Bengal Smoke Nuisances Service,
- (3) Bengal Boilers Service ”

for

- “(1) The Chief Inspector and Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Factories,
- (2) The Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Smoke Nuisances,
- (3) The Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Boilers ”.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION.

INVITATION TO SUBMIT MEMORANDA.

1. The Indian Statutory Commission invites the submission of written statements or memoranda, both from official and non-official sources, from representative associations, local bodies, and responsible individuals on any of the subjects which fall within the limits of the enquiry which it is about to undertake. Before the Commission returns to India in October a programme of its sittings in various centres will have to be drawn up. The written statements or memoranda now called for should be prepared and sent to the offices of the Commission *as soon as possible* in order that the Commission may appreciate the main issues to be raised and proposals to be urged before it hereafter, and in order that it may make arrangements beforehand for the orderly conduct of its subsequent enquiry.

2. Such written statements or memoranda as are ready before the Commission leaves India on March 31st should be sent by registered post addressed to "**The Indian Statutory Commission, Camp, India.**" After this date the Commission will maintain its own Office in India, where further memoranda will be received on its behalf. They should be sent by registered post addressed to "**The Indian Statutory Commission, New Delhi Office, New Delhi**", from which office they will be transmitted to the office of the Commission in England.

3. Twelve copies of each memorandum are required in the first instance. Further copies may be called for hereafter, if the proposed Indian Committees are set up in time.

4. It is most desirable that these memoranda should be delivered to the offices of the Commission as soon as possible, and in any event *not later than June 1st next*. If for any special reason particular documents cannot be delivered till later, the Commission will be glad to be informed of the circumstances and will do its best to deal with them, but the organization of the Commission's enquiry makes it essential that the written material, much of which has doubtless already been prepared, should be promptly presented.

5. The terms of reference under which the Commission is acting are as follows :-

It is "to enquire into the working of the system of Government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions, in British India, and matters connected therewith," and it is "to report as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible Government, or to extend, modify, or restrict the degree of responsible Government then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of the local legislatures is or is not desirable."

6. The Commission has already had the advantage of informal interviews with important and representative bodies and deputations both at Delhi and several Provinces, and has been much assisted by these interviews in appreciating the nature of some of the main questions which it will shortly begin to investigate.

7. The Appendix to this notice contains a list of some of these topics (though the list does not profess to be exhaustive), and written statements or memoranda are also invited on any other subject within the Commission's terms of reference. It will be understood that those who submit memoranda are not expected or required to deal with all the subjects mentioned in the Appendix but only such of them, or with such other subjects, as specially concern the case they are putting forward.

8. The Commission attaches special importance to the written material which it is now inviting, for in many cases the memorandum will speak for itself, while in other cases the Commission after considering the memorandum (with the assistance of Indian Committees if these are appointed) will intimate whether it desires to hear oral evidence in support of the memorandum and will endeavour to make the most convenient arrangements as to when and where this oral evidence shall be taken.

9. Every memorandum should be dated and signed by or on behalf of those who present it, and should give the address to which any communication from the Commission regarding it should be sent. As already stated, there will be many cases in which the memoranda submitted will themselves sufficiently convey to the Commission the views of those submitting them, but in cases in which it is desired to tender to the Commission oral evidence in support of any memorandum, the document should end with a clear statement giving the name and address of the witness who will be ready to come forward, if required, for examination and cross-examination.

10. Memoranda submitted in a representative capacity should contain a clear statement of the nature, extent, and membership of the organization submitting them. When a statement is put forward on behalf of a class of persons, the Commission wishes to have a sufficient indication of the number of individuals who actually authorize it.

J. W. BHORE,
S. F. STEWART,
Secretaries.

OFFICE OF INDIAN
STATUTORY COMMISSION,
CAMP, INDIA ;
The 6th March 1928.

APPENDIX.

Note (A).—For the purpose of illustrating the meaning of the main heads below, some of the questions arising under each are given.

Note (B).—Replies need not deal with the whole field covered by the heads, but should be limited to the particular matters to which it is desired to draw attention.

Note (C).—Suggestions for the future are invited, as well as observations upon the structure and working of the existing constitution of British India. The Commission will be specially glad to receive any draft constitutional scheme which has been worked out beyond the stage of merely general propositions.

1. *The representative system as applied to British India, e.g. :—*

- (a) The basis of the franchise.
- (b) Methods of election.
- (c) Methods whereby particular interests, communal, local, social, and economic, may obtain adequate representation on local self-governing, provincial and central representative bodies.
- (d) The relationship between representatives and constituents.
- (e) The growth of parties.
- (f) The growth of informed public opinion.
- (g) Nomination of officials and non-officials as additional members of elected bodies.

2. *The suitability of existing areas for legislative and administrative purposes and for the growth of representative institutions, e.g. :—*

- (a) Local self-governing.
- (b) Provincial, including the discussion of proposals for extension of self-governing institutions to other areas than the nine provinces, and of proposals for division of existing provinces.

3. *The local self-governing bodies (Municipalities, District Boards, etc.), and their relationship with the Provincial Government, e.g. :—*

- (a) Constitution.
- (b) Functions.
- (c) Relationship with officials of Provincial Government.
- (d) Control by Provincial Government.
- (e) Finance.

4. *The Provincial Government, e.g. :—*

- (a) Constitution.
- (b) Working of dyarchy.
- (c) Position and powers of Governor.
- (d) Position of Ministers in relation to Governor and Members of Executive Council.
- (e) Relationship of Ministers to each other, and question of collective responsibility.
- (f) Growth of party system in the Provincial Councils.
- (g) Working of particular departments.

- (h) Classification into reserved and transferred subjects.
- (i) Desirability of Second Chambers.
- (j) Question of provincial autonomy. [See also 6 (a) and (b).]
- (k) Finances of Provincial Government and Financial Control. [See also 6 (c).]
- (l) Financial relations between reserved and transferred sides of the Government including the question of the joint or separate purse.

5. *The Central Government, e.g. :*

- (a) Constitution.
- (b) Position and powers of the Governor-General.
- (c) Relationship of Governor-General to his Executive Council.
- (d) Relationship of Governor-General to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.
- (e) Position of the Executive.
- (f) Question of the responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature.
- (g) Relationship between the two Houses.

6. *Relations between Central Government and the Provincial Government, e.g., in regard to --*

- (a) The extent of the power of superintendence, direction, and control to be exercised by the Central Government.
- (b) The classification of subjects as central and provincial.
- (c) The financial relationship between the Central and Provincial Governments, including the Meston Settlement.

7. *The Courts and the Judiciary.*

8. *The constitutional problem in relation to such vital matters as --*

- (a) Law and order in British India.
- (b) Justice in British India.
- (c) Defence of India.
- (d) Social progress in British India.
- (e) Federation in India.
- (f) The status and position of India in the British Empire.

9. *The relationship between the Central Government, the Secretary of State and the British Parliament.*

10. *The position of the services, e.g. :-*

- (a) Indian Civil Service.
- (b) Other All-India Services.
- (c) Provincial Services.
- (d) The question of recruitment and of Public Services Commissions.
- (e) Indianization.

11. *The Growth of Education.*—The Commission will shortly be making a special announcement as to this branch of the enquiry, but it does not wish the preparation of memoranda on this important topic to be delayed. Documents dealing specifically with it should be marked "Growth of Education" in the top left-hand corner.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3546P.—The 7th March 1928.—The following notification issued by the Government of Burma is republished for general information.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Notification No. 54, dated the 23rd February 1928. .

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of a leaflet in English entitled "Are We Dogs?" by Maung Po Sein, President, Republican Society, Burma, addressed to "Dear Brothers" and calling upon the young men of Burma to arm themselves and kill, and all other documents containing copies or translations of, or extracts from, the said leaflet, on the ground that it contains seditious matter, the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, as tending to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India.

No. 3634P.—The 8th March 1928.—The following notification issued by the Government of the Punjab is republished for general information.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Notification No. 32516J., dated Lahore, the 10th December 1927.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), as amended by the Press Law Repeal and Amendment Act, 1922 (XIV of 1922), Act XXXVI of 1926 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1927, the Governor in Council is pleased hereby to declare to be forfeited to His Majesty every copy, wherever found, of the book in Urdu entitled "Rad-i-Hindu" by Maulvi Muhammad Ismail, published by Maulvi Muhammad Said, bookseller, and printed at the Majidi Press, Cawnpore, and all other documents containing copies, reprints, or translations of, or extracts from, the said book on the ground that it contains matter the publication of which is punishable under section 295A of the Indian Penal Code.

No. 5586P.—The 9th March 1928.—In pursuance of section 61 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice of his intention to impose the following water rate and tax in the Jalapahar (Darjeeling) Cantonment to be payable in advance by quarterly or monthly instalments as may be decided upon by the Cantonment Authority within the said Cantonment in place of the tax imposed by notification No. 10025 P., dated the 27th August 1915 :—

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| (a) | Water rate per 1,000 gallons | ... | ... | Re. 1 |
| (b) | Water tax | ... | ... | 3½ per cent. on annual rentals. |

2. The water tax shall be payable by (1) officers occupying Government buildings, and (2) owners of private houses in the Cantonment, provided the buildings or houses are within a radius of 1,000 feet from the nearest stand-pipe. The Cantonment Authority shall determine, under section 220 of the Cantonments Act, the free monthly allowance of water in return for the tax paid by the occupier of every building or house connected with water-supply. Water consumed in excess of the free allowance shall be charged for at the rate of one rupee per 1,000 gallons.

3. Water supplied for the following purposes (other than domestic) shall be charged for at one rupee per 1,000 gallons on such terms and conditions as are consistent with the Cantonments Act and the rules and bye-laws made thereunder :—

- (a) water for animals or for washing vehicles where such animals or vehicles are kept for sale or hire ;
- (b) water for any trade, manufacture or business ;
- (c) water for fountains, swimming baths or any ornamental or mechanical purpose ;
- (d) water for gardens or for purposes of irrigation ;
- (e) water for making, or watering, roads or paths ; and
- (f) water for building purposes.

Any objection to the said proposals received by the undersigned through the Cantonment Authority, Jalapahar, within thirty days from the date of this notification, will be taken into consideration.

No. 3590P.—The 9th March 1928.—In pursuance of section 61 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice of his intention to impose the following water rate and tax in the Barrackpore Cantonment to be payable by occupiers of holdings, and, whenever any holding is unoccupied for a period of ninety days or longer, by the owner up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the annual value of the holding in place of the water tax imposed by notification No. 4062M., dated the 22nd November 1895 :—

Water rate per 1,000 gallons	...	Eight annas.
Water tax	...	Not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on annual rentals when houses and lands are situated on any road supplied with water and not exceeding 6 per cent. when houses and lands are situated on any road not so supplied.

Any objection to the said proposals received by the undersigned through the Cantonment Authority, Barrackpore, within thirty days from the date of this notification will be taken into consideration.

No. 3594P.—The 9th March 1928.—In pursuance of section 61 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice of his intention to impose the following water rate and tax in the Dum-Dum Cantonment to be payable by occupiers of holdings, and whenever any holding is unoccupied for a period of 90 days or longer, by the owner up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the annual value of the holding, in place of the water tax imposed by notification No. 2605P., dated the 11th May 1897 :—

Water rate per 1,000 gallons	...	Annas 8.
Water tax	...	Not exceeding 6 per cent. on annual rentals.

Any objection to the said proposals received by the undersigned through the Executive Officer, Dum-Dum Cantonment, within thirty days from the date of this notification, will be taken into consideration.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

JAILS.

No. 551P.J.—The 3rd March 1928.—Under section 7 (1) of the Bengal Children Act, 1922 (Bengal Act II of 1922) the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. J. Cohen, M.L.C., as a member of the Committee for the control and management of the Reformatory School and the Industrial School at Alipore.

No. 564P.J. - The 7th March 1928.—In modification of the orders contained in this department notification No. 567P.J., dated the 18th October 1927, Captain Som Dutt, M.C., I.M.S., is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Alipore Central Jail, with effect from the 10th March 1928.

Calcutta.

No. 579P.J.—The 7th March 1928.—Major G. B. Hanna, I.M.S., is allowed leave for six months, viz., leave on average pay for two months and thirteen days under rule 100 of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 20th March 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, and furlough for the remaining period under the military rules.

No. 582P.J.—The 7th March 1928.—Mr. Chas. A. W. Luke, Deputy Superintendent, Presidency Jail, is appointed temporarily for six months as Superintendent of the Dacca Central Jail, with effect from the 20th March 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may take over charge, *vice* Major G. B. Hanna, I.M.S., on leave.

**Calcutta.
Dacca.**

No. 585P.J.—The 7th March 1928.—Mr. H. C. M. Upshon, Jailor, Presidency Jail, is appointed temporarily for six months as Deputy Superintendent of that Jail with effect from the 20th March 1928 or any subsequent date on which he may take over charge, *vice* Mr. Chas. A. W. Luke.

Calcutta.

No. 590P.J.—The 8th March 1928.—Major B. G. Mallya, I.M.S., Superintendent, Alipore Central Jail, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay (not due) for three months.

24-Parganas.

This cancels notification No. 318 P.J., dated the 8th February 1928.

A. H. KEMM,

Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1322 Pl.—The 9th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (bb) of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the Bengal Cruelty to Animals Act, 1920 (Bengal Act I of 1920), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rule:—

Rule.

Prohibited period for the employment of buffaloes as draught animals.—Buffaloes shall not be employed as draught animals during the months of April, May and June, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M.

This notification will come into force from the 1st of April 1928.

No. 1382 Pl.—The 10th March 1928.—The following draft of an amendment which in exercise of the power conferred by section 101 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council proposes to make in the rules published under notification No. 2197 P.J., dated the 21st May 1920, at pages 1047-54 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 26th May 1920, is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th April 1928 and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned with regard thereto before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft amendment.

Rule 38 (b).—Substitute the words “by the District Magistrate” for the words “by the Board” in rule 38 (b) in Part VI of the said rules.

No. 1389 Pl.—The 10th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922 (XXII of 1922), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 15th March 1928, the said Act shall come into force in the Province of Bengal.

No. 1424 Pl.—The 10th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules regulating the use of motor vehicles in the Bengal Presidency other than in Calcutta (including suburbs) and the municipality of Howrah:

Amendments.

I. Cancel rules 19 in Part II and 30 in Part III of the said rules.

II. In rule 29 in Part III of the said rules, omit the last nine words “except with the written consent of the said authority” and substitute a full stop for a comma after the word “bridge”.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

No. 6343, dated Calcutta, the 8th March 1928.—Dr. Dhirendra Nath Sen made over medical charge of the Alipore Central Jail to Captain Som Dutt, M.C., I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 1st March 1928.

W. G. HAMILTON, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

Orders by the Commissioner of Police.

In exercise of the power conferred on me in rule 63(2) of the Bengal Jail Code, I appoint Mr. J. F. Barton, M.L.C., to be a non-official Visitor of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. C. G. Cooper, who has ceased to be a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

C. A. TEGART,

Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, the 5th March 1928.

BENGAL BOARD OF CENSORS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2-C.B.—The 7th March 1928.—It is hereby published for general information that the film entitled "The Wanderer", produced by Paramount, length 8,000 feet, is deemed under sub-section 3 (a) of section 7 of the Cinematograph Act (II of 1918), as amended by Act XXIII of 1919, to be an uncertified film throughout the whole of the Bengal Presidency as it is of low moral tone.

F. BARTLEY,
Secretary, Bengal Board of Censors.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2673A.

POWERS.

No. 2389A.—The 5th March 1928.—Babu Rai Charan Pal, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Madaripur, Faridpur, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class and is directed, under the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to take down evidence in the English language.

Faridpur.

No. 2611A.—The 10th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Maulvi Bazlur Rahman (No. 11), a Sub-Deputy Magistrate, also a Magistrate of the second class at Bhola, in the district of Bakarganj, to record any statement or confession made to him in the course of an investigation under Chapter XIV of the said Code or at any time afterwards before the commencement of enquiry or trial.

Bakarganj.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 2071J.—The 3rd March 1928.—Maulvi Velayet Hossain Mollah, officiating munsif of Pabna, in the district of Pabna and Bogra, is appointed to act, until further orders, as additional munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Sirajganj, but for the present to be employed at Bogra, *vice* Babu Pratap Chandra Sen Gupta, transferred.

Pabna.
Bogra.

No. 2073J.—The 3rd March 1928.—Babu Pratap Chandra Sen Gupta, munsif of Burdwan, now employed as additional munsif of Sirajganj, in the district of Pabna and Bogra, but stationed at Bogra, is appointed to be a munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Pabna, *vice* Baba Bhupendra Nath Mukharji, No. 1.

Burdwan.
Pabna.
Bogra.

No. 2075J.—The 3rd March 1928.—Babu Nagesh Chandra Chakrabatti, officiating munsif of Kishoreganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as a munsif in the district of Pabna and Bogra, to be ordinarily stationed at Pabna, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Surendra Nath Sen, No. 11, or until further orders.

Mymensingh.
Pabna.
Bogra.

No. 2108J.—The 3rd February 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Maulvi Kazi Ahmad Jan the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Nadia, for a period of three years from the 6th February 1928, and

Nadia.

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Ranaghat bench in the said district.

No. 2121J.—The 7th March 1928.—Babu Baku Lal Biswas, Munsif of Kishoreganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Babu Hem Chandra Das Gupta, on leave, or until further orders.

**Mymensingh.
24-Parganas.**

No. 2123J.—The 7th March 1928.—Maulvi Muhammad Sader Hossain is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Kishoreganj, *vice* Babu Baku Lal Biswas, appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas.

**Mymensingh.
24-Parganas.**

No. 2125J.—The 7th March 1928.—Babu Bihari Lal Sarkar, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Dacca, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge of Bakarganj, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Khaleq, on leave, or until further orders.

**Dacca.
Bakarganj.**

No. 2127J.—The 7th March 1928.—Babu Gopeswar Banarji, Munsif of Kandi, in the district of Murshidabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of Dacca, *vice* Babu Bihari Lal Sarkar, transferred.

**Murshidabad.
Dacca.**

No. 2129J.—The 7th March 1928.—Babu Naresh Chandra Chakrabatti, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsif in the district of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Kandi, *vice* Babu Gopeswar Banarji, appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Dacca.

**Murshidabad.
Dacca.**

No. 2245J.—The 9th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Gosta Behari Chandhuri the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Midnapore, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Ghatal subdivision,
- (b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Ghatal bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

Midnapore.

No. 2220J.—The 10th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Hara Prasanna Banarji the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Pabna, for a period of three years from the 28th March 1928, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sirajganj subdivision of the said district,
- (b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Sirajganj bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

Pabna.

LEAVE.

No. 2168J.—The 7th March 1928.—Babu Sarada Kumar Sen Gupta, Subordinate Judge, Midnapore, is allowed leave on average pay on medical certificate for four months and twenty-nine days *i.e.*, up to the 20th July 1928, from the 22nd February 1928, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

Midnapore.

No. 2200J.—The 9th February 1928.—Babu Binay Bhusan Sen, munsif of Chikandi, in the district of Faridpur, is allowed leave on half average pay for four weeks from the 3rd February 1928, under rule 81 (d) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 7th January 1928.

Faridpur.

No. 2201J.—The 17th February 1928.—Babu Pran Kumar Basu, munsif of Dacca (Sadar), is allowed combined leave for three weeks under article 232 of the Civil Service Regulations (new), from the 8th February 1928, *viz.*, privilege leave, on half pay, on urgent necessity for twelve days under article 271 of those regulations and ordinary furlough for the remaining period under article 325 of those regulations.

Dacca.

No. 2202J.—The 17th February 1928.—Babu Subodh Kumar Bhattacharji, munsif of Barasat, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for thirty-one days from the 2nd February 1928, *viz.*, leave, on average pay, for sixteen days, under rules 81(b) (ii) and 82 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, and leave, on half average pay, for the remaining period under rule 81(d) of those rules.

24-Parganas.

No. 2203.J.—The 22nd February 1928.—Babu Ashutosh Mitra, munsif of Khatra, in the district of Bankura, is allowed leave for the period from the 23rd January to the 3rd March, 1928, viz., leave, on average pay, for six days, under rules 81(b) (ii) and 82(b) of the Fundamental Rules and leave, on half average pay, for the remaining period under rule 81(d) of those rules.

No. 2204.J.—The 22nd February 1928.—Babu Bijan Lal Mukharji, munsif of Tangail, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for sixty-seven days from the 30th January 1928, viz., leave, on average pay, for twenty days, under rules 81(b) (ii) and 82(b) of the Fundamental Rules, and leave on half average pay for the remaining period under rule 81(d) of those rules.

No. 2205.J.—The 25th February 1928.—Babu Tarak Nath Basu, munsif of Nator, in the district of Rajshahi and Malda, is allowed leave on half average pay for thirteen days, under rule 81(d) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 3rd February 1928.

No. 2206.J.—The 25th February 1928.—Babu Jamini Kishore Ray, munsif, under orders of transfer to Patiya, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave, on average pay, on medical certificate, for four months under the proviso to rule 81(b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 20th January 1928.

No. 2207.J.—The 25th February 1928.—Babu Jogesh Chandra Sen Gupta, munsif, is allowed leave for the period from the 28th February to the 15th May 1928, viz., leave, on average pay, on medical certificate, for sixteen days, under the proviso to rule 81(b) (ii) and rule 82(b) of the Fundamental Rules and leave, on half average pay, for the remaining period under rule 81(d) of those Rules in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 24th November 1927.

No. 2208.J.—The 25th February 1928.—Babu Subodh Chandra Datta, munsif of Chittagong (Sadar), is allowed leave, on average pay, for twenty-two days, under rules 81(b) (ii) and 82(b) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 20th February 1928.

No. 2217.J.—The 10th March 1928.—Babu Nitai Charan Ghosh, Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Dacca and Munshiganj, is allowed leave on half average pay for ten days from the 9th February 1928, under rule 81(d) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 17th February 1928.

POWERS.

No. 2131.J.—The 7th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Khwaja Shahabuddin, an Honorary Magistrate of the Sadar Bench, the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Dacca, for the period during which he has been directed to sit as a member of the said bench, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sadar subdivision of the said district.

M. C. GHOSH,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2196.J.—The 9th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, during their term of office as such members, to be union benches within the jurisdiction of the union boards of which they are, respectively, members for the purposes of that section :—

Names of members of the union boards to constitute union benches in the Gopalganj subdivision, district Faridpur.

Gohala union board.
Dr. Mahendra Nath Sen.
Babu Surendra Nath Dey.
" Charu Chandra Chakrabatti.
Munshi Abdu Mian.
" Bara Matubbar.

Ragdi union board.
Babu Sreeram Bhattacharji.
" Mahendra Nath Bhattacharji.
" Kedar Nath Dutt.
Munshi Motahar Hossain, Mian.
" Muhammad Akhiluddin.

No. 2197J.—The 9th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, during their term of office as such members, to be union courts within the jurisdiction of the union boards of which they are, respectively, members for the purposes of that section :—

Gopalganj subdivision, district Faridpur.

Gohala union board.

Dr. Mahendra Nath Sen.
Babu Surendra Nath Dey.
" Charu Chandra Chakrabatti.
Munshi Abdu Mian.
" Bara Matubbar.

Raguli union board.

Babu Sreeram Bhattacharji.
" Mahendra Nath Bhattacharji.
" Kedar Nath Dutt.
Munshi Motahar Hossain Mian.
" Muhammad Akhiluddin.

M. C. GHOSH,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 206 M.—The 24th January 1928.—The following proposed plan for lighting a portion of the South Suburban Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, with electricity, which has been submitted by the Commissioners of that municipality to the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) for sanction under section 308 read with section 319 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of person likely to be affected thereby.

2. The proposed plan will be taken into consideration on the 2nd April 1928, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered :—

Electric Lighting Plan.

1. The portion of the municipality which it is proposed to light with electricity is defined below :—

North—The present southern boundary of the Corporation of Calcutta forming the southern boundary of the property of the Port Commissioners and Tollygunj Circular Road of the Corporation of Calcutta.

East—Tolly's Nullah.

South—Old Tollygunj Road, 2nd section, Shirty Road and Brahmosamaj Road.

West—Brahmosamaj Road, Garagacha Road, Kajipara Road, Bonomali Naskar Road, Pathakpara Road, and Sagar Manna Road.

2. Two hundred and twelve electric lamps will be installed as detailed in the accompanying statement. The Commissioners have decided to enter into an agreement with the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for installation of these lamps and for their maintenance at the annual rates of Rs. 40-2-8 for 60 watt. lamps and Rs. 25-2-8 for 30 watt. lamps burning for 4,000 hours and Rs. 31-4-2 for 60 watt. lamps and Rs. 20-11-5 for 30 watt. lamps burning 2,500 hours. The total cost of the whole scheme is estimated at Rs. 5,175-4-1. The Commissioners propose to impose a lighting rate of 2 per cent. on annual value of holdings situated within 825 feet from centre on either side of the roads and lanes proposed for lighting at present, and later on taking up other roads and lanes and imposing light tax within the area defined above. The income to be derived from light tax as at present estimated is Rs. 6,388-15 per year against an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,175-4-1 as noted above.

Statement showing the number of lights to be lighted in each road and lane of the portion of the South Suburban Municipality proposed for lighting with electricity.

ETALGHATA WARD.				60 watt.	30 watt.
1.	Old Tollygunj Road, first section	...	...	9	22
2.	Tarpanghat Road	...	...	...	4
3.	Tarpanghat Cremation ground	...	...	1	1
4.	Shirity Cremation ground	...	...	1	1
5.	Chanditala Road	...	...	...	10
6.	Rai A. C. Roy Bahadur Road	...	...	7	15
7.	Hon'ble S. N. Roy Road	...	...	...	21
SHAHAPORE WARD.					
8.	Rai A. C. Roy Bahadur Road	...	...	5	25
9.	Booroshibatala Main Road	...	...	...	15
10.	Hon'ble S. N. Roy Road	...	...	4	4
11.	Rai Bahadur Lane	...	...	3	6
BEHALA WARD.					
12.	Diamond Harbour Road	...	...	19	...
13.	Brahmosamaj Road	...	...	...	8
14.	Behala Bazar Road	...	...	...	10
15.	Bonomali Nascar Road	...	...	...	15
16.	Pathakpara Road	...	...	...	6
Total				49	163

ABSTRACT.

				Nos.
60 watt. lamps burning 4,000 hours	...	...	...	24
30 " " 4,000 "	...	...	...	12
60 " " 2,500 "	...	...	...	25
30 " " 2,500 "	...	...	...	151
Total				212

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 757M.—The 5th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 72 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to reappoint Mr. D. C. Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, to be an Assessor of the Tribunal constituted under the said section for the purpose of performing the functions of the Court in reference to the acquisition of land for the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with effect from the 8th March 1928.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 801M.—The 8th March 1928.—In pursuance of section 63, sub-section (7) of the Calcutta Improvement Act of 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), as amended by the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act of 1915 (Bengal Act III of 1915), it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (6) of that section, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to sanction the plan of the proposed public street known as Alignment No. XLV (extension of Pathuriaghata Street to Strand Road) in ward No. 5 of the Calcutta Municipality as notified by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta in their notice, dated Calcutta, the 8th July 1927, published at page 869 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st July 1927 and republished at page 909 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th July 1927.

The plan provides for the construction of a new 40 feet road being the extension of Pathuriaghata Street westwards and connecting Darmahatta Street and Strand Road.

2. The proposed public street will pass through the following municipal holdings :—

Name of street.	Number of municipal holdings.
Darmahatta Street	198, 199 and 201.
Strand Road	55.

3. The plan of the proposed public street as now sanctioned may be inspected at the office of the Trust at No. 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 815M.—The 9th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 53 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Tangail Municipality in the district of Mymensingh under section 23 of the Act, electing Maulvi Khondkar Arhamuddin to be Chairman of that Municipality.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 819L. S.-G.—The 9th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), and after consideration of the views of the 24-Parganas District Board and the Basirhat local board, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to direct that each of the following local areas in thanas Basirhat, Baduria and Sarfnagar, in the Basirhat subdivision in the district of the 24-Parganas, shall be declared a union for the purposes of the Act.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to establish union boards for each of the unions hereby declared and to fix nine as the number of members of each union board.

3. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 6 of the said Act, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to direct that one-third of the number of members of each union board shall be appointed by the District Magistrate on the grounds that the electors are inexperienced and that such appointment is necessary for the due representation of the minorities.

Name of District Board—24-Parganas.

Name of local board—Basirhat.

Police-station—Basirhat.

Name of union.		Names of manzars constituting the local area with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.		Name of union.		Names of manzars constituting the local area with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Itinda	...	Prasannakati	125	Dhanyakuria	...	Bibipur	6
		Akherpur	126			Nadia	5
		Mukundakati	127			Dhanyakuria	7
		Gacha Ballabua	128			Nehalpur	8
		Paikardanga	129			Begampur	9
		Bibidia	130			Srinagar	
		Panitar	131			Kandarpapur	29
Sangrampur Sibhati.	...	Itinda	132			Sibchandrapur or Dakatia	30
		Sangrampur	113			Srikrishnapur or Metia	31
		Parnaihati	114			Chak Khamar- para	32
		Umarkati	115			Saiberia	33
		Chaura	116				
		Biramnagar	117				
		Nepalnagar	118				
		Chak Kamar- danga	119			Chaita	...
		Alipur	120			Chak Swarup- nagar	10
		Asathkati	121			Chak Amtala	11
Ghoraras	...	Merudandi	122			Kalikapur	12
		Sibhati	123			Karulia	13
		Rangra	124			Gopalnagar	14
						Kachua Swarup- nagar	15
		Dhankuria	34			Rajaminagar	16
		Joypur	35			Dugberia	17
		Gopinabal	36			Gobila	18
		Paharhati	37			Kankra	19
		Rajnagar	38			Mirzapur or Mirzanagar	20
		Rameswarpur	39			Chak Kachua	21
		Swaruppur				Amtala	22
		Godarati	40			Chak Kalikpur	23
		Gobindapur or Dhokra	41			Kanikhya Latpur	24
		Ramnayanpur	42			Kamrabad	25
		Raghunathpur	43			Kripannagar	26
Dhanyakuria	...	Bibipur	44			Chaburia	27
		Srikrishnapur	50			Sadiknagar or Gangali	28
		Mathurapur	67			Malatipur	71
		Mainali	68			Raghobpur	72
		Jaffarpur	70			Sibrampur	73
						Jagatpur Ghoria	74
		Kachua Bazrug	1			Chaknagar	75
		Ajonagar Kachua	2			Jagatpur	76
		Bishnupur	3				
		Swarupnagar	4				

Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the local area with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.		Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the local area with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Champapukur	Farasatpur	51	Pipa	Gotra	93
	Mukundapur	52		Gokula Srigobin-	
	Mominpur	53		dapur	94
	Krishnapur	54		Rajnagar	95
	Chak Debipur	55		Ramnagar	96
	Khurd Takipur	56		Bagpukhuria	97
	Krishnagar or			Setpur Srikrishna-	
	Ramchandra-			pur	98
	pur	57		Tajpur	99
	Debipur	58		Bagundi	104
	Akhipur	59		Anantapur	105
	Bagpukhuria	60		Matina	106
	Rajapur	61			
	Champapukhuria	62	Sakehura	Sripur	91
	Chak Farasatpur	63		Silimpur or San-	
	Akatpur	64		karpur	92
	Kalia	65		Madhyampore	107
	Jaffarpur Khurd	66		Gulaichandi	108
	Arjunpur	69		Balipur	109
	Rajendrapur	77		Mallikpur	135
	Paltaberia	78		Soladana	136
	Pukhuria or			Haribarpur	137
	Jhurili	79		Kodalia	...
	Kharidanga	80		Ramchandrapur...	138
	Chandigora	100		Ghusuri	139
	Sibpur	101		Paltiachandra	140
				Gulaichandi	141
Pipa	Pipa Khanpur	81		Srikrishnapur or	
	Srifalkati	82		Nimdari	142
	Atkuria	83		Ghula	143
	Katuri	84		Fatehpur	144
	Khirderpur	85		Sarnia	145
	Mallikpur	86		Sakehura	146
	Durgapur	87		Kathuri	147
	Lakshmankati	88		Bagundi	148
	Suhridpur	89		Goalhati	149
	Janmahmudpur...	90		Mukundapur	150
Police-station—Baduria.					
Chatra-Chandi-	Ghoshpur	7	Atghara	Bagjala	51
pur.				Madra	52
	Chatra Uttar	8		Rajapur	53
	Chatra Dakshin	9		Kalupur	54
	Papila	10		Sarnia	71
	Salua	11		Atghara	72
	Kantaliber	12		Sadarpur	73
	Rasai	13		Haidarpore	74
	Danki	43		Chandpur	75
	Ghoragachha	44		Situlia or	
	Sibpur	45		Durgapur	76
	Chandipur	46		Kalinga	77
	Bena	55		Jusaikati	78
	Umapatipur	56	Jadurhati	Narayanpur	82
	Katna	57		Nauapara	83
Ramchandrapur	Hughly	59		Ramnagar or	
	Khaspur	60		Jangalpur	84
	Ramchandrapur	61		Punji	85
	Kulia	62		Mahmudpur	86
	Nabastia	63		Pingaleswar	87
	Media	64		Dari Govindapur	88
	Kankrasuti	65		Sherpur	89
	Masai	66		Mirzapur Uttar	90
	Sompur	67		Agapur	91
	Atila	68		Kharpur	92
	Narikelberia	69		Sibpur	93
	Buruj	70		Jadurhati	94
Atghara	Begampur or			Rajberia	95
	Khagra	47		Gokula or	
	Raypur	48		Gokna	96
	Rindanga	49		Basudehpur	97
	Kirtipur	50		Srirampur	99

Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the local area with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the local area with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Raghunathpur	Molliarpur ... 98 Naturia ... 100 Gurdaha ... 101 Padmapukur ... 102 Arsalua ... 104 Iswargachha ... 105 Raghunathpur ... 106 Sukpukhuria ... 107 Ganpur Kismat ... 108 Hosainpur or Tal- danga ... 111 Deara Dakshin ... 112 Chak Khamarpara ... 113 Srikanti ... 114 Jagannathpur ... 115 Maheshpur ... 116 Bishnupur ... 117 Jaypur ... 118 Chak Dakshin Dawri ... 119 Chak Ganpur ... 120 Khamarpara ... 121 Diara Uttar ... 122 Ganpur ... 123	Raghunathpur	Ballabhpur ... 125 Srirampur ... 126 Bajitpur ... Fatebullapur ... 128 Bazidpur ... 132 Kifaitkati ... 133 Katia ... 137 Belgharia ... 138 Palta ... 140 Aturia ... 178 Saystanagar ... Gandharhapur ... 134 Piara ... 135 Bakra Chander- baur ... 136 Shaistanagar ... 180 Baikari ... 181 Jaynagar ... 182 Chak Labanga ... 183 Khushadanga ... 184 Magurali ... 185 Safrabad ... 186 Jaypur ... 187 Lubanga ... 188

Police-station—Sarupnagar.

Bitihari Boyer- ghata.	Bitihari ... 155 Arsiri ... 156 Hakimpur ... 157 Talari ... 158 Nityanandapur ... 159 Balti ... 160 Kamiria or Bair- ghata ... 161 Chitari ... 163 Nabatkati ... 164 Khatri ... 165 Amindia ... 166 Delina ... 170	Charghat ...	Tepulmedia ... 1 Pubati ... 2 Parui ... 3 Diara ... 4 Damhati ... 5 Gayeshpur ... 6 Bhuitala ... 14 Charghat ... 15 Mirzapur ... 16 Diara ... 37 Tibi ... 40 Laskarpur ... 41 Parua ... 42 Gopalpur ... 58 Singa Khurd ... 147
Govindapur ...	Taranipur ... 26 Golra ... 27 Gobindapur ... 28 Polta ... 29 Pantapara ... 32 Dattapara ... 152 Balki ... 153 Gunrajpur ... 154	Sarupnagar ...	Raghabkanti ... 30 Nalabera ... 31 Banglani ... 145 Malangapara ... 148 Sarapol and Paik- ber ... 149 Nirman ... 150 Saidkati ... 151 Bilbullee ... 162
Sajuna ...	Labangola ... 17 Simulia or Bagghata ... 18 Kachdaha ... 19 Sankdaha ... 20 Keotali ... 21 Mominpur ... 22 Saguna ... 23 Rafaitpur ... 24 Srinathpur ... 25 Bhektia ... 33 Chak Kapilesh- war ... 34 Polta ... 35 Khasbila ... 36 Srirampur ... 38 Chak Bhektia ... 39	Bakra ...	Kabilpur ... 141 Jaynagar ... 142 Goaldaha ... 143 Gokulpur ... 144 Kaijuri ... 171 Gobardaha ... 172 Gobardaha ... 173 Sonpur ... 174 Baduria ... 175 Bakra Bara ... 176 Bakra Chhota ... 177

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 817M.—The 9th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section, 23 (1) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1881), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to appoint Mr. R. J. Campbell to be Chairman of the Garulia Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas.

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 1014Medl.—The 8th March 1928.—Dr. Jay Krishna Gupta, Civil Surgeon, Dinajpur, is allowed leave for six months and five days, viz., leave on average pay on medical certificate for four months, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 7th May 1928, and leave on half average pay for two months and five days from the 7th September 1928 under Fundamental Rule 81 (d), in extension of the leave on average pay granted to him.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C. I. E.

No. 1023Medl.—The 9th March 1928.—Military Assistant Surgeon B. A. Irvine, M.B.E., is appointed to act as Superintendent, Pasteur Institute, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant E. C. R. Fox, I.M.D.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C. I. E.

No. 1025Medl.—The 9th March 1928.—Captain E. C. R. Fox, I.M.D., Superintendent, Pasteur Institute, Calcutta, is granted leave on average pay from 16th April 1928 to 1st July 1928, under rule 100 of the Fundamental Rules.

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal.

No. 3852., dated Calcutta, the 7th March 1928.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. Hem Chandra Chakrabatti, 3rd Assistant Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to act as 2nd Assistant Chemical Examiner, from the 20th February 1928, during the absence on leave of Dr. Satyendra Nath Sen.

No. 3854, dated Calcutta, the 7th March 1928.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. Krishnadhan Sinha, Fourth Assistant Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to act as Third Assistant Chemical Examiner from the 20th February 1928, *vice* Dr. Hem Chandra Chakravertti.

No. 3856, dated Calcutta, the 7th March 1928.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. Jitendra Kumar Banerji, Fifth Assistant Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to act as Fourth Assistant Chemical Examiner from the 20th February 1928, *vice* Dr. Krishna Ihan Sinha.

No. 3858, dated Calcutta, the 7th March 1928.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. Sachi Kumar Chatterji is appointed to act as Fifth Assistant Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal from the 20th February 1928, *vice* Dr. Jitendra Kumar Banerji.

No. 3996, dated Calcutta, the 8th March 1928.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. Panchanan Sur, Assistant to the Assistant Director of Public Health, Malaria Research, Bengal, is granted leave on average pay for one month under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 20th February 1928.

No. 3999, dated Calcutta, the 8th March 1928.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. Suresh Chandra Sinha, House Surgeon, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, is appointed to be Resident Medical Officer, Eden Sanitarium and Hospital, Darjeeling, with effect from the 15th March 1928.

No. 4124, dated Calcutta, the 12th March 1928.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. Prafulla Ranjan Das Gupta, Demonstrator of Physics and Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to be Registrar of Medical cases, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, with effect from the date he takes over charge of the appointment.

No. 4127, dated Calcutta, the 12th March 1928.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. Bankim Chandra Banerji is placed on supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st March 1928, until further orders.

G. TATE, MAJOR-GENL., I.M.S.,

Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Director of Public Health, Bengal.

No. 1077A.—The 12th March 1928.—Dr. Nalini Mohan Chatterji, M.B., D.P.H., is confirmed as an Assistant Analyst of the Bengal Public Health Laboratory, *vice* Dr. Khagendra Bhushan Ghosh, M.B., transferred to the Calcutta Medical College as Assistant Radiologist. He will draw pay at the rate of Rs. 150 a month with effect from the 3rd July 1927, the date on which he completed one year's probation as an Assistant Analyst.

CHAS. A. BENTLEY,
Director of Public Health, Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 895Edn.—The 8th March 1928.—Mr. A. Macdonald, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. F. Oaten.

No. 914Edn.—The 9th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), as amended by the Calcutta University Act, 1921 (VII of 1921), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Lt.-Col. R. Knowles, I.M.S., Director of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University, *vice* Lt.-Col. J. W. D. Megaw, resigned.

No. 917Edn.—The 9th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), as amended by the Calcutta University Act, 1921 (VII of 1921), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Lt.-Col. J. D. Sandes, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., I.M.S., Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician, Medical College Hospital, to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University, *vice* Lt.-Col. F. A. F. Barnardo, resigned.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 941Edn.—The 10th March 1928.—The Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as members of the Governing Body of the Teachers' Training College, Dacca, for the remaining period of the academic year 1927-28 :—

- (1) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Musa, Principal, Dacca Madrasah, *vice* Shamsul-Ulama Maulana Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, Principal, Dacca Madrasah, retired.
- (2) Maulvi Badiur Rahman, Head Master, Collegiate School, Dacca (officiating), *vice* Khan Bahadur Tasaddak Ahmad, Head Master, Collegiate School, Dacca, on leave.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 954Edn.—The 10th March 1928.—Mr. J. M. Bottomley, Principal, Chittagong College, was on leave on average pay for the period from the 17th January to the 7th February 1928 (both days inclusive), under rules 81 (b) (i) and 82 (b) of the Fundamental Rules.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 953Edn.—The 10th March 1928.—Khan Sahib Maulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed, officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Dacca Division, is appointed to act as Second Inspector of Schools of that division with effect from the 12th March 1928, or any subsequent date on which he joins the appointment during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Mirza Abu Jaafar, or until further orders.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 954Edn.—The 10th March 1928.—Maulvi Sarafat Ali Khan, Subdivisional Inspector of Schools, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, is appointed to act until further orders in the Bengal Educational Service as Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Dacca Division, with effect from the 12th March 1928, or any subsequent date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Khan Sahib Maulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed, appointed to act as Second Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 957Edn.—The 10th March 1928.—Babu Manmatha Nath Mukharji, Professor, Chittagong College, was on leave on half average pay for twenty days under rule 81 (d) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

No. 985Edn.—The 12th March 1928.—Mr. W. F. Papworth, Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, is allowed leave on average pay for eight months, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 15th April 1928, or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 973Edn.—The 12th March 1928.—The Government of Bengal, in the Ministry of Education, are pleased to appoint the following members to constitute the Governing Body of the Dacca Intermediate College for the academic year 1928-29 :—

- | | | |
|--|--------|---|
| (1) The Commissioner of the Dacca Division, <i>President</i> | ... | } <i>Ex officio.</i> |
| (2) The Principal, Dacca Intermediate College, <i>Secretary</i> | ... | |
| (3) Rai Bahadur Sasanka Coomar Ghosh, M.A., B.L. | | |
| (4) Nawabzada Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Afzal. | | |
| (5) Maulvi Kazi Abdul Wadud, M.A., Assistant Master, Dacca Intermediate College. | | |
| (6) Pabu Bankim Das Banarji, M.A., Professor, Dacca Intermediate College | ... .. | Elected representative of the staff. |
| (7) Mr. G. H. Langley, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University. | | |
| (8) Khan Bahadur Kazi Zahirul Haque, B.A. | ... | Representative of the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca. |

J. H. LINDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

No. 141.—The 3rd March 1928.—Maulvi Mataberal Karim, Sub-Registrar, attached to Faridpur, officiating as Sub-Registrar of Muksudpur in the same district, is allowed leave for one month, viz., leave on average pay for six days under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved, and extraordinary leave without allowances for the remaining period under rule 85 (a) of the same rules.

No. 142.—The 3rd March 1928.—Maulvi Alaaddin Ahmad, Sub-Registrar of Sirajdikhan in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave on average pay for fifteen days under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 143.—The 3rd March 1928.—Pabu Sudhir Chandra Mitra, Sub-Registrar, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Egra in the district of Midnapore. This cancels this department notification No. 630, dated the 12th November 1927, appointing him to be the Sub-Registrar of Debra in the district of Midnapore.

No. 144.—The 3rd March 1928.—Babu Sarbabijay Ray Chaudhary, Sub-Registrar of Mathurapur in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed leave on average pay for fifteen days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th February 1928.

No. 145.—The 5th March 1928.—Maulvi Qazi Mahmud-ur-Rahman, Sub-Registrar of Serampur in the district of Hooghly, under orders of transfer to Dacca as officiating Sadar Sub-Registrar, is allowed leave on average pay for forty-two days under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 4th March 1928.

No. 146.—The 5th March 1928.—Babu Kishori Mohan Basu, Sub-Registrar of Purbasthali in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Arambagh in the district of Hooghly.

No. 147.—The 5th March 1928.—This department notification No. 140, dated the 2nd March 1928, transferring Babu Phani Bhushan Ray Sub-Registrar, to Arambagh in the district of Hooghly, is cancelled.

No. 148.—The 8th March 1928.—Babu Prabash Chandra Banarji, Sub-Registrar of Kajlagarh in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Panskura in the same district.

No. 149.—The 8th March 1928.—Babu Ananga Mohan Ray, Sub-Registrar of Panskura in the district of Midnapore, on leave, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Kajlagarh in the same district.

No. 150.—The 8th March 1928.—Babu Nibaran Chandra Sen, Sub-Registrar of Rajbari in the district of Faridpur, is allowed leave on average pay for one month under rule 81(b)(ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 112, dated the 22nd February 1928.

J. N. RAY,

Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

AUDIT.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

The Fundamental and Subsidiary Rules (1st edition).

No. 1229F.—The 12th March 1928.—The following corrections have been authorised and are published for information :—

Page 68.—S. R. 150.—Insert the following as Note 2, numbering the existing Note as 1 :—

A Government servant summoned to a departmental enquiry to answer charges against his conduct shall be deemed to be summoned to give evidence at the enquiry and shall be entitled to the concessions described in this rule notwithstanding the proviso thereto.

Date of effect—1st March 1928.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 20 Marine.—The 5th March 1928.—It is hereby notified under section 6, read with section 15 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, as amended by the Calcutta Port (Amendment No. II) Act, 1926, that Mr K. J. Purohit of Messrs. Batliboi and Purohit has been elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce to be a Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. D. S. Erulkar, granted six months' leave with effect from the 6th February 1928.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 91.—The 10th March 1928.—Mr. C. W. T. Green, Executive Engineer, has been granted leave on half average pay for 14 days by the High Commissioner for India, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

G. G. DEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RAILWAY.**Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.**

No. 9R.—The 12th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Bengal Aerial Ropeways Act, 1923 (Bengal Act VII of 1923), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Public Works) is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into operation in the province of Bengal, except in the district of Darjeeling, on the 1st April 1928.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 10R.—The 12th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Bengal Aerial Ropeways Act, 1923 (Bengal Act VII of 1923), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Public Works) is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in notification No. 7R., dated the 10th February 1928, published on page 310, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th February 1928, namely :—

At the end of paragraph 4 of the said notification the following shall be added, namely :—

“(29) Diameter and maximum unit pressure on trestle sheaves or in the case of a bicable ropeway, on the supporting saddles.”

G. G. DEY,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.***Orders by the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle.**

No. 1.—The 2nd March 1928.—Babu Satyendra Nath Sen, Electrical Upper Subordinate, Electrical Division, is granted, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, leave on average pay for three months from the 10th April 1928 with permission to prefix the Easter holidays.

G. A. EASSON,

*Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle.***DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.****INDUSTRY.****NOTIFICATION.****Minister in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.**

No. 1410Ind.—The 12th March 1928.—For rule 3 of the rules for admission to the Government Weaving Institute, Serampore, published under this department notification No. 258T.A.-I., dated the 6th May 1925, as modified by notification No. 5728Ind., dated 2nd December 1926, *substitute* the following :—

“3. The session begins in the third week of July. All applications for admission should reach the Principal on or before such date as he may fix with due regard to the date of publication of the results of the Matriculation Examination. They must be accompanied by a registration fee of Rs. 2 to be refunded if a mission is refused to the candidate by the Institute authorities and should furnish the following particulars :—

- (a) Name, address and occupation of father or guardian.
- (b) Race and religion.
- (c) A medical certificate showing that the applicant is in good health.
- (d) Educational qualifications.
- (e) A certificate of good moral character from the last Head Master or Principal.
- (f) An attested certificate of age of the candidate.”

R. N. REID,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 1376 Ind.—The 8th March 1928.—Insert the words “the amount” between the words “Council” and “paid” in line 19 of Appendix II to the rules for the grant of State Technical Scholarships from Bengal, published under this department notification No. 3769 Ind., dated the 24th August 1926.

R. N. REID,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1233 Z.G.—The 1st March 1928.—Mr. T. Ameer Ali is appointed to be a member of the Committee of Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta.

R. N. REID,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

BOTANICAL GARDEN.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 1296 B.G.—The 5th March 1928.—Mr. Kalipada Biswas is confirmed in his appointment of Curator of the Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, with effect from 1st February 1928.

R. N. REID,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

No. 54 L.—The 2nd March 1928.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Sujanagar Co-operative Bank (registered No. 12 of 1914), in the district of Pabna, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint Babu Jnanendra Narayan Majumdar, M.Sc., B.L., Pabna, to be liquidator of the said society.

No. 55 L.—The 2nd March 1928.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Chapaika Daskhinpara Co-operative Society (registered No. 207-D of 1920), in the district of Mymensingh, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Tangail, to be liquidator of the said society.

No. 56 L.—The 2nd March 1928.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Pakuria Co-operative Credit Society (registered No. 112 of 1914), in the district of Nadia, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint local departmental officer in charge of Co-operative Societies, Meherpur, to be liquidator of the said society.

No. 57 L.—The 2nd March 1928.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Hatkhali Gramya Dhana Bhandar (registered No. 39 of 1915) in the district of Pabna, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint Babu Jnanendra Narayan Majumder, M. Sc., B.L., Pabna, to be liquidator of the said society.

J. M. MITRA,

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 1645.—The 3rd March 1928.—In modification of this department notification No. 38 L., dated the 13th December 1927, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 22nd December 1927, so far as it relates to the name and registered number of the society, please read “Beripotol Purbapara Samabaya Samiti (registered No. 32-D of 1922)” instead of “Beripotol Joutha Samiti (registered No. 182-D of 1923).”

J. M. MITRA,

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

Orders by the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

No. 52 Exc.—The 2nd March 1928.—Maulvi Syed Ahmed Rasul, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Calcutta, is allowed an extension of leave on average pay for two months in continuation of the leave already granted in Gazette notification No 44 Exc., dated the 26th January 1928.

No. 53 Exc.—The 7th March 1928.—Maulvi Maniruddin Ahmed, officiating Inspector of Excise and Salt, Calcutta, is transferred to Barrackpore in the district of the 24-Parganas.

2. Maulvi Kazi Abdur Razzaque, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Excise Intelligence Bureau, is transferred to Calcutta, in the Detection Branch.

S. K. RAHA,

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal (offg.).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3463 L.R.—The 8th March 1928.—Under section 3 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Act V of 1875), the Governor in Council is pleased to order that a survey shall be made of all lands which are comprised in mauza Kalyanpur appertaining to estate No. 315 of the Dacca Collectorate and lying within the jurisdiction of police-station Char Bhadrasan in the district of Faridpur and that the boundaries of the estate, tenures, mauzas and fields be demarcated on the lands so to be surveyed.

Faridpur.

No. 3465 L.R.—The 8th March 1928.—Under section 4 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Bengal Act V of 1875), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Beale to be a Deputy Collector who shall exercise in the Asansol subdivision in the district of Burdwan all the powers of a Collector in respect of such matters under the said Act as may be delegated to him by the Collector.

Burdwan.

No. 3680 L.R.—*The 12th March 1928.*—Under section 3 of the Calcutta Survey Act, I (B. C.) of 1887, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint
24-Parganas. Babu Nepal Chandra Sen, Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant
Calcutta. to the Director of Land Records, Bengal, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Survey for the purpose of carrying out the Survey of the Suburban area, formerly known as the Garden Reach Municipality but now included within the area added to Calcutta under section 3 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, III (B. C.) of 1923, sanctioned in notification No. 13069 L.R., dated the 7th December 1926, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 16th December 1926 (Part I, page 1931).

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

LAND ACQUISITION.

No. 3443 L.A.—*The 8th March 1928.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for closing the Sheikpur circuit embankment in the villages of Dongal and Sheikpur, jurisdiction list Nos. 133 and 128, respectively, thana Arambagh, pargana Baira, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4.022 acres, bounded on the—

North—By Sheikpur circuit embankment, land of Tarapada Chaudhury, Srimati Jnanoda Dasi, Isan Mondal, Bagala Sidhanta, Sitala Mandir, Becharam Bhattacharjee and Lalit Mohan Chakrabarti and others,

East—By land of Bhut Nath Bhattacharjee, Tarapada Chaudhury, Baranashi Chaudhury,

South—By land of Amar Nath Mukherji, Bhola Nath Pandit, Jnanoda Dasi, Giribala Debi, Isan Mondal, Rammati Bhattacharji, Bagala Sidhanta and others, Becharam Bhattacharjee, Ram Jana, Pancha Jana and Surendra Jana,

West—By the Sheikpur circuit embankment,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Dongal and Sheikpur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector of Arambagh.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector of Arambagh.

No. 3446 L.A.—*The 8th March 1928.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for construction of the proposed retired line in mile 186 of the 24-Parganas embankment, in the village of Banamalipur *alias* Doorgapur, jurisdiction list No. 230 of thana Baruipur, pargana Maidanmal, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 13.0297 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Abbas Naskar, Khorsed Naskar, Hadat Mondal, Kanak Zamadar, Samser Akan, Sarup Sardar, Haru Mondal, Rabbani Koyal and Jabiraddi Akan and by the Government embankment land and District Board tank land,

East—By lands of Rahamatulla Zamadar, Kabatali Zamadar, Alimaddi Sheik, Abbas Naskar, Khorsed Naskar, Hadat Mondal, Kanak Zamadar, Samser Akan, Sarup Sardar, Haru Mondal, Rabbani Koyal, Belat Sardar, Maniruddi Naskar and Ersad Molla and by the Government embankment and District Board tank,

South—By the lands of Rahamatulla Zamadar, Kobatali Zamadar, Alimaddi Sheik, Habizaddi Akan, Abbas Naskar, Hati Sardar, Sarup Sardar, Nafar Gazi and Ersad Molla and by the District Board tank land,

West—By the lands of Alimaddi Sheik, Habizaddi Akan, Abbas Naskar, Hati Sardar, Sarup Sardar, Nafar Gazi, Ainadi Safni, Haru Mondal, Latif Sardar, Jabiraddi Akan, Khorsed Naskar, Kanak Zamadar and Sarup Sardar and by the District Board tank land,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Banamalipur *alias* Doorgapur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Canals Division.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of the 24-Parganas.

No. 3449 L.A.—The 8th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Murshidabad for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of the west approach of the Balighat ferry, in the village of Balia, pargana Chunarakhali, zilla Murshidabad, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 19 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By District Board road,

East—By Balighat beel,

South and West—By Niroda Sundari Dasi's mango garden,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Balia.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 1 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Lalbagh at Murshidabad.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Murshidabad.

No. 3574 L. A.—The 10th March 1928. Rai Sahib Nripendra Chandra Bose, Subdivisional Officer of Munshiganj, in the district of Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in that subdivision.

No. 3610 L.A.—The 10th March 1928.—Babu Rai Charan Pal, Sub-Deputy Collector, Madaripur subdivision, in the district of Faridpur, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, in that subdivision.

No. 3632 L.A.—The 12th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Budge-Budge Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for opening a floodflush drain within the Bachelor Road *bustee* in the village of Banjanharis Charial, jurisdiction list No. 20, thana Budge-Budge, pargana Balia, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose two pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 0.1818 acre, bounded on the—

PLOT I:

North—By the land of Barkatali, Hamidal Bibi, Rajbanshi Saha and Nabi Sardar,

East—By the land of Nabi Sardar, Rajbanshi Saha, Barkatali and by Bachelor Road Second Lane,

South—By the land of Nabi Sardar, Rajbanshi Saha and Barkatali,

West—By the land of Rajbanshi Saha, Hamidal Bibi, Barkatali and Eastern Bengal Railway land,

PLOT II :

North—By the land of Nabi Sardar and by the Bachelor Road,

East—By the land of Mobarack Khanshama, Dasurathi Mookerjee, Sambhu Pandey, Nabi Sardar and by the land notified under notification No. 13961L.A., dated the 5th September 1927,

South—By the land of Nabi Sardar and by the land notified under notification No. 13961L.A., dated the 5th September 1927,

West—By the land of Dilzan Shaik, Nathni Mistry, Nabi Sardar and by the Bachelor Road, Second Lane, and by the land notified under notification No. 13961L.A., dated the 5th September 1927,

are likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Banjanharia.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

The plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Chairman, Budge-Budge Municipality.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of the 24-Parganas.

No. 3635L.A.—The 12th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council

Burdwan.

that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for assisted siding to Messrs. Apear & Co.'s Poniat Pit Nos. 1 and 2, at mile 131½, Toposi Barabani Chord line, East Indian Railway, in the village of Charanpur, jurisdiction list No. 52, thana Barabani, pargana Shergarh, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 14.40 acres, commencing at chainage 452.26, mile 131, feet 3,857, on the Toposi Barabani line of the East Indian Railway and running generally in an easterly direction and varying in width from 160 feet to 240 feet and being 3,550 feet in length and terminating near Messrs. Apear & Co.'s Poniat Pit, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Charanpur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Superintendent, Way and Works, Asansol, East Indian Railway.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Burdwan.

No. 3638L.A.—The 12th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council

24-Parganas.

that additional land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for station building in connection with the Calcutta Chord Railway project, in the village of Dakhineswar, jurisdiction list No. 4, thana Baranagar, pargana Calcutta, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2.0489 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the land already notified under declaration No. 695L.A., dated the 15th January 1926,

East—By the land of Baranagar Jute Mill siding,

South—By the Hastie Road and by the land of Baranagar Jute Mill siding,

West—By the Hastie Road,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Dakhineswar.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, East Indian Railway.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of 24 Parganas.

No. 3641 L.A.—The 12th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bankura District Board for a public purpose, viz., for extension of the Balarampore village road in the village of Balarampore, pargana Supur, zilla Bankura, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.16 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Supur Malian road,

East—By settlement plots Nos. 550, 551 and 495,

South—By Balarampore village road,

West—By settlement plots Nos. 516, 515, 496 and 495,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Balarampore.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above lands, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Bankura.

No. 3644 L.A.—The 12th March 1928.—The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the notification No. 13763 L.A., dated the 22nd December 1926, published under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act (I of 1894), at pages 2009-10, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 1.43 acres of land required by the District Board of Bakarganj for constructing a boarding house and industrial school and short road in the village of Padrishibpur, pargana Bozrngumedpur, zilla Bakarganj.

No. 3651 L.A.—The 12th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Champdani Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a Municipal market, in the village of Gaurhati, jurisdiction list No. 9, thana Serampore, pargana Boro, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2.099 acres, bounded on the—

North—By Municipal road (Bagdipara No. II),

East—By Grand Trunk road,

South—By Municipal brick-on-edge road (Bagdipara No. III) and lands of Rojan Mia, Miajan Sheik and Goffur Mia,

West—By lands of Rojan Mia, Nabu Mia and Nur Mohammad,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Gaurhati.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Hooghly.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Hooghly.

No. 3654 L.A.—The 12th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of three plots of land altogether measuring, more or less, 6·954 acres, and bounded as described below, which were included in the area (11·204 acres) notified for acquisition under declaration No. 635 L.A., dated the 14th January 1928, published at page 121, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, and required by the Irrigation Department for Diversion channel and brick-field at Amgram khal, on the Madaripur Bheel route and Lower Kumar river, in the village of Gangabardi, pargana Tape-Birmohan, zilla Faridpur :—

PLOT A (portion of settlement plot No. 1) :

North—By the Kumar river,

East—By the settlement plots Nos. 20, 9, 8, 7, 6 and 15,

South—By portion of settlement plot No. 1,

West—By the mauza Hogla.

PLOT B (portions of settlement plots Nos. 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31 and 32, and whole settlement plots Nos. 25, 28 and 30) :

North—By the Kumar river,

East—By portions of settlement plots Nos. 32, 31, 29, 27, 26, 11 and 5,

South—By portions of settlement plots Nos. 5 and 4,

West—By portion of settlement plot No. 3, plot No. 2, portions of settlement plots Nos. 14, 13, 12, 11, 22, 23 and 24.

PLOT C (portions of settlement plots Nos. 1, 131, 7, 8, 60 and 64) :

North—By portion of settlement plot No. 1,

East—By settlement plots Nos. 15, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and portions of settlement plots Nos. 7, 8, 60 and 64,

South—By portion of settlement plot No. 131,

West—By the mauza Hogla.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3440 L.A.—The 8th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Bakreswar Canal in the villages of Bishalpur, Buduti, Jhariamamudpur *alias* Phasala, Pirojpur, Chandidaspur, Protappur, Shahpur, Shahpur-Nam, Rajchandrapur, Sukdebpur, Saulkaban, Saulkaduba, Keola, Tahala, Jamuri, Muddihi, Domaipur *alias* Muradpur, Sultanpur, Emadpur, Shikampur, Bhabanandapur, parganas Jainujal and Alinagar, zilla Birbhum, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring, more or less, 116·025 acres, covering a length of about 12 miles and varying in width from 550 feet to 50 feet commencing from the villages Bishalpur and Buduti and passing through the villages Bishalpur, Buduti, Jhariamamudpur *alias* Phasala, Pirojpur, Chandidaspur, Protappur, Shahpur, Shahpur-Nam, Rajchandrapur, Sukdebpur, Saulkaban, Saulkaduba, Keola, Tahala, Jamuri, Muddihi, Domaipur *alias* Muradpur, Sultanpur, Emadpur, Shikampur, Bhabanandapur and running generally in a south-eastern direction and ending in village Bhabanandapur, is required within the aforesaid villages of Bishalpur, Buduti, Jhariamamudpur *alias* Phasala, Pirojpur, Chandidaspur, Protappur, Shahpur, Shahpur-Nam, Rajchandrapur, Sukdebpur, Saulkaban, Saulkaduba, Keola, Tahala, Jamuri, Muddihi, Domaipur *alias* Muradpur, Sultanpur, Emadpur, Shikampur, Bhabanandapur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Birbhum.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3452 L.A.—The 8th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for new station building, in the village of Kushberia Kankdin *alias* Kolareah, jurisdiction list No. 223, thana Baraipur, pargana Madanmolla, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 0·2066 of an acre, bounded on the—

24-Parganas.

PLOT NO. I:

North—By the lands of the Eastern Bengal Railway and Public Works Department,

East—By the land of the Eastern Bengal Railway,

South—By the land of Abbash Gazi and Eastern Bengal Railway,

West—By the land of Public Works Department and Abbash Gazi,

PLOT NO. II:

North and West—By the lands of the Eastern Bengal Railway,

East—By the land of Abbash Gazi,

South—By the land of Eastern Bengal Railway and Abbas Gazi,

are required within the aforesaid village of Kushberia Kankdin *alias* Kolareah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Executive Engineer, Calcutta District, Eastern Bengal Railway.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3562 L.A.—The 10th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for easing the bend of the Grand Trunk road in the 13th mile, second quarter on the west of the Hastings Jute Mill Gate, in the village of Rishra, pargana Boro, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, '072 of an acre, bounded on the—

Hooghly.

North, East and West—By Grand Trunk road,

South—By tiled shed of Raghumohan Saha, two-storied building of Pran Kristo Sadhu Khan, remaining land of Purna Chandra Daw, Bharat Saha and one-storied building of Annada Chandra Sen,

is required within the aforesaid village of Rishra.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Hooghly.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3565 L.A.—The 10th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for closing the Thutamari breach at Bali and Jugidaha-Amarpur in the first and second miles of Darakeswar Right embankment, in the villages of Bali and Jugidaha-Amarpur, pargana Jahanabad, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose twenty-three pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 6·43 acres, bounded on the—

Hooghly.

PLOT A:

North and South—By District Board road,

East—By Government embankment,

West—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' patit,

PLOT B :

North and West—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' patit,
East—By District Board road,
South—By Keshab Beet's patit,

PLOT C :

North and South—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' nala,
East—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' and Keshab Beet's patit,
West—By homestead of Natobar Jelja and Phakir Ghosh and patit of Phakir Ghosh,

PLOT D :

North—By Natobar Jelja's homestead,
East—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' nala,
South—By Fakir Ghosh's homestead,
West—By Khiroda Dasi's homestead,

PLOT E :

North—By Khiroda Dasi's homestead,
East—By Natobar Jelja's homestead,
South—By Fakir Ghosh's homestead,
West—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' udbastu,

PLOT F :

North—By Natobar Jelja and Khiroda Dasi's homestead,
East—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' nala,
South—By Fakir Ghosh's patit,
West—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' udbastu,

PLOT G (1) :

North—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' udbastu,
East—By Khiroda Dasi and Fakir Ghosh's homestead and patit of Baroda Prosad Dey and others,
South—By Panchi Dasi, Keshab Beet, Baroda Prosad Dey and others' patit,
West—By Panchi Dasi's homestead and patit,

PLOT NO. G (2) :

North—By Keshab Beet,
East—By Khiroda Dasi and Fakir Ghosh's homestead and patit of Baroda Prosad Dey and others,
South—By Panchi Dasi, Keshab Beet, Baroda Prosad Dey and others' patit,
West—By Panchi Dasi's homestead and patit,

PLOT NO. H :

North—By Panchi Dasi's homestead and Baroda Prosad Dey and others' udbastu,
East—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' udbastu and Keshab Beet's patit,
South—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' patit and Satish Paramanik's homestead,
West—By Satish Paramanik's homestead and patit and Panchi Dasi's homestead,

PLOT NO. I :

North—By Panchi Dasi road,
East—By Panchi Dasi's patit and tank,
South—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' patit,
West—By Satish Paramanik's tank and homestead,

PLOT NO. J :

North—By Panchi Dasi's patit and Baroda Prosad Dey and others' udbastu,
East—By Keshab Beet's patit,
South—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' patit,
West—By Panchi Dasi's patit and tank,

PLOT NO. K :

North—By Satish Paramanik's tank and patit, Panchi Dasi's tank and Keshab's patit,
East and West—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' patit,
South—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' and Rishi Pal's nala,

PLOT NO. L :

North and South—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' patit,
East—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' nala,
West—By Rishi Pal's nala,

PLOT NO. M :

North and South—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' patit,
East—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' nala,
West—By Rishi Pal's nala,

PLOTS N (1) AND N (2) :

North—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' and Rishi Pal's nala,
East—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' garden, nala and patit and Kunja Muchi and others' tank and homestead and Tincori Lahori and others' patit,
South—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' and Iswar Mondal's garden,
West—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' patit,

PLOT N (3) :

North—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' and Rishi Pal's nala,
East—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' garden, nala and patit and Kunja Muchi and others' tank and homestead and Tincori Lahori and others' patit,
South—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' and Iswar Mondal's garden,
West—By Gurucharan Muchi's patit,

PLOT N (4) :

North—By Kunja Muchi's patit,
East—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' garden, nala and patit and Kunja Muchi and others' tank and homestead and Tincori Lahori and others' patit,
South—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' and Iswar Mondal's garden,
West—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' patit,

PLOTS O (1) AND O (2) :

North—By Gurucharan Muchi's patit,
East—By Kunja Muchi and others' homestead,
South—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' garden,
West—By Kunja Muchi's patit,

PLOT P :

North—By Gurucharan Muchi's patit,
East—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' patit,
South—By Tincori Lahori and others' patit,
West—By Kunja Muchi's garden,

PLOT Q :

North—By Baroda Prosad Dey and others' patit and garden and Tincori Lahori and others' patit,
East—By District Board road,
South—By Tincori Lahori and others' patit and Iswar Mondal's garden,
West—By Kunja Muchi and Iswar Mondal's garden,

PLOT R :

North and South—By District Board road,
East—By Government embankment,
West—By Tincori Lahori and others' patit,

are required within the aforesaid villages of Bali and Jugidaha-Amarpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Arambagh.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3568 L.A.—The 10th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government partly at the expense of the Benipur High English School Committee and partly at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the play ground for the students of the aforesaid school in the village of North Kachua, pargana Mahammadshahi, zilla Jessore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 45 of an acre comprising settlement plot No. 536 of the said mauza, is required within the aforesaid village of North Kachua.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Jessore.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3571 L.A.—The 10th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board, 24-Parganas for a public purpose, viz., for a road from China Road to Chatterjee para Road, in the village of Garia *alias* South Garia, jurisdiction list No. 37, thana Baruipore, pargana Khashpur, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.3214 of an acre, bounded on the

North—By the land of Jagattarini Dabi, Benodkali Dabi and Nirmal Chandra Chakravarty,

East—By Chatterjee para Road,

South—By the land of Bhut Nath Chatterjee *alias* Brajagopal Chatterjee, Subhankari Dabi, Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, Satish Chandra Chatterjee and Girija Bhushan Chatterjee,

West—By the land of Basanta Kumar Chatterjee, and by the China Road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Garia *alias* South Garia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the District Engineer, 24-Parganas.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3612 L.A.—The 10th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Baranagar Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for opening out a drain near McPherson Road, in the village of Baranagar, jurisdiction list No. 5, thana Baranagar, pargana Calcutta, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.0094 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the lands of Jiban Krishna Shaw and Nabin Chandra Das,

East—By the land of Jiban Krishna Shaw,

South—By the land of Srimati Manorama Debi and McPherson Road,

West—By the land of Jiban Krishna Shaw and McPherson Road,

is required within the aforesaid village of Baranagar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Chairman, Baranagar Municipality.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3615 L. A.—The 10th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the outfall channel of the Kalatala sluice in 25th mile of the Damodar right embankment, in the village of Ramchandrapur, pargana Arsha, zilla Howrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 1.95 acres, bounded on the—

PLOT NO. 1 :

North—By Kalatala khal land,

East—By plot No. 2,

South—By sali lands of Babus Susil Kumar Mitra and others, Makhan Lal Mitra and others, Shaik Rafi and Kedar Jana,

West—By Government embankment,

PLOT NO. 2 :

North—By Kalatala khal land,

East—By Damodar river,

South—By sali lands of Kedar Jana. Haru Jana, Kalo Mondal and Hem Maity,

West—By plot No. 1,

are required within the aforesaid village of Ramchandrapur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Uluberia.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3624 L. A.—The 12th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Board of Burdwan for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of the road from 78th mile Grand Trunk Road to Kaligram *via* Kasimpur, in the village of Kasimpur, pargana Bagha, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.457 of an acre, equivalent to 1 bigha 7 cottahs and 11 chitaks of standard measurement, bounded on the—

North and South—By existing road,

East—By paddy land of Sheikh Karim Box,

West—By land of Shekh Ilu and Bhola Sheikh,

is required within the aforesaid village of Kasimpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Chairman, District Board, Burdwan.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3627 L. A.—The 12th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Mines Board of Health, Asansol, for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the vaccination office and quarters for the Sanitary Assistant of the Asansol Mines Board of Health at Barakar, in the village of Barakar, pargana Kantanagar, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, .066 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By the side lands of the Grand Trunk Road,

East—By the settlement plots Nos. 2033, 2010,

South and West—By the settlement plot No. 2010,

is required within the aforesaid village of Barakar.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Mines Board of Health, Asansol.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3675 L.A.—The 12th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a bridge near the approach of the 1-20 girder bridge between chain 1317-41 and 1318-41 at mile 25 (Divisional) mile 106 North (through from Chittagong), to be constructed by the Assam-Bengal Railway, in the village of Ekhaspur, pargana Amrabad, zilla Noakhali, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land measuring, more or less, 0·44 of an acre, bounded on the—

Noakhali.

PLOT No. I :

North—By land of Abdul Karim and others,
East—By Railway land,
South—By Khal,
West—By land of Rosan Ali.

PLOT No. II :

North—By land of Safar Ali,
East—By land of Nurel Haque,
South—By Khal,
West—By Railway land,

are required within the aforesaid village of Ekhaspur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Noakhali.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3679 L.A.—The 13th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government partly at the public expense and partly at the expense of the Managing Committee of Suri Girls' Muktab for a public purpose, viz., for Girls' Muktab in the town of Suri, pargana Khatanga, zilla Birbhum, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 71 of an acre, bounded on the—

Birbhum.

North—By municipal lane,
East—By municipal road to Sonatore,
South—By bustee and khamar lands of late Jugal Kishore Shaha and bustee lands of Girindra Shaha and Surendra Shaha, and
West—By road to Dubrajpur,

is required within the aforesaid town of Suri.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Birbhum.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

FORESTS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3698 For.—The 13th March 1928.—Under the provisions of section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (Act XVI of 1927), the Governor in Council declares that the two plots of land situated in pargana North Mainaguri, police-station Matiali, district Jalpaiguri, adjacent to the South Khariar Bandar Reserve and the limits of which are specified below are reserved forests with

Jalpaiguri.

effect from the 15th May 1928. The approximate area of the first plot is 0.24 acre and that of the second plot is 0.12 acre—

BOUNDARIES OF THE FIRST PLOT :

North—The northern boundary of jote No. 719 between F. D. pillars Nos. 175 and 176.

East—The eastern boundary of South Khariar bandar reserve starting from F. D. pillar No. 176 towards F. D. pillar No. 177 to a point at a distance of 48 feet from pillar No. 176.

South—From that point along a line for a distance of 139 feet with front bearing 275° 30' and then along a line with front bearing 193° till it meets the F. D. pillar No. 174.

West—The western boundary of jote No. 719 between F. D. pillars Nos. 174 and 175.

BOUNDARIES OF THE SECOND PLOT :

North and East—From that point along a line with front bearing 26° for a distance of 324 feet till it meets the F. D. pillar No. 179.

South—Starting from a point on the eastern boundary of South Khariar bandar reserve between F. D. pillars Nos. 178 and 179 and 180 feet from F. D. pillar No. 178 along the northern boundary of jote No. 719 with front bearing 94° to a point at a distance of 17 feet.

South and West—From F. D. pillar No. 179 along the eastern boundary of the South Khariar bandar reserve for a distance of 336 feet to the point 180 feet from F. D. pillar No. 178.

No rights and privileges are granted in these reserved forests.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

EXCLUDED AREA.

No. 3591 Ex. A.—The 10th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdur Rashid temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-stations of Darjeeling, Pulbazar, Rangli-Rangliot, Sukhiapokri and Jore-Bunglow, in the district of Darjeeling, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Waliul Hussain, or until further orders.

No. 3592 Ex. A.—The 10th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdur Rashid temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within police-stations of Darjeeling, Pulbazar, Rangli-Rangliot, Sukhiapokri and Jore-Bunglow, in the district of Darjeeling, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Waliul Hussain, or until further orders.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 16.—The 3rd March 1928.—Mr. J. Mackie, Assistant Executive Engineer, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the office of the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, to the Cossye Division until further orders.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

No. 11.—The 5th March 1928.—The following draft of revised rules and rates of tolls for the line of navigation known as the Madaripur Bhil Channel and the Lower Kumar River as defined in Notification No. 128, dated the 26th June, 1900, and Notification No. 162, dated 22nd July, 1902, paragraphs 17 and 18, which in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor in Council intends to make in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 26th April, 1928, and any objections or suggestions received by the undersigned before that date will be considered.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (Offg.).

Draft Rules.

1. Every vessel passing through the line of navigation known as the Madaripur Bhil Channel shall stop at the prescribed toll stations notified in the Schedule attached for the purpose of assessment, or check, of toll charges.

2. For the purposes of these rules, vessels other than rafts, timbers, bamboos or other floating material shall be divided into two classes as below:—

Class I—To include all vessels of the usual native types of build.

Class II—To include all steamers, flats and barges, and such other square built boats as should, in the opinion of the Collector of Tolls, be included.

3. The net tonnage of every vessel of Class I, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of these rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

(A) The product of one-quarter the length of the vessel from stem to stern, measured along the water-line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the interior greatest depth from the water-line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

(B) The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches; the measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of a foot, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

(C) The maundage on which tollage shall be charged shall be a simple multiple of $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, rejecting any remainder by which the maundage, calculated as above, may exceed such simple multiple.

4. For vessels in Class II the tonnage shall be determined as follows:—

The tonnage of steamers shall be the registered tonnage as given in the certificate of the survey of the steamer.

Toll shall be levied on the actual weight of cargo on steamers, flats, barges and other vessels included in this class, as declared in the manifests.

When the registered tonnage of a steamer or the manifest for cargo of a flat is not available, the tonnage will be taken as arrived at under rule 3.

For square built boats the total maundage, as determined under rules for Class I, shall be increased by half, and for steamers one-third of the total maundage shall be deducted for engine space.

5. Every vessel except as exempted under rule 10 shall be furnished at the toll station of entry with a ticket on which the name of the serang, manjhi or other person in charge of the vessel, the date of entry, the maundage of the vessel, the nature and weight of the cargo it contains, the amount of toll charged and the number of days for which the ticket will remain current shall be entered.

6. This ticket may be demanded and checked by any Navigation Officer while the vessel is within the toll-limits of the Bhil Channel and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. The ticket must be given up at the exit toll station. If the ticket is not produced on demand by a Canal Officer, such officer shall assess the amount of toll payable and the vessel will be liable to seizure and detention under the provisions of section 9 of the Act until such sum is realised.

7. Vessels leaving the channel between two toll stations shall obtain a permit for so doing in Form No. 1 from the Toll Collector of the toll station of entry. In such cases the Toll Collector will issue a ticket in the usual form and also collect the same before the vessel is permitted to proceed.

8. A vessel, which has been detained under these rules or under section 9 of the Act, may not be removed from the channel without the order of the Collector of Tolls until the toll due has been paid. During such detention the manjhi, owner or agent must make arrangements for the safety of the vessel and cargo.

9. All tolls are payable on demand and shall be paid at the toll station before a vessel is permitted to proceed. Provided that the Collector of Tolls appointed under section 8 of the Act may, at his discretion, permit vessels belonging to individuals or firms of recognised standing to proceed without prepayment, on an undertaking that the bills for tollage due shall be liquidated monthly on presentation.

10. (i) In the case of steamers and flats falling under the latter portion of rule 9 a copy of the traffic manifest must be handed in at the exit toll station, a receipt for which in Form No. 2 will be issued by the Toll Collector to the person in charge of the vessel; in such cases no ticket in the usual form will be issued. If the traffic manifest is not produced at the exit toll station the procedure as laid down in rules 6 and 8 will be adopted.

(ii) The traffic manifest or the receipt for the same may be demanded by any Navigation Officer while the vessel is within the limits of the Bhil Channels between the Manickdah entrance and Charnaguria.

11. The term "Navigation Officer" as used in rule 6 shall include the Collector of Tolls appointed under section 8 of the Act, and the officer, or the subordinate duly authorised by such officer of the Irrigation Department in charge of the subdivision or section within which the channel is situated.

12. Duplicates of lost tickets will be granted by the Toll Collector who originally issued the tickets on payment of a fee of one-fourth of the amount of toll payable, subject to a maximum of one rupee and eight annas and a minimum of eight annas. The duplicate will be issued only when the Toll Collector is satisfied concerning the identity of the boat.

13. No person shall wilfully or negligently allow a vessel to sink in the channel.

14. (i) In every case of a sunken vessel, whether due to negligence or otherwise, the Supervisor and his subordinates shall offer every assistance in removing the same.

(ii) If, three days after the occurrence of a wreck, it is seen that prompt measures are not being taken by the owner to remove the sunken vessel from the line of navigation, the Supervisor and his subordinates shall make their own arrangements for the removal of the same at the expense of the owner, provided that when the wreck obstructs the fairway they shall take action at once to remove the same.

15. When a sunken vessel has been recovered, the Supervisor shall cause notices to be posted at the toll offices, or other prominent places, calling on those concerned to pay the Collector of Tolls all toll or demurrage which may be due, as well as the expenses incurred in the recovery of the vessel and cargo. Should the sum due be not paid within fifteen days of the date of notice, the boat and its furniture, or so much of it as may be necessary for the recovery of the dues, will be sold under the procedure directed in section 9 of the Act.

16. The purchaser of a vessel sold under the provisions of section 9 of the Act shall have the right to take it out of the channel on the day of purchase, or within such time as may be allowed by the Collector of Tolls, without payment of tolls.

17. When any laden vessel, which has sunk, has been recovered, or when any laden vessel has been seized under the provisions of the Act or of these rules, the Supervisor shall give immediate notice of the recovery or seizure to the owner of the cargo or his agent, requiring the removal of the cargo without delay, and informing him that he will be required to pay all expenses necessary for the proper custody and storage of the cargo until removed.

18. If the Supervisor be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or the abode of the owner of the cargo of such vessel, the notice prescribed in rule 16, shall be effected by a notice exhibited in his office, and by advertisement in at least one English and one vernacular Calcutta and local newspaper.

19. *Lights and signals.*—All vessels, whether travelling or moored in the channel, between sunset and sunrise, must carry a white light in a lantern on the fore-part of the vessel where it can be distinctly seen from all sides. All steam-vessels in motion shall carry the lights prescribed by the Board of Trade Regulations. Barges or boats attached to a steam-vessel, whether in motion or moored, shall carry the light prescribed in the first paragraph of this rule. This rule does not apply to small uncovered dinghies not exceeding 10 cubits in length while moored along the bank.

20. Every vessel proceeding in the Madaripur Bhil Route and Lower Kumar river should limit her speed as follows:—

	Miles an hour.
From Haridaspora to Takerhat ...	8
From Takerhat to Char Muguria ...	6
While passing a dredger in the above channels ...	4

They should, however, limit their speed to 5 miles an hour in any reach as determined by the Supervisor and marked by white discs.

21. At places where mooring posts have been provided by the Supervisor, vessels desiring to moor shall be made fast in a single line along the banks to such posts in such manner as the Supervisor may direct and shall not be moored in any other manner.

22. The Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, may fix the limit within which vessels are permitted to remain free of toll and may also define the limits within which no loading or unloading shall be permitted.

23. No vessel or raft shall be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety or obstruct the passage of other vessels.

24. When a red cone is hoisted at Haridaspora, upward bound vessels must stop and make fast in the entrance channel. When a white ball is exhibited, vessels may proceed.

25. When a red cone is hoisted at Tentulia, downward bound vessels must stop above the toll station until a white ball is exhibited, when they may proceed.

26. Downward bound vessels must stop in the Urialkhan river when a red cone is hoisted at the mast below the entrance to the Kumar river. When a white ball is hoisted they may proceed.

27. Upward bound vessels must stop and make fast and single out flats when a red cone is exhibited opposite Messrs. R. Sim's premises. When a white ball is raised, they may proceed.

28. At night a red light will take the place of a red cone, and two white lights one above the other will take the place of the white ball.

29. On *hāt* days all vessels must slow down when passing Bherarhat, Satpur, Jalirpar, Takerhat, Rajore and Charnanguria.

30. No country boat shall anchor, be moored or remain stationary in the Bhil Channel at Boltali, Jalirpar or Tentulia except within the boat docks which have been specially provided for this purpose at these places.

31. Between the Madhumati entrance at Manickdah and Fatteypur all boats except when crossing the channel shall travel along the right-hand side of the channel, *i.e.*, boats going westwards will keep to the northern side and those going eastwards to the southern side.

32. No log rafts will be allowed in the above channels except with special permission of the Supervisor.

33. No log shall be kept half in and half out of water, *i.e.*, all logs shall be drawn up on the bank well above the level of the water in the channel.

34. For any infringement of the rules, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 the person in charge of the vessel or other person in fault shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 or Rs. 5 a day for any continuing infringement.

Special Rules.

1. No country boat shall anchor or remain stationary except alongside the bank of the river or within the area between the south bank and the marks placed to mark the fairway.

2. No log rafts or boats with timbers lashed alongside shall be allowed inside the Lower Kumar river without special permission of the Supervisor.

3. Boats, except the municipal ferry boats, shall not be moored along the north bank except for the purpose of loading or unloading cargo, and then only in a single line and they should be parallel to the bank.

4. No flat shall be moored in the channel except during actual loading or unloading cargo and then as close to the bank as possible.

5. Mooring of boats along any reach of the canal can be prohibited by special orders of the Superintending Engineer, for a definite time, the reach being marked by sign boards at either end on which the prohibition will be written.

6. Vessels passing through the river shall keep in separate lines in accordance with the rules in force as laid down by the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, from time to time.

7. No person shall deposit goods of any description on the slopes of the river between the water-line and the high bank except during the actual process of loading or unloading vessels, without the previous permission of the Supervisor.

8. In the Lower Kumar river between Fatteypur and Charnuguria steam-propelled vessels proceeding against the current should give way to those proceeding with the current.

9. The Executive Engineer will have powers to decide, in consultation with the Steamer Companies concerned, the dates each year within which only one flat towage will be permitted in the Lower Kumar river.

10. For any infringement of the rules 1 to 8 the person in charge of the vessel or other person in fault shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 or Rs. 5 a day for any continuing infringement.

Schedule of Tolls.

	Rates.	
	Rs.	As.
1. On steamers to and from Goalundo direct or proceeding to Assam, etc., <i>via</i> Goalundo, per ton on the registered tonnage	0	2
2. On cargo carried on steamers or on flats plying to and from Goalundo direct or proceeding to Assam, etc., <i>via</i> Goalundo, per 100 maunds	0	12
3. On steamers plying to or from Narainganj and Chandpur direct and to Cachar <i>via</i> Narainganj, per ton on registered tonnage	0	1
4. On cargo carried on steamers or on flats plying to or from Narainganj and Chandpur direct and to Cachar <i>via</i> Narainganj, per 100 maunds	0	4
5. On all steamers other than those mentioned in Nos. 1 and 3, per ton.	0	4
6. On cargo carried on all steamers or on flats other than those mentioned in Nos. 2 and 4, per 100 maunds	1	8
7. On all cargo and passenger boats of native build employed on local traffic, per 100 maunds.	1	8
8. On floats of timber, each log of timber	0	4
9. On rafts of bamboos for every 100, or portion of 100 bamboos.	0	6

		Rates.	
		Rs.	AS.
10.	Minimum toll on any boat	0	1
11.	On empty flats, per flat, per single trip ...	10	0
12.	On empty barges, per barge, per single trip ...	2	0
12.	(a) Minimum toll on any flat	10	0
12.	(b) Minimum toll on any barge	2	0
12.	(c) On all passenger steamers plying only between Gopalganj and Madaripur on the Madaripur Bhil Route, per single trip	5	0
13.	Excess tolls—if a vessel's tonnage is found to be greater than at entry due either to loading fresh cargo in the route, or from any other cause, the difference of toll at the highest rate will be leviable at the exit station.		
14.	<i>Demurrage</i> .—Vessels will be allowed three days for the passage through the route, with an additional day for each 50 maunds of tonnage. Demurrage at the rate of one-fourth of original amount of toll per diem will be levied on vessels remaining in the channel in excess of the above period.		
15.	<i>Monthly tickets</i> .—Monthly tickets at eight times the ordinary toll will be issued to boats of 100 maunds and under. Such boats should be branded with a number at the toll offices at a charge of eight annas each before a monthly ticket is issued to it.		

Tolls are to be levied at Tentulia in the third mile from the Madhumati river and at Jalirpar in the 18th Mile from the Madhumati river.

NOTE. —In the case of items 2, 4 and 6 of the above schedule the maundage to be charged will be that shown by the manifests of cargo. In the absence of any such manifest and in the case of item 7, the maundage will be twice that determined by measurements in accordance with the rules in force for this line of navigation.

All vessels are liable for toll except those exempted by the provisions of the Bengal Government Circular Order No. 1-I., dated the 11th July, 1900.

Toll Form No. 1.

(Not transferable.)

This vessel having taken out a ticket and paid toll in accordance with the rules is permitted to leave the channel between this and the toll station.

Name of manjhi—
 Nature of cargo—
 Number and date of ticket issued—
 Maundage assessed—
 Toll realised—
 Number of days allowed—

Toll Collector.

Toll Form No. 2.

Pass steamer/flat* the
 traffic manifest having been delivered at the undermentioned toll
 office:—
 ...

Toll Station—

Dated.....

Toll Collector.

*Name or names of steamer and flats.

Orders by the Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

No. 727 For.—*The 10th March 1928.*—On relief of the charge of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Division, Mr. F. J. A. Hart, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is attached to that Division with headquarters at Rangamati.

This cancels notification No. 3620 For., dated the 30th December 1927.

JESTON HOMFRAY,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Bengal (offg.).

BOARD OF REVENUE, BENGAL.

DECLARATION.

I, L. S. Bingemann, Collector of the district of the 24-Parganas, do hereby, in exercise of the power conferred by clause 10 of section 3 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), and with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, declare the following area to constitute a "village" within the meaning of the said Act, namely :—

Tauzi No.	Name of estate.	Name of area	Area in acres.	Name of thana.	Sub-registration district.
2837	Tengrachar	... Tengrachar	... 1,766·81	Kulpi	... Tengra.

Boundaries.

North—By mauza Jadabpur.

East—By mauza Gorankati, Gopinathpur, Chak Dulalpur, Andinagar, Dhakin Damodarpur, Krishna Chandrapur and Syamnagar.

South—By mauza Rangaphala.

West—By mauza Nutan Tengrachar.

L. S. BINGEMANN, *Collector.*

TREASURY NOTICES.

Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Maulvi Syed Ezhar Hassan is placed in charge of the Rajshahi Treasury from the forenoon of the 15th March 1928. He is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

RAJSHAHI, *the 7th March 1928.*

P. H. WADDELL, *Collector.*

Orders by the Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

It is notified that the refund order book No. 1361, containing 50 orders is being used by the Income-tax Officer, Central Salaries Circle, with effect from the 24th February 1928.

B. K. CHATTERJEE,
Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

TREASURY, *the 5th March 1928.*

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

CIVIL.*The 3rd March 1928.*

No. 3455A.—Babu Kshitish Chandra Chatarji, munsif of Manikganj, in the district of Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 250, within the local limits of the Manikganj munsifi.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—CIVIL.*The 3rd March 1928.*

No. 3442A.—Babu Binod Bihari Ray, officiating Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500, within the local limits of the Sadar munsifi of Mymensingh.

No. 3445A.—Babu Girija Bhusan Sen, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, under orders of transfer to Asansol, in the district of Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500, within the local limits of the Asansol munsifi.

The 9th March 1928.

No. 3609G.—The following draft rules making amendments in the provisions of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, having been framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are published for general information under section 122 of the Code and will be finally taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 16th May 1928.

Draft Rules.

I. *Cancel* clause (1), Rule 9, Order VII and *substitute* therefor the following:—

“(1) The plaintiff shall endorse on the plaint, or annex thereto, a list of the documents (if any) which he has produced along with it.

(1) (a) The plaintiff shall present with his plaint:—

(i) as many copies on plain paper of the plaint as there are defendants, unless the Court by reason of the length of the plaint or the number of the defendants, or for any other sufficient reason, permits him to present a like number of concise statements of the nature of the claim made, or of the relief claimed in the suit, in which case he shall present such statements;

(ii) a petition for service of summons to appear and answer together with the fees and draft forms of summons”.

II. *Add* the following as clause (e) to Rule 11, Order VII:—

“(e) Where any of the provisions of Rule 9 (1) (a) is not complied with and the plaintiff on being required by the Court to comply therewith within a time to be fixed by the Court, fails to do so”.

III. *Cancel* Rules 15 and 17, Order V and *substitute* therefor the following:—

“15. Where in any suit the defendant is absent from his residence at the time when service is sought to be effected on him thereat and there is no likelihood of his being found thereat within a reasonable time, then unless he has an agent empowered to accept service of the summons on his behalf, service may be made on any adult male member of the family of the defendant who is residing with him:

Provided that where such adult male member has an interest in the suit and such interest is adverse to that of the defendant, a summons so served shall be deemed for the purposes of the third column of article 164 of Schedule I of the Limitation Act, 1908, not to have been duly served.

Explanation.—A servant is not a member of the family within the meaning of this rule”.

“17. Where the defendant or his agent or such other person as aforesaid refuses to sign the acknowledgment, or where the defendant is absent from his residence at the time when service is sought to be effected on him thereat and there is no likelihood of his being found thereat within a reasonable time and there is no agent empowered to accept service of the summons on his behalf, nor any other person upon whom service can be made, the

serving officer shall affix a copy of the summons on the outer door or some other conspicuous part of the house in which the defendant ordinarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain, and shall then return the original to the Court from which it was issued, with a report endorsed thereon or annexed thereto stating that he has so affixed the copy, the circumstances under which he did so, and the name and address of the person (if any) by whom the house was identified and in whose presence the copy was affixed".

IV. *Cancel* Rule 19, Order V and *substitute* therefor the following:—

"19. Where a summons is returned under rule 17, the Court shall, if the return under that rule has not been verified by the declaration of the serving officer, and may, if it has been so verified, examine the serving officer, on oath, or cause him to be so examined by another Court, touching his proceedings, and may make such further enquiry in the matter as it thinks fit, and shall either declare that the summons has been duly served or order such service as it thinks fit".

V *Insert* the following after Rule 19, Order V :—

"19A. A declaration made and subscribed by a serving officer shall be received as evidence of the facts as to the serving or attempted service of the summons".

VI. *Insert* the words "(or proof of the above having been duly made by the declaration of)" *after* the words "proof of the above having been duly taken by me on the oath of" in form No. 10, appendix B.

VII. *Substitute* the following for the existing form No. 11, appendix B :—

"Declaration of process-server to accompany return of a summons or notice (Order 5, Rule 18).

(TITLE).

I, _____, a process-server of this Court declare :—

(1) On the _____ day of _____ 19____ I received a summons/notice issued by the Court of _____ in suit No. _____ of 19____ in the said Court, dated _____ day of _____ 19____ for service on _____

(2) The said _____ was at the time personally known to me, and I served the said summons/notice on him/her on the _____ day of 19____ at about _____ o'clock in the _____ noon at _____ by tendering a copy thereof to him/her and requiring his/her signature to the original summons/notice.

(a)

(b)

(a) Here state whether the person served signed or refused to sign the process, and in whose presence.

(b) Signature of process-server.

Or

(2) The said _____ not being personally known to me _____ pointed out to me a person whom he stated to be the said _____, and I served the said summons/notice on him/her on the _____ day of _____ 19____, at about _____ o'clock in the _____ noon at _____ by tendering a copy thereof to him/her and requiring his/her signature to the original summons/notice.

(a)

(b)

(a) Here state whether the person served signed or refused to sign the process and in whose presence.

(b) Signature of process-server.

or

(2) The said _____ and the house in which he ordinarily resides being personally known to me, I went to the said house, in _____ and there on the _____ day of _____ 19____, at about _____ o'clock in the _____ noon, I did not find the said _____.

(a)

(b)

(a) Enter fully and exactly the manner in which the process was served, with special reference to Order 5, rules 15 and 17.

(b) Signature of process-server.

or

(2) One at pointed out to me which he said was the house in which ordinarily resides. I did not find the said there.

(a)

(b)

(a) Enter fully and exactly the manner in which the process was served, with special reference to Order 5, rules 15 and 17.

(b) Signature of process-server.

or

(3) If substituted service has been ordered, state fully and exactly the manner in which the summons was served with special reference to the terms of the order for substituted service."

VIII. *Cancel* clauses (1) and (2) of Rule 2, Order XVI and *substitute* therefor the following :—

"(1) The Court shall fix in respect of each summons such a sum of money as appears to the Court to be sufficient to defray the travelling and other expenses of the person summoned in passing to and from the Court in which he is required to attend, and for one day's attendance.

(2) In fixing such an amount the Court may, in the case of any person summoned to give evidence as an expert, allow reasonable remuneration for the time occupied both in giving evidence and in performing any work of an expert character necessary for the case".

IX. *Cancel* Rule 3, Order XVI, and *substitute* therefor the following :—

"3. The sum so fixed shall be tendered to the person summoned, at the time of serving the summons, if it can be served personally".

X. *Cancel* clause (1) of Rule 4, Order XVI, and *substitute* therefor the following :—

"(1) Where it appears to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf that the sum so fixed is not sufficient to cover such expenses or reasonable remuneration the Court may direct such further sum to be paid to the person summoned as appears to be necessary on that account, and, in case of default in payment, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the party obtaining the summons; or the Court may discharge the person summoned, without requiring him to give evidence; or may both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid".

XI. *Insert* the following after Rule 7(a), Order XVI :—

"7. (a) (i) Except where it appears to the Court that a summons under this Order should be served by the Court in the same manner as a summons to a defendant, the Court shall make over for service, all summonses under this Order to the party applying therefor. The service shall be effected by or on behalf of such party by delivering or tendering to the witness in person a copy thereof signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf and sealed with the seal of the Court.

(ii) Rules 16 and 18 of Order V shall apply to summons personally served under this rule, as though the person effecting service were a serving officer.

(iii) If such summons, when tendered, is refused or if the person served refuses to sign an acknowledgment of service or if for any reason such summons cannot be served personally, the Court shall, on the application of the party, reissue such summons to be served by the Court in like manner as a summons to a defendant".

XII. *Cancel* Rule 8, Order XVI and *substitute* therefor the following :—

"8. (1) Every summons under this Order not being a summons made over to a party for service under Rule 7(a)(i) of this Order, shall be served as nearly as may be in the same manner as a summons to a defendant, and the rules in Order V as to proof of service shall apply thereto.

(2) The party applying for a summons to be served under this rule shall, before the summons is granted and within a period to be fixed, pay into Court the sum fixed by the Court under Rule 2 of this Order".

XIII. Insert the following after Rule 14, Order VI :—

"14. (a) Every pleading when filed shall be accompanied by a statement in a prescribed form, signed as provided in rule 14 of this order, of the party's address for service. Such address may from time to time be changed by lodging in Court a form duly filled up and stating the new address of the party and accompanied by a verified petition. The address so given shall be called the registered address of the party and shall, until duly changed as aforesaid, be deemed to be the address of the party for the purpose of service of all processes in the suit or in any appeal from any decree or order therein made and for the purposes of execution, and shall hold good subject as aforesaid for a period of two years, after the final determination of the cause or matter. Service of any process may be effected upon a party at his registered address in like manner in all respects as though such party resided thereat."

XIV. Insert the following as clause (3) to Rule 14, Order XII.

"(3) It shall be in the discretion of the Appellate Court to make an order, at any stage of the appeal whether on its own motion, or *ex parte*, dispensing with service of such notice on any respondent who did not appear, either at the hearing in the Court whose decree is complained of or at any proceeding subsequent to the decree of that Court or on the legal representatives of any such respondent :—

Provided that :—

- (a) The Court may require notice of the appeal to be published in any newspaper or newspapers as it may direct.
- (b) No such order shall preclude any such respondent or legal representative from appearing to contest the appeal."

XV. Add the following to Rule 11, Order XXII.

"Provided always that where an Appellate Court has made an order dispensing with service of notice of appeal upon legal representatives of any person deceased under Order XII, Rule 14 (3), the appeal shall not be deemed to abate as against such party and the decree made on appeal shall be binding on the estate or the interest of such party."

No. 3701G.—Under the requirements of rule 3, read with rule 36 (i) of the Rules framed by the High Court of Calcutta under clause (2) of section 6 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (XXXVIII of 1926), and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of March 1st, 1928, at page 441, and in the *Assam Gazette* of March 7th, 1928, at page 339, under notification No. 3030G., dated the 24th February 1928, the undersigned hereby gives notice that, in exercise of the power conferred on him by rule 2, read with rule 36 (ii) of those Rules, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice has determined that the first election of members of the Bar Council for the High Court of Calcutta shall take place on Friday, May 11th, 1928, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., in the Civil Court room in the New Buildings of the Calcutta High Court.

With reference to the provisions of rule 4, read with rule 36 (i) of the above Rules, letters proposing candidates for election to the Bar Council should be delivered to the undersigned between the dates April 12th and April 26th, 1928, inclusive.

By order of the High Court,

H. C. STORK,

Registrar.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

The 7th March 1928.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed William Frederick Dennis Butler of Murray Street, Hobart, Tasmania, a Legal Practitioner of the Supreme Court of the State of Tasmania, a Commissioner within all parts of the Colony of Tasmania to take affidavits or solemn affirmations or declarations in all suits matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India.

The 9th March 1928.

Babu Jatindranath De, officiating Assistant Registrar, High Court, Original Side, is confirmed in that post with effect from the 8th March 1928.

By order of the High Court,

MAURICE REMFRY,

Registrar.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 618J.G.—Maulvi Saiyed Abu Saiyid, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, and Circle Officer, Garbeta, Midnapore, is transferred to the headquarters station of the district of Burdwan on general duty.

CHINSURA, the 2nd March 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

No. 623J.G.—Babu Nirmal Kumar Sen, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, and Circle Officer of Asansol, Burdwan, is transferred to Uluberia in the district of Howrah as Second Officer, *vice* Babu Tarapada Bhattacharjee, transferred.

2. This cancels this office notification No. 508J.G., dated the 21st February 1928, transferring Babu Satkari Lal De, Sub-Deputy Collector, Howrah, to Uluberia.

CHINSURA, the 28th February 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

No. 659J.G.—Babu Surendra Nath Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Collector, now reinstated and confirmed under Government order No. 2175A., dated 28th February 1928, is posted as Circle Officer, Garbeta, in the district of Midnapore, *vice* Maulvi Saeyid Abu Saiyed, transferred.

CHINSURA, the 7th March 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

No. 533L.S.-G.—The Government of Bengal by their notification No. 3595L.S.-G., dated the 22nd September 1927, having fixed the number of members of the Sadar and Uluberia local boards in the district of Howrah at 15 and 24, respectively, with effect from their next reconstitution, it is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 19 of the rules made by Government under section 138 (a) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, each of the groups of union boards noted below will elect one member to the respective local boards :—

Serial number of the group.	Names of union boards.	Number of member to be elected.
SADAR SUBDIVISION.		
1.	Lillooah, Bally, Jagadishpur	1
2.	Bankra, Jagacha, Santragachi	1
3.	Uttar-Jhaparda, Dakshin-Jhaparda, Kolora, Begri	1
4.	Domjur, Narna, Makarda	1
5.	Mohiari, Andul, Jhorehat, Dulley	1
6.	Sankrail, Dhulagori, Deulpur	1
7.	Beldubi, Nalpur, Manickpur	1
8.	Jagatballavpur, Bargachia, Sekrahati	1
9.	Patihal, Hatal-Anantabati, Maju, Gobindapur	1
10.	Pulgusti, Banharishpur, Jujersshwar, Panchla	1
ULUBERIA SUBDIVISION.		
1.	Chengail, Basudevpur, Bowrea	1
2.	Baniban, Joargori	1
3.	Uluberia, Kalinagor, Dhulasimla	1
4.	Hatgacha, Chandipur	1
5.	Nabagram, Belari	1
6.	Shyampur, Kharubaria, Baneswarpur, Kamalpur	1
7.	Nakol, Dehimondalghat, Amardah, Sasaty	1
8.	Mellok, Kalyanpur, Bainan	1
9.	Bagnan, Chandbhag, Bantul, Benapur	1
10.	Debhursut, Udaynarayanpur	1
11.	Singty, Garbhawanipur, Devipur	1
12.	Jhikra, Jaipur, Bhatora	1
13.	Thaliar, Gazipur, Tajpur, Khalna	1
14.	Harishpur, Basantapur, Khosalpur	1
15.	Rasipur, Amta, Bhandergacha	1
16.	Udong, Tulsibaria, Bangalpur	1

CHINSURA, the 2nd March 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

No. 529 L.S.-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 19 (2) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (Act III B. C. of 1885), and acting under the orders of the Local Government given in the exercise of the administrative control vested in them by section 29 B of the Act, I hereby appoint the Circle Officer, Mahisadal, to be a member of the Tamruk local board in the district of Midnapore, in place of the Circle Officer, Panskura.

CHINSURA, *the 29th February 1928.*

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a re-election of a member of the Sadar local board for thana Ranibandh only in the district of Bankura will take place on Monday, the 16th April 1928.

BANKURA, *the 10th March 1928.*

A. R. BOSE, *for District Magistrate.*

DACCA DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1086J.—Babu Sarada Ranjan Datta Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to be Circle Officer, Pingna circle, in the Tangail subdivision of the Mymensingh district.

DACCA, *the 1st March 1928.*

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1148J.—This office notification No. 1086J., dated the 1st March 1928, appointing Babu Sarada Ranjan Datta Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca, as Circle Officer, Pingna Circle, in the district of Mymensingh, is cancelled.

DACCA, *the 3rd March 1928.*

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1167J.—Maulvi S. M. Siddique Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Sibchar Circle in the district of Faridpur, is allowed leave on average pay for three weeks under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 10th April 1928.

DACCA, *the 5th March 1928.*

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1188J.—Babu Narendra Nath Mukerji, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, who has been posted to this division, in Government notification No. 2282 A., dated the 1st March 1928, is posted to the headquarters station of the Bakarganj district on general duty.

DACCA, *the 7th March 1928.*

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1226J.—Babu Surendra Nath Sen Gupta, No. I, Sub-Deputy Collector, who has been posted to this division in Government notification No. 2322 A., dated the 2nd March 1928, is posted to the headquarters station of the Bakarganj district on general duty.

DACCA, *the 9th March 1928.*

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1236J.—Maulvi Nazir Hussain, Sub-Deputy Collector, transferred to this division in Government notification No. 2310 A., dated the 2nd March 1928, is posted to Kishorganj subdivision of Mymensingh district on general duty.

DACCA, *the 9th March 1928.*

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1241J.—Babu Kshitish Chandra Ganguli, Sub-Deputy Collector, Kishorganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be Circle Officer, Sadar Circle, in the district of Faridpur.

DACCA, *the 9th March 1928.*

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1077J.—It is hereby notified for general information that under rule 63 (2) of the Bengal Jail Code, 1919, Sister Angus of the Barisal Oxford Mission is appointed to be a non-official visitor of the District Jail at Barisal, in place of Sister Helen.

DACCA, the 1st March 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1059J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), Maulvi Mahamad Baser Sarif has been duly elected to be a member of the Kasiani union board in police-station Kasiani, in the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district, *vice* Munshi Mahamad Saber Sarif, deceased.

DACCA, the 1st March 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1125J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919, Munshi Raisuddin Sarkar has been duly elected to be a member of the Pogaldigha union board in Sarisabari police-station in the Jamalpur subdivision of the district of Mymensingh, *vice* Taluqdar Siraj Ali Choudhuri, removed.

DACCA, the 2nd March 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1205J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), Maulvi Abdul Ali Khan has been duly elected to be a member of the Urfi union board in police station Gopalganj in the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district, *vice* Babu Bipin Behari Dutta, deceased.

DACCA, the 7th March 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1220J.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, V of 1919, Babu Har Kunar Sarkar has been appointed by the District Magistrate of Dacca to be a member of the Ramkrishnapur union board in Harirampur police-station in the Manikganj subdivision of the district of Dacca *vice* Babu Chandra Mohan Ghosh, deceased.

DACCA, the 8th March 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 17M.—It is hereby notified for general information that the following gentlemen were duly elected to be Commissioners of the Jessore Municipality in the district of Jessore, at the last general election of Commissioners held on the 20th and 21st December 1927 :—

Ward No. I.

Babu Beni Madhab Missra.
Dr. Sridhar Haldar, M.B.
Babu Chandra Kumar Banerji, B.L.
„ Provash Chandra Ghose.
„ Bijoy Krishna Mitra, B.L.
„ Prafulla Kumar Roy Chowdhury,
M.Sc., B.L.

Ward No. II.

Maulvi Lutfur Rahman, B.L.
Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose, B.L.

Ward No. III.

Babu Upendra Kumar Ghose.
„ Amulya Ratan Dhar, M.A., B.L.

Ward No. IV.

Maulvi Abdus Salam, B.L.

Ward No. V.

Babu Bamapada Choudhury.

CALCUTTA, the 2nd March 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner.*

No. 17 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in police-stations Chuadanga and Damurhuda in the Chuadanga subdivision of the district of Nadia :—

CHUADANGA POLICE-STATION.

Alikdia union board.

Ward No. I.

Munshi Sahabatali Biswas.

„ Nasimuddin Joardar.

Ward No. II.

Babu Basanta Kumar Choudhury.

„ Kanai Lal Biswas.

Ward No. III.

Munshi Bhiku Muhammad Molla.

„ Jahiruddin Biswas.

Shankar-Chandra union board.

Ward No. I.

Munshi Ebrahim Biswas.

Babu Nani Gopal Biswas.

Ward No. II.

Babu Surendra Nath Mitra.

Munshi Sabhai Biswas.

Ward No. III.

Babu Rajendra Nath Mukherjee.

„ Nil Ratan Mahanta.

Nihalpur union board.

Ward No. I.

Babu Upendra Nath Saha.

„ Nilmani Saha.

Ward No. II.

Babu Ashutosh Biswas.

„ Benode Behari Das Bairagya.

Ward No. III.

Munshi Sayed Rahaman Mallik.

Babu Basanta Kumar Mukherji.

Kutubpur union board.

Ward No. II.

Maulvi Shah Muhammad Abdur

Rahman Siddiqui.

Munshi Jonabali Biswas.

Ward No. III.

Babu Behari Lal Saha.

„ Bipin Behari Biswas.

Titudaha union board.

Ward No. I.

Babu Tinkari Biswas.

„ Shib Chandra Biswas.

Ward No. II.

Babu Nagendra Nath Banerjee.

„ Dwijapada Garai.

Ward No. III.

Munshi Derajtulla Biswas.

Babu Jitish Chandra Chatterjee.

DAMURHUDA POLICE-STATION.

Pirpurkalla union board.

Ward No. I.

Babu Pravash Chandra Singha.

„ Panchanan Singha.

Munshi Salimuddin Biswas.

Ward No. II.

Munshi Tustoo Mandal.

„ Hafizuddin Mandal.

„ Mahatab Biswas.

Kurulgachhi union board.

Ward No. I.

Babu Kiran Kumar Singha Roy.

„ Basanta Kumar Roy.

Ward No. II.

Babu Nagendra Gopal Ganguly.

„ Kiran Kumar Mazumdar.

„ Apurba Kumar Ganguly.

„ Shashi Bhusan Roy.

Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the said Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed to be members of the aforesaid union boards by the District Magistrate of Nadia :—

CHUADANGA POLICE-STATION.

Alikdia union board.

Babu Narendra Nath Choudhury.

„ Upendra Nath Haldar.

Munshi Heprlaajtu Mandal.

Shankar-Chandra union board.

Babu Sarbananda Mandal.

Munshi Fazarali Biswas.

Babu Manindra Nath Chatterjee.

Niharpur union board.

Munshi Khoaz Hossain Biswas.
 „ Badaruddin Mallik.
 Babu Satish Chandra Roy.

Titudaha union board.

Babu Kalipada Mukherjee.
 Munshi Herajtulla Biswas.
 Babu Behari Lal Bhattacharjya.

DAMURHUDA POLICE-STATION.

Kutubpur union board.

Babu Nalini Mohan Banerjee.
 „ Nimai Charan Ghose.
 Munshi Asraf Biswas.

Pirpurkalla union board.

Babu Hazari Lal Biswas.
 „ Sahayram Bose.
 „ Jyotish Chandra Mandal.

Kurulgachhi union board.

Babu Sukumar Roy.
 Munshi Pataluddin Saha.
 „ Rahim Mir.

Under sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Nadia to be members of the Kutubpur union board representing ward No. I in the police-station Chuadanga in the Chuadanga sub-division of the district of Nadia :—

CHUADANGA POLICE-STATION.

Kutubpur union board.

Babu Hiralal Biswas.

Munshi Yasim Molla.

CALCUTTA, the 3rd March 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, Commissioner.

No. 18L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that under rule 23 of the Dispensary Rules, Munshi Atahar Hossain has been appointed to be a member of the committee for the management of the District Board dispensary at Mollahat in the Bagerhat subdivision of the Khulna district, in place of Babu Srinath Saha, deceased.

CALCUTTA, the 8th March 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, Commissioner.

ERRATUM.

No. 19L.S.-G.—In this office erratum No. 7L.S.-G., dated the 31st January 1928, published at page 268, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th February 1928, read "Babu Indu Bhusan Bhaduri" for "Rai Indu Bhusan Bhaduri Bahadur."

CALCUTTA, the 8th March 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, Commissioner.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 987J.—Under the provisions of rule 63 (2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, I appoint the gentlemen named below to be non-official visitors of the Bogra Jail for a period of two years :—

Babu Jogendra Nath Sarkar.
 Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hafizuddin Khondkar.

JALPAIGURI, the 2nd March 1928.

J. N. ROY, Commissioner (offg.).

No. 1058J.—Under the provisions of rule 63 (2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, I appoint the following gentlemen to be non-official visitors of the Naogaon sub-jail in the district of Rajshahi for a period of two years :—

Babu Satish Chandra Basak. Babu Sarat Chandra Chakraverty.

JALPAIGURI, the 5th March 1928.

J. N. ROY, Commissioner (offg.).

No. 632M.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), Babu Kamala Kanto Bagchi has been duly elected to be a member of the Chanchal union board in police-station Kharba in the district of Malda, *vice* Sheikh Nabandi Mandal, deceased.

JALPAIGURI, *the 2nd March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 993J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 20 (b) of the Rules for the management of charitable hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision of the Government of Bengal, the following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Kamarkhand in the district of Pabna :—

The Subdivisional Officer of Serajganj,
ex officio.

The officer-in-charge of Kamarkhand
police-station, *ex officio.*

Rai Sahib Pranesh Chandra Sen.

Babu Gopal Chandra Neogi.

„ Radha Gobinda Saha.

Maulvi Md. Sadak Ali Talukdar.

„ Shomserali Talukdar.

Maulvi Osman Gani Talukdar.

„ Khodabaksho.

„ Omedali Sarkar.

Babu Panchkari Saha.

Maulvi Md. Gangerali Talukdar.

„ Mahamed Ali Talukdar.

„ Ujir Uddin Sarkar.

„ Mizanar Rahaman.

JALPAIGURI, *the 2nd March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*



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PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

New Delhi, the 27th February 1928.

No. F.-994-III-27.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (XXXVIII of 1926), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the first day of March 1928, as the date on which the provisions of sections 3 to 7 of the said Act shall come into force in respect of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The 29th February 1928.

No. F.-1154-27.—Mr. T. Amir Ali, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Bengal, with effect from the 10th March 1928.

The 1st March 1928.

No. F.-142-28.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. L. Buckland, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted, with effect from the 1st June 1928, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, up to the 13th September 1928, leave on full allowance for 26 days and leave on half allowance for the remainder of the period.

No. F.-209-28.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. G. Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted, with effect from the 10th May up to the 13th September 1928 (both days inclusive), leave on full allowance for 25 days and leave on half allowance for the remaining period.

No. F.-148-28.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. H. Cuming, Kt., I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted, with effect from the 15th May up to the 13th September 1928, inclusive, leave on full allowance for two months and ten days and leave on half allowance for the remaining period.

No. F.-208-28.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. F. Graham, I.C.S., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on full allowance from the 19th April to the 13th September 1928 (both days inclusive).

PUBLIC.

The 29th February 1928.

No. F.-9-2-28.—Corrigendum.—In the Home Department notification No. F.-215-23-Public, dated the 31st May 1923, relating to the rules for the use of uniform by officers in civil employ for the words “one at bottom of back skirts” in the description of Coat in the Undress (morning) Uniform read “none at bottom of back skirts.”

The Home Department notification No. F.9-2-28-Public, dated the 28th January 1928, is hereby cancelled.

J. A. SHILLIDY,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 25th February 1928.

No. F.-35-R.-I-28.—The following resolutions by the Secretary of State in Council are published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 17th day of January 1928, hereby makes the following amendment to the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

In rule 51 of the said rules, the words “subject to a minimum rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee” shall be omitted.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 17th day of January 1928, hereby makes the following amendments to the Civil Service Regulations, namely :—

- (1) In note 5 in article 85 of the said regulations, the words “subject to a minimum rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee” shall be omitted.
- (2) In article 868 of the said regulations, the passage beginning with the words “the rate of exchange being” to the end, shall be omitted.
- (3) In Part XIII of the said regulations, in para. 2 of Form No. 21, the following words shall be omitted, namely :—

“subject to the condition that the rate of conversion is not less than—

1s. 4d. the rupee in respect of Rs.

1s. 6d. the rupee in respect of Rs.”

F. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 3rd March 1928.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 7.—The services of Engineer Lieutenant-Commander J. Beggs, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as Third Engineer and Ship Surveyor to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 29th January 1928, *vice* Engineer Lieutenant-Commander W. A. Cable, Royal Indian Marine, vacated.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 1st March 1928.

No. M.-1051.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 46 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, No. M.-1051, dated the 23rd December 1926, namely :—

In sub-entry (i) of entry 5 in the said schedule for the words "Minbu district" the words "Kyaukpadaung, Chin Hills, and Minbu districts and the Pakokku Hill Tracts" shall be substituted.

A. C. MCWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 5th March 1928.

No. 167G.—With reference to notification No. 48G., dated the 11th January 1928, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. L. de Bretton as Honorary Consul for Venezuela at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 168G.—With reference to notification No. 49G., dated the 11th January 1928, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Robert Y. Jarvis as Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

New Delhi, the 3rd March 1928.

PART B.**APPOINTMENTS.****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 291.—The undermentioned officer designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers is granted a temporary commission, with effect from the date specified :—

To be Captain.

Henry Miller Baillie. Dated 1th January 1928.

PROMOTIONS.**AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

The Bengal Artillery.

No. 297.—Lieutenant Sydney George Davis is granted the temporary rank of Captain for the period 17th January to 1st February 1928, during which period he carried out his training as an officer designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

RESIGNATIONS.**AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.***Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.*

No. 310.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his temporary commission with effect from the date specified :—

Captain Henry Miller Baillie. Dated 3rd February 1928.

New Delhi, the 10th March 1928.

PART B.**RESIGNATIONS.****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.***Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.*

No. 354.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his commission with effect from the date specified and is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps on retirement :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Drysdale, V. D. Dated 1st March 1928.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.



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PART IB.

Educational Notices.

RAJSHAHÍ DIVISION.

NOTIFICATION.

(Ten Lower Primary Scholarships reserved for backward classes.)

The following students are awarded the Lower Primary Scholarships reserved for backward classes on the results of the Preliminary Primary Scholarship Examination of 1927. Each scholarship is of the value of Rs. 2 a month tenable for two years with effect from 1st January 1928.

The District Inspectors of Schools are requested to report to the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, the names of the schools where the scholars have got themselves admitted.

The scholarships for January and February 1928 must be drawn before 31st March 1928 :--

Name of scholars.	Name of schools from which the candidate appears.
1. Rajubala Das	... Radhanagar Primary School (Rajshahi).
2. Gopal Chandra Das	... Istara Primary School (Dinajpur).
3. Nagendra Nath Das	... Kamarpara Primary School (Jalpaiguri).
4. Dinanath Das	... Jhulagigoch Primary School (Jalpaiguri).
5. Khokaram Das	... Mutukpur Primary School (Rangpur).
6. Jojneswar Singha	... Sallhati Primary School (Rangpur).
7. Ramnath Rabi Das	... Itail Primary School (Bogra).
8. Tepu Kisku	... Bijol Santhal Primary School (Malda).
9. Fuleswari Dasi	... Kanturka Primary School (Malda).
10. Alek Chandra Singha	... Ambari Lower Primary School (Darjeeling).

M. AHMED,

Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division (offg.).

JALPAIGURI, the 8th March 1928.

NOTIFICATION

An Examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching for teachers of English subjects in Boys' Secondary Schools (aided and unaided) including Madrasahs in the Chittagong Division will be held at the Chittagong Normal School on the 18th June 1928, at 11 A.M., and on the following date, if necessary. The examination of teachers of vernacular subjects and oriental classical languages of the same schools will also be held on the same date and at the same place and hour.

2. The following teachers are eligible for the examinations:—

- (a) Teachers of English subjects, who have passed (i) the Matriculation or some higher University examination, or (ii) the Middle English Scholarship Examination or the terminal examination at the end of the middle stage of instruction. The examination of these teachers will be conducted in English.
- (b) Teachers of vernacular subjects, who have passed the University examinations named in (a) above or the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination, or the terminal examination at the end of the middle stage of instruction. The examination of these teachers will be conducted in vernacular.
- (c) Pandits and Maulvis employed in teaching oriental classical languages other than pandits in Sanskrit *lols* and maulvis in Madrasahs. They must have passed the Sanskrit Title Examination or the Final Examination of a senior grade Madrasah. The examination in the case of these classes of teachers will be conducted either in English or vernacular at the option of the candidate.

3. The examination will consist of—

- (a) A practical examination in class control, the candidate being required to keep a class of, at least, a dozen boys attentive and fully occupied throughout a lesson.
- (b) A practical test of teaching ability, the candidate being required to give two lessons on any two of the subjects—English, Bengali, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, etc.
- (c) An oral examination, in which the Inspector of Schools or other examiner will ask questions on the art of teaching, object lessons, class management, organisation and discipline.

The following books are recommended for study by the candidate:—

(i) For teachers of English subjects—

- (1) Indian Teachers' Guide, by P. Wren.
- (2) Indian School Organisation, by P. Wren.
- (3) Suggestions for the Consideration of Teachers (Board of Education, Whitehall).
- (4) Talk to Teachers (James).

(ii) For teachers of vernacular subjects—

- (1) বিবিধ বিধান, by A. N. Adhikari.
- (2) Teachers' Manual, by Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah.
- (3) পাঠ টীকা লিখিবার পদ্ধতি, by Jagannath Dey.
- (4) মনোবিজ্ঞান, by S. C. Brahmachary.

(iii) Teachers of oriental classical languages may study any of the above sets of books.

4. Intending candidates from high schools and senior Madrasahs should submit their applications through the Head Masters or Superintendents, as the case may be, and teachers of middle schools and junior Madrasahs through the Subdivisional Inspectors of Schools, so as to reach this office not later than the 10th June 1928. Every candidate will produce at the time of the examination the certificate of his having passed the University or other examination, which admits him to the present examination. The following information should accompany the application:—

- (1) Name (in full).
- (2) Name of father (in full).
- (3) Names of native village and district.
- (4) Last examination passed.
- (5) Year of passing.
- (6) Period of service as a teacher.
- (7) Present appointment with date (mention whether he is a teacher of English subjects or vernacular subjects or of oriental language).
- (8) Two class subjects in which he wishes to be examined.
- (9) Signature of applicant with full address.

5. Every candidate must bring with him at the time of the examination two lesson notes on the subjects in which he wishes to give lessons. These notes should be made over to the examiner at the time of the practical examination.

W. A. JENKINS,

CHITTAGONG, the 28th February 1928.

Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION (CALCUTTA).**Supplementary list of candidates who have been awarded Preliminary Primary Scholarships tenable for two years, 1928-29.**

[Each scholarship is of the value of Rs. 2 a month tenable in a Middle or High School or Madrasah possessing scholarship rights or in a Primary School, with effect from the 1st January 1928.]

Reserved for candidates from Deaf and Dumb School.

No.	Name of scholar.	Name of school from which appeared.	Name of school where the scholarship will be tenable.
1	Sailendra Kumar De	... Raja Nabakrishna Street Lower Primary No. I ...	... Shambazar A. V.

N.B.—(i) As there were no candidates from the Deaf and Dumb School the scholarship reserved for them was transferred to the candidates for general competition.

(ii) The scholar must join his institution within one month of the date of the publication of the scholarship results. If a scholar fails to join within a month he shall not draw his scholarship except with the sanction of the Inspector of Schools, on satisfactory reasons being shown for the delay.

NARENDRA NATH GANGULY,

CALCUTTA, the 2nd March 1928.

District Inspector of Schools (offg.).

NOTIFICATION.**Examination of Compounders at the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.**

In accordance with the Government of Bengal notification No. 1410 Medl., dated the 7th July 1913, notice is hereby given that the next half-yearly examination of compounders will begin at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 25th, 26th and 27th April 1920.

Male candidates must forward to the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School before the 16th April 1928 an examination fee of Rs. 5. Female candidates will be examined free of charge.

No certificate or fee will be received on Sundays or public holidays.

Should any candidate fail to pass the examination he will forfeit his fee.

NOTE.—The attention of candidates and of the persons granting them certificates is drawn to rules 9, 10, 11 and 14 (3) and to the certificate forms C, D, E and F, in the Schedule of the Government of Bengal's aforesaid notification.

W. L. HARNETT, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CALCUTTA, the 9th March 1928.

NOTIFICATION.**Dressers' Examination at the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.**

Passed compounders, who have completed the further three months' course of dressing prescribed in rule 13, and students of the Licentiate class of this school, on the completion of their second year's course, will be allowed to appear at the Dressership Examination to be held on Saturday, the 28th April 1928, at 8 A.M.

Male candidates must forward to the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School, before the 16th April 1928, an examination fee of Rs. 2. Female candidates will be examined free of charges.

No certificate or fee will be received on Sundays or public holidays.

Should any candidate fail to pass the examination he will forfeit his fee.

NOTE.—This examination is also open to persons qualified for admission to the examination prescribed under the rules for the grant of certificates to compounders on production of a certificate that they have received instruction in a hospital or dispensary recognised by Government in bandaging, preparation of antiseptic lotions and dressings, sterilization of dressings and instruments and in the duties of a hospital dresser. Such persons shall be required to pay a fee of Rs. 2 for this examination.

W. L. HARNETT, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CALCUTTA, the 9th March 1928.

NOTIFICATION.

Preliminary Test Examination for admission into the Compounders Class, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.

It is hereby notified for general information that the next examination for admission of students to the Compounders class, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, will be held on Monday, the 30th April 1928, at 11 A.M.

Candidates desirous of sitting at this examination must send their applications with a fee of Rs. 2 to the Superintendent, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, between the 1st and 16th April 1928.

Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University are eligible for admission without examination. They must submit their applications for registration of their names between 1st and 16th April 1928, and they must attend for personal interview on the above date and hour bringing their Matriculation Certificates with them at the large Lecture Theatre of this Institution.

No fee or application will be received on Sundays and public holidays.

Should any candidate fail to appear at the examination he will forfeit his fee.

W. L. HARNETT, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CALCUTTA, the 9th March 1928.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The next Medical Examinations will be held according to the following programme :—

Programme of M. B. Examinations, April 1928.

Tuesday,	24th April 1928	...	Inorganic Chemistry	...	Elementary Bacteriology and Pathology.
Wednesday,	25th " "	...	Organic Chemistry	...	Medicine, 1st Paper.
Thursday,	26th " "	...	Physics	...	Medicine, 2nd Paper.
Friday,	27th " "	...	Botany	...	Surgery, 1st Paper.
Saturday,	28th " "	...	Zoology	...	Surgery, 2nd Paper.
Monday,	30th " "	...	Anatomy, 1st Paper	...	Midwifery, 1st Paper.
		...	Anatomy (Old)	...	Midwifery (Old).
Tuesday,	1st May "	...	Anatomy, 2nd Paper	...	Midwifery, 2nd Paper.
Wednesday,	2nd " "	...	Physiology, 1st Paper,	...	Forensic Medicine (Medical Jurisprudence).
		...	Physiology (Old).	...	
Thursday,	3rd " "	...	Physiology, 2nd Paper	...	Hygiene and Public Health.
Friday,	4th " "	...	Pharmacology and Materia Medica.	...	

The fees and applications for admission to all the Medical Examinations must reach the office of the Controller of Examinations on or before Monday, the 26th March 1928.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate,

N. SEN, *Controller of Examinations.*

SENATE HOUSE, the 8th March 1928.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTIFICATION No. C-2526-T. F.

Applications are invited for three Ghose Travelling Fellowships, each of the value of Rs. 5,000, to be awarded by the University during the current year. The Fellowships are tenable abroad (*i.e.*, outside India) and are to be held according to the terms and conditions laid down in Schedule "Ka" of the Will of the late Sir Rashbehary Ghose (*vide* pages 242-243 of the Calcutta University Calendar for 1927). Each candidate shall be required to submit a general scheme of the work he proposes to undertake during the tenure of his Fellowship.

The Fellowships, which are tenable for one year, are open only to persons who have been at any time admitted to a Degree in the Calcutta University.

Applications for the Fellowships should reach the undersigned not later than the 10th April 1928.

SENATE HOUSE, the 9th March 1928.

J. C. GHOSH, *Registrar,*

UNIVERSITY OF DACCA.

NOTIFICATION No. 4088—Ex.-21E.

Approved by the Academic Council held on the 24th February 1928.

The next Final M. A. and M. Sc. Examinations will commence on the 9th July 1928, and the B. L. Examinations (Preliminary Examination, Examination in Part II, Supplementary Examinations in Part I and Part II and the Final Examinations in all the eleven papers in the case of candidates who appeared in all the eleven papers at a previous examination) will commence on the 16th July 1928.

2. Applications for admission to the examinations must be made on the printed entry forms which will be obtainable at the office of the Provost of Hall to which the student belongs. The entry form after it has been duly filled in and signed by the candidate must be presented by him to the Provost of his Hall *not later than the 21st March 1928*.

3. Candidates must submit their B. A. or B. Sc. or B. Com. Diploma along with their entry forms to the Provosts for verification of the correctness of their names in the entry forms. The entry forms will be checked by the Provosts in respect of all the entries made by the candidates in the entry forms. In the case of candidates for the B. L. Examinations the date of their first admission into the University must be checked by the Provosts with reference to the application for admission of the candidates concerned. In the case of candidates who have been granted special permission to appear at the examination, the authority granting them such permission must be quoted in the entry forms of the candidates and duly attested by the Provost.

4. The entry forms after they have been checked by the Provosts will be forwarded by them to the Accounts Department of the University not later than the 9th April 1928. *The checking of entry forms by the Provosts will be regarded as final.*

5. Candidates must deposit their proper examination fees and all other outstanding University dues, up to the month of June 1928, to the University cashier on the dates noted below for certification that all University dues including the seat rent, tuition fee, etc., have been paid in full.

Dates for the payment of fees.

Time 11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Examinations.	Halls.	Dates.
(1) Final M. A. Examinations ...	Dacca Hall ...	20th April 1928.
	Jagannath Hall...	20th " "
	Muslim Hall ...	20th " "
(2) Final M. Sc. Examinations ...	Dacca Hall ...	21st April 1928.
	Jagannath Hall...	21st " "
	Muslim Hall ...	21st " "
(3) B. L. Examinations, Part II and Final ...	Dacca Hall ...	23rd April 1928.
	Jagannath Hall...	24th " "
	Muslim Hall ...	25th " "
(4) Preliminary B. L. and Supplementary Part I B. L. Examinations ...	Dacca Hall ...	26th April 1928.
	Jagannath Hall...	27th " "
	Muslim Hall ...	28th " "

6. The fees for the different examinations are noted below :—

	Rs.	A.
(i) Final M. A. and M. Sc. Examinations ...	60	0
(ii) Preliminary B. L. Examination ...	45	0
(iii) B. L. Examination, Part II ...	45	0
(iv) Supplementary Part I and Supplementary Part II B. L. Examinations ...	22	8 each.
(v) Final B. L. Examination for candidates appearing in eleven papers only ...	90	0

7. The Accounts Department will send all the entry forms of the candidates who have paid their examination fees and other dues, if any, to the Examination Section by the 7th May 1928 at the latest.

N.B.—Examination fees and other dues must be paid on the due dates, and no extension of time will be allowed under any circumstances whatsoever. Candidates are required to pay the examination fees and other dues into the Accounts Department of the University. *If the fees are sent by postal money-order, full details of the candidate must be given and the correct amount due must be sent; otherwise, the money-order will be refused.* Fees sent in any other way, e.g., by registered or insured post, will not be accepted.

N. AHMAD, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, RAMNA, DACCA, the 28th February 1928.

The Final Examination of Normal Schools in the Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions, 1927.

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Final Examination of Normal Schools in the Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions held in December, 1927 :—

First Division.

Roll No.	Name.	Age.			
		Y.	M.	D.	
31	Mallik, Nagarbashi	...	20	8	0 Chittagong Normal School.

Second Division.

(Arranged in order of roll number.)

DACCA CENTRE.

2	Abdus Sobhan Molla	...	22	10	0 Dacca Normal School.
15	Das, Satis Chandra	...	20	4	0 Ditto.

CHITTAGONG CENTRE.

14	Datta, Gopal Krishna	...	17	11	0 Chittagong Normal School.
23	Kar, Dwijendra Mohan	...	18	3	0 Ditto

RANGPUR CENTRE.

13	Mahammad Naybor Rahman	...	22	0	7 Rangpur Normal School.
14	Mian Muhammad Kazemuddin	...	23	0	9 Ditto.
15	Molla Moharali	...	18	0	1 Ditto.

Third Division.

(In order of roll number.)

DACCA CENTRE.

1	Abdul Hakim	...	18	8	0 Dacca Normal School.
3	Abu Daud	...	21	10	0 Ditto.
4	Abul Kashem	...	22	10	0 Ditto.
5	Abu Md. Fakaruddin	...	19	11	0 Ditto.
6	Abu Md. Serajul Islam	...	23	6	0 Ditto.
7	Adhikari, Sudhanya Kumar	...	18	0	0 Ditto.
8	Akbar Ali Mridha	...	19	0	0 Ditto.
9	Ali Akbar	...	17	11	0 Ditto.
10	Basak, Basanta Kumar	...	22	0	0 Ditto.
11	Biswas, Satish Chandra	...	22	3	0 Ditto.
12	Chakravarty, Haralal	...	25	5	0 Ditto.
13	" Surendra Kumar	...	19	0	0 Ditto.
16	Kirtania Manohar	...	20	0	0 Ditto.
17	Md. Abdul Gafur	...	19	1	0 Ditto.
19	" Ismail Mia	...	18	4	0 Ditto.
20	" Jinnat Ali	...	18	9	0 Ditto.
22	" Safiruddin Chowdhury	...	23	2	0 Ditto.
23	Maitra, Nares Chandra	...	18	11	0 Ditto.
24	Mazumdar, Balahari	...	17	11	0 Ditto.
25	Mistri, Sasat Chandra	...	21	10	0 Ditto.
26	Shohabuddin Ahmed	...	19	6	0 Ditto.
28	Surat Ali	...	22	8	0 Ditto.

(Last year's students.)

1	Chand Mia	...	20	2	0 Ditto.
2	Jamsher Ali	...	28	2	0 Ditto.
4	Md. Idris	...	21	11	0 Ditto.
8	Akram Ali Bhuiya	...	18	11	0 Ditto.

CHITTAGONG CENTRE.

1	Abdul Aziz	...	22	11	0 Chittagong Normal School.
2	Abdul Gafoor	...	19	11	0 Ditto.
3	Abdul High Sikdar	...	18	2	0 Ditto.
5	Asmat Ali Fakir	...	23	11	0 Ditto.
6	Azahar Ali	...	18	6	0 Ditto.
7	Chakravarty, Bilhu Bhusan	...	21	5	0 Ditto.
11	Das, Mahendra Kumar	...	20	5	0 Ditto.
13	Datta, Bipin Behari	...	17	11	0 Ditto.
15	" Sashi Kumar	...	19	0	0 Ditto.

Roll No.	Name.	Age.			
		Y.	M.	D.	
CHITTAGONG CENTRE— <i>concl'd.</i>					
16	De, Surendra Kumar	...	18	7	0 Chittagong Normal School.
18	Dhar, Sudhansu Bimal	...	19	4	0 Ditto.
21	Guha, Nirod Baran	...	20	7	0 Ditto.
22	Jainal Abedin	...	22	9	0 Ditto.
24	Kazi Kamaluddin Ahmed Choudhury	...	20	5	0 Ditto.
28	Md. Lal Myan	...	18	2	0 Ditto.
33	Mukherjee, Hari Charan	...	19	10	0 Ditto.
34	Nazimuddin Ahmed	...	20	1	0 Ditto.
35	Oliullah	...	21	7	0 Ditto.
36	Saadat Ali Mridha	...	23	0	0 Ditto.
38	Sarkar Prasauna Kumar	...	21	11	0 Ditto.
39	Sekunder Ali	...	17	11	0 Ditto.
41	Uzirali Pradhanya	...	19	5	0 Ditto.

(Last year's students.)

2	Abid Myan	...	19	7	0 Ditto.
4	Alim Uddin	...	20	11	0 Ditto.
6	Mir Norer Rahman	...	19	0	0 Ditto.

RANGPUR CENTRE.

1	Ahmed Joseruddin	...	18	11	3 Rangpur Normal School.
2	Ahmed Nasiruddin	...	19	0	8 Ditto.
4	Ahmed Serajuddin	...	19	9	24 Ditto.
5	Akand Reazuddin	...	17	11	8 Ditto.
8	Ghosh, Srish Chandra	...	18	6	1 Ditto.
9	Mahammad Alauddin	...	18	0	28 Ditto.
10	Mahammad Azaharali	...	18	10	3 Ditto.
11	Mahammad Faizuddin	...	18	0	1 Ditto.
19	Ray Sarkar, Rajanikanta	...	22	4	16 Ditto.
23	Sarkar, Maniruddin	...	21	6	1 Ditto.
24	" Nasiruddin	...	19	3	3 Ditto.
26	Talekdar, Miruddin	...	18	6	1 Ditto.
27	Mokhesur Rahman	...	21	1	1 Ditto.

(Last year's students.)

1	Ahmed Nabiruddin	...	18	11	26 Ditto.
2	Akand Mahammad Nasiruddin	...	22	4	25 Ditto.
3	Dewan Kasiruddin	...	22	1	3 Ditto.
5	Shaikh Samsuddin	...	19	6	6 Ditto.

M. P. WEST,

DACCA, the 2nd March 1928.

Principal, Teachers' Training College, Dacca.

Result of the Government Commercial Course Final Examination, 1927.

(Supplementary).

The following candidates who have been unsuccessful at the Final Examination but have passed in the subject or subjects mentioned against their names have deposited additional fee of Rs. 5 for certificates in each subject passed. Under the rules, special certificates will be issued to them in those subjects :—

(In alphabetical order.)

1.	Nalini Bhushan Sircar	...	Junior Book-keeping.
2.	Prafulla Kumar Ray	...	{ Junior Book-keeping. Shorthand (80 words per minute). Typewriting (35 words per minute).
3.	Provasch Chandra Ghose	...	{ Junior Book-keeping. Typewriting (35 words per minute).
4.	Rampada Panerjee	...	Junior Book-keeping.
5.	Shib Krishna De	...	{ Junior Book-keeping. Shorthand (80 words per minute).

G. K. SEN,

Secretary, Government Commercial Institute Board (offg.).

CALCUTTA, the 10th March 1928.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.**DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.**

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

1. The following particulars regarding the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, are published for general information.
2. The school provides high grade instruction in Mining Engineering and in Geology.
3. The school is situated at Dhanbad in the province of Bihar and Orissa on the East Indian Railway.
4. The third session commences on the 1st November 1928.
5. Application forms for admission may be obtained from the Principal, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
6. Applications must be submitted on the prescribed form so as to reach the Principal, complete in all respects, not later than the 15th July.
7. Entrance Examination will be held in August at various centres convenient to applicants. The minimum qualification is a pass in the I. Sc. Examination or its equivalent.
8. Full particulars of the qualifications, etc., are given in the prospectus of the school which is stocked for sale in the office of the Principal, Indian School of Mines, or the Manager, Central Publication Branch, Government of India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
9. Three scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 70, Rs. 40 and Rs. 40 are awarded by the Government of India each year, on the results of the Entrance Examination.
10. The Government of Bengal will award four scholarships of Rs. 50 each per mensem, tenable for nine working months in the year for three years. Two of these scholarships will be reserved for qualified Muhammadan candidates. In case Muhammadan candidates are not available, the scholarships will be given to non-Muhammadans. The scholarships will be awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination. One of these will be reserved for a student who has completed the three years' evening mining course at any of the lecture centres in the Bengal coal-fields, should such a candidate be available and eligible in other respects.
11. Scholars will be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Government of Bengal on completion of their studies, should that Government desire to employ them.
12. For further particulars apply to Dr. Penman, Principal, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

A. T. WESTON, M.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.,

Director of Industries, Bengal (offg.).

CALCUTTA, the 8th March 1928.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1928.

PART II.

Advertisements.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 2nd March 1928.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Subscribed Capital	...	11,25,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	...	17,44,26,000	0 0
Capital paid up	...	5,62,50,000	0 0	Other authorised securities under the Act	...	2,04,32,000	0 0
Reserve	...	5,12,50,000	0 0	Loans	...	13,26,33,000	0 0
Public Deposits	...	4,19,43,000	0 0	Cash Credits	...	31,77,43,000	0 0
Other Deposits	...	72,16,16,000	0 0	Inland bills discounted and purchased	...	15,03,15,000	0 0
Loans against securities per contra	...	....	....	Foreign bills discounted and purchased	...	26,19,000	0 0
Loans from the Government of India under section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	...	8,00,00,000	0 0	Bullion	...	1,000	0 0
Contingent liabilities	...	52,95,000	0 0	Dead Stock	...	2,78,39,000	0 0
Sundries	...	...	...	Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	...	.....	....
		95,93,54,000	0 0	Sundries	...	41,09,000	0 0
				Balances with other Banks	...	16,01,000	0 0
				Cash	...	83,17,48,000	0 0
						12,76,06,000	0 0
						95,93,54,000	0 0

The above balance sheet includes -

Deposits in London	...	£ 998,600
Advances and investments in London	...	£ 980,800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	...	£ 113,900

Percentage 11·97.

Bank Rate 7 per cent

N. M. MURRAY,

Managing Governor.

(135—1)

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of in the district of Pabna will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th March 1928 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue :—

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share. After specifying in column 5 the share in each estate to be sold should be inserted as follows :—

Tauzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
3	Dehi Shorotoli, pargana Lhal-shahi.	10,767 9 0	...	Separate account No. 40 2 as. 12 gds. 2 ers. share of Kura Udaypur, chak Kurabari alias Kurabari, chak Duttabari, Jangli Khamsar, Jhonjhombari, Kan Neorgachha, Khamsarpara, Bhubari alias Bitobari, Neorgachha, Krishnapur chak, Nagar Boya, Pangashi Faidi, Shorotola, Syambaria, Durgapur, Haludghorpara, Satolpatti, Patia Bhagurath Horepara Raghupur alias Baghalpur, Rakhalgachha, Nardiganti, Stonganti, Baldipara, Janghbari khas alias Janglipur; 1 a. 2 gds. 2 ers. 1 kag 5 tils share of Shyampur; 2 as. 12 gds. 2 ers. share of Maricha, Uehal, Satbaria alias Sanbaria; 12 gds. 1 cr. and 17½ tils share of Daulapur, Dasharathdiar and Khanjondiar; 2 as. 12 gds. 2 ers. share of Kacharibari and Narula Alodia; 3 gds. 3 ers. share of Penchakola; 8 gds. 1 cr. 3 kags share of Soutosha; 6 gds. 1 cr. 2 kags 12 tils ¼ tilpon 17 tilpon 14½ tilpon gandapon of Lahiritbari and Paiksha; 8 gds. 3 ers. share of Maigram alias Latippur; 1 cr. 2 kags 11½ tils of chak Tebaria with Chandpur; 8 gds. 3 ers. share of Arjoon di hisya 6 as. alias Khamsarpara; 8 gds. 1 cr. 3 kags 7½ tils share of Gopinathpur; 19 gds. 2 ers. 3 kags, share of Pakurtala; 13 gds. 2 kags of Tenthulia alias Ekraumpur; 2 gds. 1 cr. 3 kags 7½ tils share of Satbaria, chala hisya 13 as. 16½ gds.; 13 gds. 2 kags share of Basantapur, Thakurbari, Chalan Hararpara, Gohaitbari alias Gohaitbari; 12 gds. 1 cr. 7½ tils share of Daulapuri and Khidrapuria; 3 gds. 2 kags 1½ tils share of Basantabaria, 2 gds. 1 cr. 3 kags 7½ tils share of Dondoma; 2 as. 12 gds. 2 ers. share of Koyra-Khamarpara, Kacharupara, Misriganti Thor Potagia, Baghutia, Bhata Paikhandia, Nandina Chanda, Moheshpur and Mohamedpur; 1 an. 16 gds. share of Betil hisya 7 as. and Arjoondia hisya 7 as. 8 gds. 3 ers. share of Chala Betil Kismat alias Betil hisya 6 annas; 2 as. 12 gds. 2 ers. share of Udaykrishnapur, Elongjani, Ichbanati, Kanona, Kura Postak, Kamarpur alias Sontola, Gudiabari, Jangtola, Jalshati alias Jokahati, Baniaganti bonum Lalkhan Mohajitpur, Hizia, Hore Soratoli, Kura Udaypur, Bihjati Belal Bipra Tenthulia alias Kalinga, Bhadrachhat alias Kalinga, Borohar alias Faridpurpara Borohar, Bengnali Bonbaria alias Kadal Bonbaria, Bania ganti, Bhutgachha, Borohar and Ghose ganti; 1 a. 16 gds. 1 kag 10 tils share of Gobindabati.	Atul Chandra Bhattacharya and others.	1,256 7 0	...	37
72	K. Khidrangan, pargana Sinduri.	1,320 8 0	8 annas ...	All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale. Residuary share, 8 as. share of the estate.	Saileendra Sundar Mazumdar and others.	660 4 0	.....	18

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates, in the district of Mymensingh, will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th March 1928, at 12 noon, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law realizable as arrears of land revenue :—

Tanri No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of the whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
47	Zamindari, pargana Kagmari.	2,203 5 1	No ...	Joint share ...	Brendra Sinha Neogi Chaudhuri.	989 13 1	...	137 4 6
26	Zamindari, pargana Barabazui.	9,852 5 4	No ...	Ditto ...	Wazed Ali Khan Pancee and others.	3,446 14 4	...	140 15 3
26	Ditto ...	9,852 5 4	No ...	Separate account No. 3.	Ditto ...	3,888 10 0	...	116 5 9
1553	Zamindari, pargana Atia.	842 4 0	No ...	Joint share ...	Surendra Kumar Ray Chaudhuri and others.	624 8 0	...	7 5 10
13333	Taluk Joar Baluakandi, pargana Bardakhut.	3,69 13 0	No ...	Ditto ..	Krishna Mohan Dhar and others.	751 0 0	...	69 14 6
14003	Taluk Joar Daulatpur, pargana Bardakhut.	3,437 10 2	No ...	Ditto ...	Dinesh Chandra Deb and others.	1,718 13 2	...	37 8 1

Mymensingh, the 28th February 1928.

J. C. Durr, Addl. Collector.

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th March 1928, the undermentioned estate in the district of Khulna will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 5th April 1928 at noon for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tanri No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
919	Sundarbans. Bazepti mahal, pargana Sundarbans.	Rs. 5,550	Whole ...	.....	Asia Khatun and another.	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 1,389 12 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rent recoverable as land revenue from June 1927 to January 1928.

Khulna, the 25th February 1928.

H. QUINTON, Collector

Abstract Statement of the Uncoovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 30th April 1927, being the fourth quarter of the year 1926-27, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1925-26.

Particulars.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1927.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1926.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,60,66,661 7 2	1,04,73,334 1 10	.....	4,07,682 10 8
ADD INCOME—				
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April in the				
Widows' Fund	28,638 3 0	39,265 11 0	.....	10,627 8 0
Ditto ditto in the Children's Fund	8,933 15 0	10,362 11 0	.....	1,428 12 0
Income and Outlay on office buildings and grounds	2,867 5 0	2,869 14 0	.....	2 9 0
Fees and Stamps	5 8 0	.....	5 8 0	.....
Amount at credit of subscribers under rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	6,450 12 0	635 0 0	5,817 12 0	.....
Amount of pension received from the Government of India on behalf of an incumbent, who came upon the Fund in consequence of the Mutiny of 1857	192 0 0	192 0 0	.....	.....
Amount of interest received from the Government of India				
for the years 1926-27	6,17,782 11 3	6,16,000 11 10	.....	28,218 0 7
1925-26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount of fine imposed on subscriptions in arrears	25 0 6	12 2 0	12 14 6	.....
Total Income	6,64,895 6 9	6,99,336 1 10	5,836 2 6	40,276 13 7
GRAND TOTAL	1,07,30,546 13 11	1,11,72,670 3 8	A 5,836 2 6	4,47,959 8 3
DEDUCT EXPENDITURE—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,58,255 6 6	1,71,515 3 11	.....	13,259 13 5
Ditto ditto in the Children's Fund	87,276 5 11	86,828 11 9	447 7 2	.....
Establishment and Contingencies	7,432 12 3	6,781 3 11	651 8 4	.....
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	1,021 0 0	1,593 6 10	.....	572 6 10
Commission paid for money-orders	452 14 6	463 12 0	.....	10 13 6
Amount of an irrecoverable item written off	92 11 0	.....	92 11 0	.....
Total Expenditure	2,54,551 2 2	2,67,182 9 5	B 1,191 10 6	13,813 1 9
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,04,76,015 11 9	1,09,05,487 10 3	C 4,644 8 0	4,34,116 6 6
GRAND TOTAL	1,07,30,546 13 11	1,11,72,670 3 8	5,836 2 6	4,47,959 8 3
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	37,067 10 0	39,788 4 0	.....	2,720 10 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers (on 30th April)	305	112	339	132	...	...	34	20
Number of incumbents (on 30th April)	611	727	644	729	...	...	33	2
Number of subscribers sharing abatement (on 1st May)	340	132	368	139	...	...	28	7

Rs. A. P.
A.—Net decrease in grand total of income 4,42,123 5 9
B.—Net decrease in total expenditure 12,651 7 3
C.—Net decrease in balance 4,29,471 14 6

S. B. THOMSON,
Accountant.

LOVELOCK & LEWES,
Chartered Accountants. } Auditors.
R. A. FRUITAS,

Published by order of the Directors,
J. M. MENDES,
Secretary.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

Notice of sale under section 118 and 119 of the Calcutta Port Act, III of 1890 (B. C.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the liability of the Commissioners for the undermentioned goods consigned to order *ex* the undermentioned vessels has in terms of section 113 of the above mentioned Act ceased on the expiration of three clear days from the date of landing. These goods accordingly remain on the Port Commissioners' premises at the sole risk and expense of the owners, and if not cleared on or before the 30th March 1928 on payment of all charges due will be sold by public auction.

Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
17th Oct. 1927 ...	Mile 778 Ex SS. "Perim" ...	1	Case milk.
13th " " ...	PTCL Ex SS. "Perim" ...	1	Case tea shooks.
11th " " ...	VD, 6211 Ex SS. "Perim" ...	1	Case merchandise.
2nd Nov. " " ...	No mark Ex SS. "City of Cairo" ...	3	Drums oil (H. G.)
28th Oct. " " ...	W.B.M. Ex SS. "City of Cairo" ...	3	Kegs paint.
14th Nov. " " ...	Lachmandas in a block Ex SS. "Barenfels" ...	1	Bale piece-goods.
11th " " ...	P in a triangle, S K on top, Ex SS "Barenfels" ...	1	Case advertising matters.
12th " " ...	VC 2777-78 Ex SS. "Barenfels" ...	2	Cases steel bars.
24th " " ...	VC 2776, 2800-2800 A 2807 Ex SS. "Goldenfels" ...	4	Packages steel bars.
2nd Dec. " " ...	No mark Ex SS. "Tottori Maru" ...	12	Bags cements sweepings.
2nd " " ...	- Do - Ex SS. "Tottori Maru" ...	1	Bag merchandise sweepings.
2nd " " ...	- Do - Ex SS. "Tottori Maru" ...	28	Empty pints.
2nd " " ...	- Do - Ex SS. "Tottori Maru" ...	2	Empty bottles.
2nd " " ...	- Do - Ex SS. "Tottori Maru" ...	...	A quantity of loose glass bangles.
19th " " ...	KMN 25 in a triangle Ex SS "City of Guildford" ...	1	Piece spelter.
17th " " ...	MB Ex SS "City of Guildford" ...	15	Casks merchandise.
20th " " ...	6192 in a diamond, P Co on top Ex SS. "City of Guildford" ...	1	Case cheese.
30th " " ...	Davidson, 51 Ex SS. "City of Canterbury" ...	1	Case wine (W. G.).
20th Jan. 1928 ...	6109 in a diamond, A R below Ex SS. "Egrement" ...	1	Case lanterns.
18th Oct. 1927 ...	L B L in a diamond, Madras below Ex SS. "Halicious" ...	8	Pieces marble tiles.
18th " " ...	No mark Ex SS "Halicious" ...	...	A quantity of broken pieces marble tiles.
29th " " ...	U C S 71 in a diamond, 101 Ex SS "Hollywell" ...	1	Case advertising matters.
20th " " ...	78 in a diamond, A F on top, F I below, 1 Ex SS. "Simla" ...	1	Case musical instruments.
21st " " ...	A S, 81 Ex SS. "Simla" ...	1	Case iron ware.
16th Nov. " " ...	Messrs. Lourent & Co Ex SS. "Mirzapore" ...	1	Case wine (W. G.).

Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
29th Nov. 1927 ...	E T in a diamond, A C on top, 1 Ex SS. "City of Melbourne" ...	1	Case tobacco samples.
1st Dec. " ...	No mark, Ex SS. "City of Melbourne"	2	Tins merchandise (H. G.)
17th " " ...	G C S & Co, 6814 Ex SS. "Wardenfels"	1	Case advertising matters.
16th " " ...	V C, 2817, A-F Ex SS. "Wardenfels"	7	Cases steel bars.
9th " " ...	No mark Ex SS. "Moroka Maru" ...	1	Bag merchandise.
28th " " ...	No mark Ex SS. "Clan Monroe" ...	1	Case spades.
16th Jan. 1928 ...	I in a diamond, G W on top, 7 Ex SS. "Vinstra" ...	1	Case electric battery.
16th " " ...	N C M & Co Ex SS. "Vinstra" ...	83	Pieces joist.
16th " " ...	No mark Ex SS. "Vinstra" ...	2	Pieces steel plates.
25th " " ...	A M X, 4747 Ex SS. "Author" ...	1	Case merchandise.
9th " " ...	05415 in a triangle, H S on top, Ex SS. "Drachenfels" ...	1	Ditto.
5th " " ...	M L Roy Bros. in a diamond, M M on top, Co Ltd below Ex SS. "Drachen- fels" ...	1	Coil hoop iron.
5th " " ...	No mark Ex SS. "Drachenfels" ...	5	Bundles hoop iron.
5th " " ...	Subol in a block, 1534 below, 1 Ex SS. "Drachenfels" ...	1	Case copper rivets.
19th Oct. 1927 ...	E B C C in a cross within a block Ex SS. "Mahratta" ...	3	Cases merchandise.
20th " " ...	S K P in a block, 1009 on top, 3 Ex SS. "Mahratta" ...	1	Case advertising matters.
21st Nov. " ...	E R in a triangle, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co Ex SS. "Nagoya" ...	1	Case mirrors.
28th " " ...	II Green, II Yellow at one ends Ex SS. "Clan Maciver" ...	1	Piece tube.
28th " " ...	= Do = D & B in a diamond Ex SS. "Clan Maciver" ...	1	Bundle tubes.
28th " " ...	D in a diamond, P side Ex SS. "Clan Maciver" ..	1	Case tea shooks.
28th " " ...	D in a diamond, A on side Ex SS. "Clan Maciver" ...	3	Cases tea shooks.
5th Dec. " ...	No mark Ex SS. "Takada" ...	3	Empty dog boxes.
9th " " ...	McLeod Britannia, 46 X Ex SS. "Maimyo" ...	2	Drums empty.
9th " " ...	M S & Co Empire, 7, 19 Ex SS. "Maimyo" ...	2	Ditto.
9th " " ...	M S & Co Presidency, Ex SS. "Maimyo" ...	1	Drum empty.
31st " " ...	III Green in middle Ex SS. "Stockwell"	2	Bundles round bars.
29th " " ...	= Do = Ex SS. "Stockwell" ...	8	Pieces round bars.
31st " " ...	17 in a diamond, G C on top, K B, Delhi below, Ex SS. "Benares" ...	1	Case window glass.

Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
31st Dec. 1927 ...	L C P Ex SS. " Benares " ...	1	Keg nail.
12th Jan. 1928 ...	Messrs K T Hing Bros. Ex SS. " Bingo Maru " ...	1	Case calendars.
17th " " ...	E Davis, Dow Hill School, Kurseong, Bengal Ex SS. " Media " ...	8	Cases earthenware.
21st " " ...	03 in a triangle, A S on top, & 1516-19 below, Ex SS. " Liebenfels " ...	4	Cases glass beads.
5th April 1927...	No mark ...	1	Bottle Cognac brandy.
6th Oct. " ...	D 10 + D 9, Ex SS " City of Danidia " ...	1	Bundle galvanized corrugated sheets.
5th July " ...	No mark Ex SS. " Manora " ...	1	Case lemons quash.
8th " " ...	-Do = Ex SS " Manora " ...	1	Bottle Old Tom gin.
8th " " ...	Do = Ex SS. " Manora " ...	1	Bottle beer.
17th June " ...	1 in a diamond, P L on top, B S below Ex SS. " Mashobra " ...	1	Bale old coats.
17th Oct. " ...	D S 39 1-2 Ex SS. " Hatimura " ...	2	Cases syrup.
17th " " ...	D S 39 3 Ex SS. " Hatimura " ...	1	Case wine (W. G.).
2nd Dec. " ...	P I W Ex SS. " Nankin " ...	2	Pieces angles.
3rd " " ...	No mark Ex SS. " Altenfels " ...	6	Bags sulphur (H. G.).
14th " " ...	W C B, 1-5 Ex SS " Padua " ...	5	Cases wine (W. G.).
21st " " ...	K B C, 1 Ex SS. " Keildrecht " ...	1	Case marble works.
23rd " " ...	III White 1 end Ex SS. " Keildrecht " ...	2	Bundles round.
24th " " ...	XX White Ex SS. " Keildrecht " ...	1	Bundle fish plate.
25rd " " ...	No mark Ex SS. " Keildrecht " ...	1	Piece joist.
28th " " ...	J G, Ex SS. " Gambhira " ...	2	Bags merchandise.
16th Jan. 1928 ...	D. D, 134, Ex SS. " Nile & Ockenfels " ...	1	Barrel merchandise.
18th " " ...	E & Co, 297, Ex SS. " Nile & Ockenfels " ...	1	Case lauds speakers.
16th " " ...	5738 in a diamond, Delhi, Ex SS " Nile & Ockenfels " ...	1	Case merchandise.
25th " " ...	Burgoyne, B K P & Co, 956-77, Ex SS. " Mulbura " ...	22	Cases medicine.
25th " " ...	B K Paul & Co, 8253, 1-3, Ex SS. " Mulbura " ...	3	Cases medicine.
25th " " ...	B K P & Co in a diamond, C J on top, H S below, 1-4 Ex SS. " Mulbura " ...	4	Cases medicine.
25th " " ...	E C S in an inverted triangle Ex SS. " Mulbura " ...	1	Case cycle parts
30th " " ...	P E Ltd Ex SS. " Mulbura " ...	9	Pieces plate.
25th " " ...	National Cycle on triangle Ex SS " Mulbura " ...	1	Case cycle accessories.
16th June 1927...	No mark Ex SS. " Warfield " ...	1	Bottle dry gin.

Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
21st Nov. 1928 ...	No mark, Ex SS. "Clan Ross" ...	6	Bundles tin plates.
21st " " ...	No mark, Ex SS. "Clan Ross" ...	1	Bundle galvanized corrugated sheets (containing 7 pieces).
21st " " ...	No mark, Ex SS. "Clan Ross" ...	1	Bundle galvanized plain sheets (containing 13 pieces).
21st " " ...	No mark, Ex SS. "Clan Ross" ...	2	Coils hoop iron.
21st " " ...	No mark, Ex SS. "Clan Ross" ...	1	Keg merchandise.
28th Oct. " ...	3901 in a triangle, E M on top, S on side Ex SS. "Marcopolo" ...	1	Bag plumbago.
31st " " ...	A H Evans, Esq. Ex SS. "Clan Macintyre" ...	1	Case safety matches (H. G.).
31st " " ...	R G S & Sons Ex SS. "Clan Macintyre" ...	1	Case advertising matters
7th Nov. " ...	A B & Co Ex SS. "Dandolo" ...	1	Bag sulphur (H. G.).
7th " " ...	5802 in a diamond Ex SS. "Dandolo" ...	2	Bags sulphur (H. G.).
7th " " ...	No mark Ex SS. "Dandolo" ...	1	Bag sulphur (H. G.).
30th " " ...	P 1129 Ex SS. "Statesman" ...	3	Cases oil cloth.
5th Dec. " ...	A triangle, S K on top, P below Ex. SS. "Yselkerk" ...	1	Case advertising matters.
13th Jan. 1928 ...	0001 in a diamond, A D on top, S N Cawnpore below Ex SS. "City of Corinth" ...	1	Case cottons.
12th " " ...	= 0003 = Ex SS. "City of Corinth" ...	1	Ditto.
11th " " ...	B B S 5277 Ex SS. "City of Corinth" ...	1	Box automobile.
17th " " ...	4340 in a triangle, A C on top Ex SS. "Andijk" ...	2	Cases bone buttons.
24th " " ...	S S Co in a diamond, Ex SS. "City of Shanghai" ...	4	Cases merchandise.
30th " " ...	S C in a block, Ex SS. "Loredano" ...	1	Case pumic stone sample.
26th Oct. 1927 ...	V C 2748 Ex SS. "Rhienfels" ...	1	Crate steel bars.
24th Nov. " ...	11 white 1 Red in middle Ex SS. "Merkara" ...	5	Bundles steel rods.
15th " " ...	P W R Ex SS. "Merkara" ...	1	Cask sulphate of soda (H. G.).
7th Dec. " ...	D R M Ex SS. "Marin Sanado" ...	1	Case advertising matters.
14th " " ...	Dinshaw and Sorabji Ex SS. "Inventor" ...	1	Case calendars.
9th Jan. 1928 ...	P K Ex SS. "Monipur" ...	1	Axle arm.
28th Dec. 1927 ...	Mr R S Turner, C/o of G E Hotel, Ex SS. "Monipur" ...	1	Case textile samples.
10th Jan. 1928 ...	Burgoyne B K P & Co Ex SS. "Novara" ...	5	Cases medicines.
10th " " ...	R G S Ex SS. "Novara" ...	1	Case advertising matter.
10th " " ...	Shamanya Ex SS. "Novara" ...	1	Case show cards.

Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
28th Jan. 1928 ...	R B 293 Ex SS. "City of Poona" ...	3	Cases cotton.
28th " " ...	R B 294 Ex SS. "City of Poona" ...	3	Ditto.
28th " " ...	R B 272 Ex SS. "City of Poona" ...	3	Ditto.
28th " " ...	R B 273 Ex SS. "City of Poona" ...	2	Ditto.
23rd " " ...	R B in a triangle, 240 below, Ex SS. "City of Poona" ...	5	Ditto.
17th " " ...	B K P & Co, Ex SS. "Gamaria" ...	2	Cases drugs.
16th " " ...	N P C 98 in a diamond, Ex SS. "Gamaria" 13	4	Bundles black sheets.
19th Oct. 1927 ...	IC in a diamond, S R on top, Ex SS. "Macharda" ...	1	Case earthenware.
22nd Nov. " ...	W M F, Ex SS. "Mahronda" ...	1	Case tobacco leaf sample.
28th " " ...	G I M W x - 78239 Ex SS. "Mangalore" ...	1	Case printed matters.
3rd Jan. 1928 ...	G B-S B-C S-N A-J I, Ex SS. "Talma" ...	7	Bales hemp.
3rd " " ...	No mark, Ex SS. "Talma" ...	18	Ditto
13th " " ...	8745 in a diamond, Lucknow below, Ex SS. "Malancha" ...	1	Case cycle frames.
13th " " ...	P 102-24 in a diamond, H H below, in a circle, O D O on top, Government of Nepal below, Ex SS. "Malancha" ...	18	Crates merchandise.
19th " " ...	B K 101 in a diamond, Ex SS "Mala- kuta" ...	40	Casks red lead.
19th " " ...	Ghose Bros, Ex SS. "Malakuta" ...	1	Cask empty.
18th Oct. 1927 ...	G R 2337, Ex M. V. "Manly" ...	1	Case medicine.
3rd Nov. " ...	Imperial in a double triangle, D B on top, & Co below, Ex SS. "Clan Buchanan" ...	1	Case tea shooks.
16th " " ...	J G, Ex SS. "Sirsa" ...	2	Bags vatana grain.
14th " " ...	I H M Co, Ex SS. "Ellenga" ...	1	Case damaged helmets.
5th Dec. " ...	R K C in a block, Ex SS. Santhia" ...	1	Case enamelled ware.

Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
14th Dec. 1927 ...	J W Ex SS. "Makalla" ...	1	Case printed leaflets.
13th " " ...	P & S 3507 Ex SS. "Makalla" ...	1	Package printed matters.
14th " " ...	1291 in a diamond, S C on top, B S below Ex SS. "Makalla"	1	Case photo papers.
28th " " ...	J P J in a diamond, A S on top, Co Ld below Ex SS. "Morvada."	1	Case samples.
30th " " ...	P & S 3919 Ex SS. "Morvada" ...	1	Case clothing, etc.
21st Jan. 1928 ...	S S C Ex SS. "Garada" ...	2	Cases pharmaceutical products.
11th " " ...	J S in a diamond Ex SS. "Akita Maru"	1	Cask empty.
21st " " ...	B K P in a block Ex SS. "Nagano Pint Maru."	1	Bag empty bottles.
20th " " ...	R 4267 in a diamond Ex SS "Nagano Maru."	1	Case glassware.
25th " " ...	M N in a triangle, Ex SS. "Garmula"	2	Crates merchandiae.
24th " " ...	Ditto ...	11	Bales matting.
12th " " ...	BK 113 in a diamond, Ex SS. "Schei- kerk."	20	Casks white lead.
16th " " ...	C T Ex SS "Scheikerk" ...	1	Case paper goods.
<i>Unidentified goods of Jetties.</i>			
	Nil ...	8	Bales round iron.
	Nil ...	2	Pieces iron pipe.
	Nil ...	2	Bars round iron.
	Nil ...	2	Bars flat iron.
	Nil ...	2	Pieces steel plate.
	Nil ...	11	Bundles galvanized corrugated sheets.
	Nil ...	15	Pieces galvanized corrugated sheets.
<i>Unclaimed goods of I. V Wharves.</i>			
	— ...	1	Boat (Branded No. A 120) (Lying at Boat Ghat, Howrah).
	— ...	39	Packages and pieces sundries.

Date of landing.	Marks and numbers.	Quantity.	Description.
14th Dec. 1927 ...	Duchess of Teck Hospital, Patna via Calcutta Ex SS. "Clan Ogilvy" ...	1	Crate bedsteads.
7th Nov. " ...	K B S & Sons in a block, 14 below Ex SS. "Mandala" ...	1	Case bottle beer.
7th " " ...	" " 9 below, Ex SS. "Mandala" ...	1	Case advertisement matters.
28th Dec. " ...	Kian Gwan & Co., Ex SS. "Toba" ...	1	Packet flour samples.
28th " " ...	Northerland Sports Works, Sialkot City, British India Haven, Ex SS. "Toba" ...	1	Case tennis net.
27th Jan. 1928 ...	Hotel villa Miss R. Chajtor c/o A. M. Zordon, Esq., Ex SS. "Silver Oak" ...	1	Case medicine wine.
27th " " ...	Nil, Ex SS "Silver Oak" ...	1	Case merchandise.
28th Dec. 1927 ...	S L L 28. Ex. SS "City of Chester" ...	1	Cask lubricating oil.
20th Oct. " ...	3082 in a diamond, D on top, S below 86429, Ex SS. "Aigie" ...	1	Case paper folders.
From 7th Oct. 1927 to 17th Jan. 1928.	Various ...	331	Packets sugar sample.

H. H. HUDSON, Acting Traffic Manager.

Port Commissioners' Office, Calcutta, the 15th March 1928.

(439—1)

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the orders of Government, dated the 29th June 1881, particulars of the undernoted articles, held by the Calcutta Port Commissioners as Receivers of Wrecks, each article being of value exceeding Rs. 100, are published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 276, Act XXI of 1923 :—

Number and date in Recovery Register.			Description of articles.	Approximate value.	Where and when recovered.	Where lying.
1928.				Rs.		
Feb.	17th	2 P. A.	A Cargo Boat of 25 tons No. A-120 sank under East Indian Railway Pontoon.	250	Under the East Indian Railway Pontoon in August 1927.	At Ramkrishnopore, below Messrs. Burn & Co.'s Jetty.

Port Commissioners' Office, Calcutta, the 17th February 1928.

C. V. L. NOROCK, Deputy Conservator (offg.).
(364—3)

SUIT No. 1518 of 1923.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Nagarmull Rajgarhia

vs.

Pran Kristo Chatterjee and others.

NOTIFICATION of sale of the right, title and interest of the defendants abovenamed in respect of the Sreepur Colliery in mouza Sreepur Ninga, chaulk Khushkulay and chaulk Gokatta, in the district of Burdwan :—

To be peremptorily sold by the Official Receiver, High Court, Original Side, in his sale-room at the Court House, on Saturday, the 21st day of April 1928, at 12 noon, pursuant to the orders made in the above suit, dated the 21st day of June and the 22nd day of December 1926, and the 3rd day of February 1928, wherein the abovenamed Nagarmull Rajgarhia is the plaintiff and Pran Kristo Chatterjee and others are the defendants, subject to present incumbrances the right, title and interest of Pran Kristo Chatterjee and others, in respect of Sreepur Colliery in mouza Sreepur Ninga, chaulk Khush Kulay and chaulk Gokatta, in the district of Burdwan, the land being described as follows :—

(1) All that piece or parcel of land situate in lot Sreepore in mouza Sreepore within tauzi No. 12 of the Burdwan Collectorate, pargana Shergarh, chaulki Asansol, thana and sub-registry Ranigunge, district Burdwan, containing by measurement five hundred and forty-one bighas and the boundaries whereof are as follows :— On the north by land lying to the north of a straight line drawn from the north eastern corner of Poddars Pukur to the north-western corner of Kalidas Das land and by Kalidas Das's Lane. On the east and south-east by the centre of Jore Kandaya Jam tree and Sonar Garden, on the south by Arjampukur and the centre of the Nullah leading from the said Pukur to Sreepore. On the west by the eastern boundary of the land lying to the west of straight lines connecting the boundary pillars numbered 23 to 33. The said plot of land has been sub-leased for 999 years to the Lodna Colliery, Limited, under the lease dated 19th July 1913.

(2) All that the lot Sripore comprising mauza Sreepore Ninghey, Khas Khulay and Golakota within tauzi No. 12 of the Burdwan Collectorate, pargana Shergarh, chaulki Asansol, thana and sub-registry Ranigunge, district Burdwan, and bounded as follows :—On the west by the limits of the mauzas Puriharpur Chak Brindebanpur, Nichinta, Keshabgunj, Asansol and Masina, on the south by the limits of the mauzas Bhutolaba Kalpahari, Kushalanga and Mohantagram, on the east by the limits of the mauzas Mohantagram, Chamri Ghenda, Bagra Juba, Kandulay and Jamuray, and on the north

by the limits of the mauza Jamuray, Bajadpur and Puriharpur within the aforesaid boundaries, the said four mauzas consisting seven thousand and three hundred bighas according to the revenue survey and thakbust. The plot of land intended to be hereby sold as lot 2 is a portion of the above land and comprises an area of 6,200 bighas and is the land sub-leased for 999 years to the Lodna Colliery, Limited, under a lease dated the 26th October 1911.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Khaitan & Co., Solicitors, No. 1, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Calcutta, dated this 29th day of February 1928.

K. S. BONNERIER, Official Receiver, High Court.

(431—1—461)

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.)

In the Court of the Judge of Small Cause Court, Bangsaon, district Gorakhpur.

SUIT No. 363 of 1927.

Lachhuman Misir, plaintiff,

versus

Ganga Dhubi, residing at present at City Calcutta, post-office Itala, mahalla Hathaura Baghan, Sarkari Line No. 19, Phatak Hathi Kal Sardar, defendant.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 69, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 31st day of March 1928, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this the 9th day of March 1928.

GUNJESHWAR PRASAD, Munshi-in.

(2124—1—478)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 45 OF 1928.

Re Mannoc Lall Khetry, residing at No. 43, Ratan Sircar Garden Street, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as cloth merchant under his own name at No. 194, Harrison Road, in Calcutta, aforesaid, *ex parte* the debtor.

S. C. Niyogi, debtor's solicitor.

ON the 2nd day of March 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me. Dated this 7th day of March 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 47 OF 1928.

Re Ekram Hussein, residing at Nos. 22 and 22-1, Lower Chitpore Road in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on a stationery shop at No. 51, Canning Street in Calcutta aforesaid, under his own name, *ex parte* the debtor.

S. C. Mookerjee & Co., debtor's solicitors.

ON the 7th day of March 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me. Dated this 10th day of March 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION.

[Section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920]

In the Court of the District Judge at Chittagong.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 3 OF 1928.

WHEREAS Abdul Aziz Howladar, son of Nazamuddin Howladar, at present residing at Hathazari, has applied to this Court, by a petition, dated 1st February 1928, to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, and your name appears in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtor, this is to give you notice that the Court has fixed the 31st day of March 1928 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

R. F. LODGE, District Judge.

Chittagong, the 22nd February 1928. (377—1—442)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Panchu Chandra Dhara, son of late Meghnath Dhara of Kassara, thana Polba, district Hooghly, has been admitted by this Court as No. 99 of 1927 and that the 22nd March 1928 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

P. C. DE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 27th February 1928. (392—1—462)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 39 OF 1925.

NOTICE is hereby given that Shashi Bhushan Pal, son of Bejoy Krishna Pal, of Sham Babu's Ghat, Chinsura, thana Chinsura, district Hooghly, was on the 16th August 1926 adjudged an insolvent. He was finally discharged on the 17th February 1928.

P. C. DE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 21st February 1928. (397—1—463)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 58 OF 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that Hrishikesh Chandra, son of late Mohim Chandra, of Chinsura, thana Chinsura, district Hooghly, was on the 14th November 1927 adjudged an insolvent. The 17th March 1928 has been fixed for framing a schedule and creditors are required to prove their claims on that day.

P. C. DE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 24th February 1928 (398—1—464)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 13 OF 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that Guiram Manna, son of late Ganesh Chandra Manna, of Krishnanagar, thana Jangipara, district Hooghly, was on the 11th November 1927 adjudged an insolvent. The 16th March 1928 has been fixed for framing a schedule and creditors are required to prove their claims on that day.

P. C. DE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 21th February 1928. (399—1—465)

In the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 53 OF 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mihilal Ruidas, son of late Putiram Ruidas of Chatra, thana Srerampur, district Hooghly, was on the 12th November 1927 adjudged an insolvent. The 17th March 1928 has been fixed for framing a schedule and creditors are required to prove their claims on that day.

P. C. DE, District Judge.

Chinsura, the 24th February 1928. (400—1—466)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Krishnagar.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 31 OF 1927.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 9th November 1927, filed by Ram Jadu Lahiri, son of late Sashi Bhushan Lahiri, of Mominpur, police-station Chuadanga, at present Goari Krishnagar, district Nadia, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his petition and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge by the 3rd March 1929.

Dated this 3rd day of March 1928.

J. YOUNIE, District Judge.

(437—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Pabna and Bogra.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 5 OF 1928.

WHEREAS Jenat Sheikh, son of late Tarip Sheikh, of Jhapari, Kurshiganti, police-station Raiganj and district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 24th January 1928, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 23rd April 1928 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

S. K. GHOSH, Sub-Judge in charge.
Pabna, the 1st March 1928. (422—1)

**In the Court of the District Judge of
Rajshahi.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 51 OF 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bhola Nath Karmakar, of Charchat, police-station Charchat, district Rajshahi, has applied under Act V of 1920 for his discharge and that 16th April 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 13th February 1928. (356—1—479)

NOTICE.

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 334 OF 1927.

Nandalal Halder, of Amtala, thana Bistupur,
24-Parganas, applicant.

To Nambar Shaha, of Kaddirpur, 24-Parganas, and
others, creditors.

ON the 9th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 2nd day of April 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (289—1—470)

NOTICE

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 392 OF 1927.

Gharbaran Tanti, of Talpukur, thana Titagarh,
24-Parganas applicant.

To Maharaj Singh, of Titagarh, Bombazar, thana
Titagarh, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 9th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 15th day of March 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (290—1—471)

NOTICE.

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 474 OF 1927.

Aghore Chandra Jati, of Bade Kalinagore, thana Budge-
Budge, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Sambhu Mondal, of Bade Kalinagore, thana Budge-
Budge, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 9th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 16th day of April 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (291—1—472)

NOTICE.

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 478 OF 1927.

Guru Dayal Tewari of Muchikhola, thana Garden Reach,
24-Parganas, applicant.

To Haji Moola Buksha of Sadagarpatti, Chitpur,
Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 9th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 26th day of March 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (292—1—473)

NOTICE.

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 341 OF 1927.

Tej Karan Bisa, of 15, Normull Lohia Street, Calcutta,
applicant.

To Shew Narayan Ram Ratan, of 12, Daihatta Street,
Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 9th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 19th day of March 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (293—1—474)

NOTICE.

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 340 OF 1927.

Hari Maharaj, of 19, Amratola Street, Calcutta,
applicant.

To Muhammad Isaque, of Amratola Lane, Calcutta, and
others, creditors.

ON the 9th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 26th day of March 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (294—1—475)

NOTICE.

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 345 OF 1927.

Madan Mohon Agnihotri, of Maniktala Math, thana
Bijpur, 24-Parganas, applicant.To Bachha Dobey, of Kanchrapara, 24-Parganas, and
others, creditors.

ON the 9th day of January 1928 it was ordered that
the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on
the 19th day of March 1928 and that the said appli-
cant do attend to be examined by this Court on that
date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (295—1—476)

NOTICE.

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 530 OF 1927.

Sakhi Sha, of Pucca Sorak, thana Metiabruz,
24-Parganas, applicant.To Khirode Chandra Ghosh, of Fatehpur, thana
Muchikhola, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors

ON the 14th day of January 1928 it was ordered that
the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on
the 26th day of March 1928 and that the said
applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that
date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (296—1—443)

NOTICE.

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 272 OF 1927.

Sashibhusan Das, of 106, Lake Road Dhakuria thana
Tollyganj, 24-Parganas, applicant.To Beharilal Parai, of 13, Mudiali Road, thana Tollyganj,
24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 9th day of January 1928 it was ordered that
the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on
the 19th day of March 1928 and that the said appli-
cant do attend to be examined by this Court on that
date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (297—1—477)

NOTICE.

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 534 OF 1927.

Shaikh Lyakat, of Metiabruz, thana Metiabruz,
24-Parganas, applicant.To Mir Jahur Hossain, of Boripur, district Bhagalpur
and others, creditors.

ON the 10th day of January 1928 it was ordered
that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard
on the 26th day of March 1928 and that the said
applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on
that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (298—1—444)

NOTICE.

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 536 OF 1927.

Madar Mondal, of Kamarpool, thana Habra, 24-Parganas,
applicant.To Hukum Ali Mondal, of Kerali, Jagulia, 24-Parganas,
and others, creditors.

ON the 11th day of January 1928 it was ordered that
the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on
the 2nd day of April 1928 and that the said appli-
cant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (299—1—445)

NOTICE.

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 549 OF 1927.

Shaikh Mahammad Zallul Karim of 6, Sha Aman Lane,
Keddirpur, 24-Parganas, applicant.To Rao Shaheh of 9, Paddopuker East Lane, Keddirpur,
24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 13th day of January 1928, it was ordered
that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard
on the 19th day of March 1928, and that the said
applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on
that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (300—1—446)

NOTICE.

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 8 OF 1928.

Montaj Shaikh of Ranewarpur, thana Maheshtola,
24-Parganas, applicant.To Syama Charan Batabyal of Santoshpur, thana Mahesh-
tola, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 14th day of January 1928, it was ordered
that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard
on the 2nd day of April 1928 and that the said
applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on
that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (301—1—447)

NOTICE.

**In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of
24-Parganas.**

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 550 OF 1927.

Chulai Mahato Bin, of Bashbagan, Titagarh,
24-Parganas, applicantTo Mahadeo Sha Kalwar, of Bashbagan, Titagarh,
24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 10th day of January 1928 it was ordered that
the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on
the 2nd day of April 1928 and that the said
applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on
that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (302—1—448)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 547 of 1927.

Etemali Gazi, of Basirhat, thana Basirhat, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To the Basirhat Loan Company, Ltd., of Basirhat, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 10th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 19th day of March 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (303—1—499)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 4 of 1928.

Shaikh Golam Kader, of Dum Dum, Panchpara, thana Metebruz, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Gooljari Lala, of Metebruz, thana Metebruz, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 11th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 2nd day of April 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (304—1—450)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 9 of 1928.

Mr. A. V. Haquis Cooper, residing in Block No. 79, Traffic quarters, Sealdah, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Sri Kissen Lall, of 1, Ticepara Lane, Howrah, and others, creditors.

ON the 14th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 2nd day of April 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (305—1—451)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 of 1928.

Rejman Molla, of Kantalberia, thana Metebruz, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Mastadi Khan, of Mudiali, thana Metebruz, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 11th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 19th day of March 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (306—1—452)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 1 of 1928.

Dipa Jeswara, of Basakbagan, thana Cossipur, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Balihari Gowala, of Basakbagan, thana Cossipur, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 11th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 26th day of March 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (307—1—453)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 535 of 1927.

Adhar Chandra Denty Ghosh, of 73, Mayerpur Road, Chetla, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Srimati Saraswati Dasi, of Chetla, thana Alipore, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 11th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 26th day of March 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 8th February 1928. (308—1—454)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore, district 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 82 of 1927.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 22nd December 1927, filed by Jagat Chandra De of 8, Kedar Bose Lane, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge after one year from this date.

Dated this 13th day of February 1928.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.
(371—1—407)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 7 of 1928.

Amarnath Palit, residing at Laubini Park, thana Tallyganj, applicant.

To Bengal Youngmen's Zamindari Co-operative Society, Limited, of Sreemany Market, and others, creditors.

ON the 18th day of February 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 26th day of March 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.

Alipore, the 21st February 1928. (372—1—408)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

[Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore, 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 23 of 1927.

Haran Chandra Das, of Rani Rashmoni Bazar Street, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 19th day of March 1928, at 11 o'clock, for hearing the application.

Dated this 23rd day of February 1928.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.
(380—1—409)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 8 of 1928.

Radhikanath Sarkar, residing at No. 107-2-3, Monoharpukur Road, thana Bhowanipore, applicant.

To Messrs. Kali Charan Kundu, Janaki Nath Kundu, of Simla, Kasaripara, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 22nd day of February 1928, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 26th day of March 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.
Alipore, the 23rd February 1928. (381—1—410)

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas at Alipore.

ORDER OF DISCHARGE.

[Section 41 (2) (a) of the Provincial Insolvency Act.]

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 86 of 1926.

Ganga Bishan Rajendra Narayan, applicant.

ON the application of Ganga Bishan Rajendra Narayan of Metiabruz, adjudged insolvent on the 6th June 1927, and taking into consideration the insolvent's conduct and affairs, it is ordered that the insolvent be and the said insolvent is hereby discharged on the 6th February 1928.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.
Alipore, the 23rd February 1928. (382—1—411)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore, district 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 67 of 1927.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated 15th September 1927 filed by Birinchi Singh, residing at No. 68, Tollyganj Road, debtor, and on the application of Ram Chandra Dalmia of 2B, Puddopukur Road, creditor, and on reading their applications and hearing their pleadings it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge within one year from this date.

Dated this 13th day of February 1928.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.
(396—1—468)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920]

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore, district 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 42 of 1927.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 16th June 1927, filed by Chandra Kanta Ghosh, residing at Sahapore, thana Behala, district 24-Parganas, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged an insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge within one year from this date.

Dated this 21st day of February 1928.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.
(420—1—469)

RAJENDRA NATH DAS, M.A., B.L., intends to be admitted as a vakil of the High Court. (432—4—467)

NOTICE.

Bengal Public Health Department.

APPLICATIONS are invited up to the 31st March 1928 through proper channel for the post of Health Officer of the Port of Chittagong. The prescribed qualifications include possession of diploma in public health in addition to registrable university medical qualifications. Pay Rs. 300—20—500, special pay Rs. 100, house allowance Rs. 30.

Director of Public Health, Bengal.
Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Public Service Commission (India).

APPLICATIONS are invited for a post of Cabinet Maker at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, on a pay of Rs. 500—50—700 per mensem mainly to take charge of Saw Mill and Wood Workshop.

Full particulars and application forms will be sent to persons applying for them to the Secretary to the Public Service Commission on or before the 22nd March 1928.

J. H. WISE, Secretary.
Delhi, the 3rd March 1928.

APPLICATIONS from graduates seeking admission into the B. T. Class of this College should reach the undersigned before the 25th March 1928.

W. E. GRIFFITH, Principal,
David Hare Training College.
25-3, Ballyganj Circular Road, Calcutta, the 7th March 1928.

Notice.

WANTED for the Dinajpur Collectorate a lower grade Muhammadan clerk, on a monthly salary of Rs. 35—35—40—2—68—3—80. Candidates must submit their applications in their own handwriting, stating age and educational qualifications.

None need apply who has not passed the Matriculation Examination or is over 22 years of age according to the Matriculation certificate, a copy of which must be filed with his application together with a certificate of good moral character.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th March 1928.

B. B. BHOMIC, Collector.
Dinajpur, the 2nd March 1928.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all exhibits filed in cases in the Court of the Municipal Magistrate, Calcutta, in the year 1925, will be destroyed if not taken back by the parties who filed them before 31st March 1928.

M. N. GUPTA, Presidency and Municipal Magistrate.
Town Hall, Calcutta, the 10th January 1928.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all exhibits filed in cases disposed of in this Court during the year 1925, will be destroyed if not taken back by the parties who filed them before 31st March 1928.

A. N. M. ALI, Municipal Magistrate.
Town Hall, Calcutta, the 10th January 1928.

Road Cess Notification.

THE District Board of 24-Parganas at a special meeting held on the 13th February 1928 declared under section 46 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, that the Road Cess should be levied during the year 1928-29 at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee on the annual value of all lands.

J. C. SEN, Chairman.
Alipore, the 2nd March 1928. (438—3)

THE District Board of Chittagong, at a special meeting held on 14th February 1928, resolved to levy road-cess in the district at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee on the annual value of lands, etc., during the ensuing financial year, 1928-29.

SYED MOQBUL HUSAIN, Chairman.
Chittagong District Board, the 29th February 1928. (430—3)

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The second quinquennial valuation of the Fund has been completed by the Actuary to the Government of India, and his report discloses very favourable results. For forms of application and rules of the Fund apply to the Accountant-General, Bengal, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Notice.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the next ordinary examination of candidates for certificates of competency as Engineers and Engine Drivers of Inland Steam and Motor Vessels under Act I of 1917, will be held at Chittagong, on Mondays, the 2nd April, 7th May, and 11th June 1928.

Applications to be permitted to go up for examination for any of the above grade certificates must be made at the Port Office, Chittagong, not later than three days prior to the date of examination, the candidates producing their certificates and testimonials, and paying the fees.

Chittagong, the 9th March 1928.

C. R. BLUETT, Commander, R. I. M.,
Port Officer, Chittagong.

Notice.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the next ordinary examination of candidates for certificates of competency as Engineers and Engine Drivers of Inland Steam and Motor Vessels under Act I of 1917, will be held at Goalundo on Tuesday, the 17th April 1928.

Applications to be permitted to go up for examination for any of the above grade certificates must be made at the Subdivisional Office, Goalundo, not later than five days prior to the date of examination, the candidates producing their certificates and testimonials, and paying the fees.

C. R. BLUETT, COMMR, R.I.M., Port Officer.
Chittagong, the 9th March 1928.

Currency notes.

PORTIONS of the following currency notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
W. D. 9 of 27-28.	S 347555	100	Raj Mohan Kundu, of 13, Beliaghata Main Road, P. O. Beliaghata, Calcutta.
	„ 347556	100	
	„ 347558	100	
	„ 347559	100	
	„ 347560	100	
	„ 347571	100	

G. H. A. WOOD, Currency Officer.
Currency Office, the 8th March 1928. (440—3)

Currency notes.

PORTION of the following currency note of the Calcutta circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
W.D. 8 of 27-28	PD 95 98723	100	P. Kumar Sinha, Proprietor of the Badshahi Fancy Knitting Works, Bankipore, Patna.

G. H. A. WOOD, Currency Officer.
Calcutta, the 8th March 1928. (441—3)

Lost.

A RECEIPT numbered 900, dated 16th January 1928, and granted by the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes. Notice of loss has been given to the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the securities :—

G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name.
015906	5½ per cent. of 1928	1,000	Nainsook Dass.
015905	5½ " "	100	

Name of the Proprietor—Nainsook Dass.

Residence—C/o Messrs. Narsinghdass Matulall, 5C, Muktarum Babu Street, Calcutta.

(435—1—460)

Lost or Stolen.

A RECEIPT numbered 36275, dated 13th December 1927, and granted by the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes. Notice of loss has been given to the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the securities :—

G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name
007286-88	5 per cent., 1945-55	100 each	Jotindra Chandra Aich.

Name of the Proprietor—Jotindra Chandra Aich.

Residence—31, Justice Romesh Chandra Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

(426—1—457)

Lost or Stolen.

A RECEIPT numbered 6669, dated the 13th December 1927, and granted by the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Note. Notice of loss has been given to the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the security :—

G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name.
232790	3½ per cent., 1900-1901	100	Jnanendra Nandini Dass.

Name of the Proprietor—Sreemati Jnanendra Nandini Dass.

Residence—31, Justice Ramesh Chandra Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

(427—1—458)

Stolen.

A RECEIPT numbered 4273, dated 11th February 1928, and granted by the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes. Notice of loss has been given to the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the securities :—

G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's name.
G005586-89	6 per cent. of 1930.	1,000 each	Kiron Chandra Sen.

Name of the Proprietor—Kiron Chandra Sen.

Residence—Belgharia, E. B. Ry., 24-Parganas.

(424—1—456)

Stolen.

A RECEIPT numbered 4274, dated the 11th February 1928, and granted by the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, on submission of the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes. Notice of loss has been given to the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, and the undersigned is about to apply for surrender of the securities.

G. P. Note No.	Loan.	Amount. Rs.	Holder's Name.
F 004106	6 per cent. 1930	500	Sarat Chandra Sen.
F 010896	6 " "	500	Ditto.

Name of the Proprietor—Sarat Chandra Sen.

Residence—Belgharia E. B. Railway, 24 Parganas.

(423—1—455)

The Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified for the general information of its members that the Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., will be held on Sunday, the 22nd April 1928, at 3 P.M., at 24, Ray Street, Calcutta, when the following items of business will be taken up :—

Business.

- 1 To consider the Annual Report, Accounts and Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1927.
- 2 To elect a Board of Directors for the year 1928.
- 3 To appoint Auditors for the year 1928.
- 4 To declare a dividend.
- 5 To fix the maximum amount of borrowing by the Provincial Bank for the year 1928.
- 6 To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting by the Board of Directors.
- 7 To consider such other subjects as may be introduced with the permission of the majority of the members present.

R. N. MOOKERJEE, Chairman, The Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.

Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, the 2nd March 1928.

(425—1—459)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and

In the matter of Mutual Loan Fund, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of Mutual Loan Fund, Limited, has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

W. STATHER HALE, Registrar of Companies, under Act VII of 1913.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1928.

**In the matter of the Indian Companies
Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and**

**In the matter of Bharati Cotton Mills,
Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of Bharati Cotton Mills, Limited, has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

W. STATHER HALE, Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1928.

**In the Matter of the Indian Companies
Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and**

**In the matter of India Printing and
Publishing Company, Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of India Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

W. STATHER HALE, Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1928.

**In the matter of the Indian Companies
Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and**

**In the matter of the General Hide and
Skin Export Company, Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of the General Hide and Skin Export Company, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register, and the company will be dissolved.

W. STATHER HALE, Registrar of Companies
under Act VII of 1913.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1928.

Imperial Library.

(Secretariat Buildings, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.)

Open on ... { Weekdays and Saturdays from 10 A.M. to
7 P.M.
Sundays and holidays from 2 P.M. to
5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Librarian.

CINCHONA FACTORY PRODUCTS.

BY order of the Government of Bengal Cinchona Factory Products as manufactured and packed at the Cinchona Factory, Mungpoo, Darjeeling district, will be sold and distributed by the **Superintendent, Presidency Jail, in original packages** as received from the Mungpoo Factory at the rates noted below, from the 1st May 1926 :—

Quinine Sulphate.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 18 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 19 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 20 "
Quinine Hydrochloride.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 23 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 24 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 25 "
Quinine Di-Hydrochlor.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 25 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 26 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 27 "
Quinoidine Sulphate.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 20 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 21 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 22 "
Cinchonidine Sulphate.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 25 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 26 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 27 "
Cinchonine Sulphate.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 12 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 13 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 14 "
Cinchona Febrifuge (Powder).			
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	Rs. 9 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 10 "
Cinchona Febrifuge (Tablets).			
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	Rs. 10 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 11 "
Quinoidine (Tablets).			
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	Rs. 5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 6 "
Quinoidine (In Mass).			
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	Rs. 4 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 5 "
Cinchona Bark (In 50 pound original bags).			
Per bag	...	...	Rs. 25.

Transit charges extra in every case.

Quinine Sulphate is for sale to Government Institutions and Missionaries only. It is not for sale to private Firms or the General Public.

Cinchona Febrifuge in Powder and Tablet form (when in stock) is for sale to Government Institutions, Missionaries and the General Public.

Quinine Sulphate will be supplied to Hospitals and Dispensaries of this Presidency only at the wholesale rate of Rs. 18 per lb., irrespective of quantities. For all other purchasers the rates given above will apply.

Provinces other than Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam will get their supplies of Sulph Quinine from the Director, Botanical Survey of India, Shibpur, Howrah.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 2 to 4 P.M.

The system of payment is by—*Cash in advance*—by "*Treasury Chalang*", which should accompany the order or indent.

In cases where this is not possible, payment should be made by "*Remittance Transfer Receipts*" or crossed "*cheques*".

Indents unaccompanied by cash in advance will be sent Value Payable Post. Credit sale is not allowed except under special circumstances.

In the case of *Government Officers* payment will be recovered by *Book Transfer*, i.e., *Countersigned Invoices* in the event of *Cash* not accompanying the indent by "*Treasury Chalang*", *Remittance Transfer Receipt* or *Cheque*.

2. Price and postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post).

3. The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or Post. *Railway parcels are sent by passenger train only.*

4. A scale of postage is given below :—

For $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 4 annas, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 5 annas, 1 lb. 8 annas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 11 annas, 2 lbs. 14 annas, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Re. 1-1, 3 lbs. Re. 1-1, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Re. 1-4, 4 lbs. Re. 1-7, 5 lbs. Re. 1-13, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Re. 1-13, 6 lbs. Rs. 2.

Two different drugs are not packed in the same parcel and postage must be paid separately for each kind.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

Government reserve the right to alter the price without notice.

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Saturday.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1928.

PART VI.

***Bills Introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly,
Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and
Assembly, and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian
Legislative Rules.***

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st February, 1928 :-

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 2 OF 1928.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, in order to vest in the Governor General in Council the control of matters covered by that Act.

WHEREAS, by the Devolution Rules, made under section 45A of the Government of India Act, subjects, in relation to the functions of Government, have been classified as central and provincial subjects, for the purpose of distinguishing the functions of Local Governments and the functions of the Governor General in Council;

AND WHEREAS the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, XXI of 1923, relates to matters falling within the scope of subjects classified as central, but vests the control of many of the said matters in Local Governments;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to vest the control of all such matters in the Governor General in Council;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1928.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Substitution of the Governor General in Council for the Local Government.

2. In the sections, sub-sections and clauses of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), which are shown in the first three columns of the Schedule as being amended in accordance with this section, for the words "the Local Government", or "a Local Government", or "any Local Government", as the case may be, wherever they occur, the words "the Governor General in Council" shall be substituted. XXI of 1923

Substitution of "he" signifying the Governor General in Council for "it" signifying a Local Government.

3. In the sections, sub-sections and clauses of the said Act, which are shown in the first three columns of the Schedule as being amended in accordance with this section, for the word "it" wherever it occurs signifying a Local Government, the word "he" shall be substituted.

Omission of phrases relating to the sanction, approval or control of the Governor General in Council.

4. In the sections, sub-sections and clauses of the said Act, which are shown in the first three columns of the Schedule as being amended in accordance with this section, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council", or "and the sanction of the Governor General in Council", or "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council", or "with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council", or "with the approval of the Governor General in Council", as the case may be, shall be omitted.

Substitution of "Gazette of India" for "local official Gazette".

5. In the sections, sub-sections and clauses of the said Act, which are shown in the first three columns of the Schedule as being amended in accordance with this section, for the words "local official Gazette" wherever they occur, the words "Gazette of India" shall be substituted.

Further amendments to be made.

6. In addition to the amendments to be made under sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, the amendments shown in the fourth column of the Schedule shall be made in the sections, sub-sections or clauses of the said Act shown against them in the first two columns of the Schedule.

Insertion of new section 4A in Act XXI of 1923.

7. After section 4 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Power of the Governor General in Council to delegate his powers to Local Governments.

"4A. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, delegate to any Local Government any or all of his powers under this Act, either absolutely or subject to such conditions or restrictions as he may think fit."

Saving of things done under Act XXI of 1923.

8. Where anything done under the said Act is in force immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, it shall be deemed, as from the commencement of this Act, to have been done under the said Act as hereby amended.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See sections 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.)

Sections of the said Act to be amended.	Sub-sections or clauses in these sections where the amendments are to be made.	Sections of this Act in accordance with which amendments are to be made.	Further amendments directed to be made by section 6 of this Act.
6	(2)	2	(i) The word "respectively" shall be omitted. (ii) For the words "the control of that Government or" the words "his control or to the control" shall be substituted.
	(3)	2, 3	
7	(1)	2	
9	(1)	2	
15	...	2	
16	...	2, 3	(i) The words "by or under the authority of which his certificate was granted" shall be omitted. (ii) After the word "him", where it first occurs, the words "under this Act" shall be inserted.
17	(3)	2	
18	...	2	
19	...	2	
20	...	2	
21	...	2, 1	
24	(1) & (2)	2	
28	(2), clause (j)	2, 4, 5	
40	(1)	2, 3	
43	(1)	2	
44	(1)	2	For the words "the territories subject to the said Government" and for the words "such territories", the words "British India" shall be substituted.
48	(1)	2	
53	(3)	2	
70	(2)	2	
71	(1)	2	
74	(2)	2, 4	
78	(2)	2	
81	(1)	2, 3, 5	
85	(1)	2	
87	(1)	2, 4, 5	
106	(1)	2	For the words "within the territories under its administration" the words "in British India" shall be substituted.
116	(1), clause (a)	2, 3	
	(1) " (b)	2, 3	
119	(1)	2	
120	(1)	2	
126	...	2, 4, 5	
129	...	2, 3	
131	..	2, 5	
132	..	2	
135	(1)	2	

Sections of the said Act to be amended.	Sub-sections or clauses in these sections where the amendments are to be made.	Sections of this Act in accordance with which amendments are to be made.	Further amendments directed to be made by section 6 of this Act.
136	(1), (3) & (4)	2	
137	(1)	2	
138	Clause (c)	2	
139	...	2, 3	
140	(1)	2, 3	
141	...	...	This section shall be omitted.
143	...	2	
144	(1) (2) (3)	2, 3 2, 3, 5 2	
145	(1)	2, 4	
147	(2), clause (d) (3)	2, 4	The words "within the territories under its administration" shall be omitted.
148	(1)	2, 3, 4	
	(2)	2	
150	(1)	2	
151	(1)	2	
156	...	2	
159	(2)	...	The words "the Local" shall be omitted.
160	(3)	2	For the words "that Government appoints" the words "he may appoint" shall be substituted.
167	(2)	2	
170	(1) & (2)	2	
173	...	2, 3	
178	...	2	
188	(1)	2	For the words "that Government" the word "him" shall be substituted.
191	(1)	...	(i) In clause (i) the word "and" shall be omitted. (ii) After clause (i) the following two clauses shall be inserted, namely :— "(j) the local limits within which, and the time and mode at and in which, passengers are to be embarked or discharged at any port or place appointed under this Part in this behalf ; (k) the time within which the ship or any ship of the class is to depart or proceed on her voyage after commencing to take passengers on board : and". (iii) clause (j) shall be re-lettered as clause (l).
"	(2)	...	This sub-section shall be omitted.
"	(3)	...	This sub-section shall be renumbered as sub-section (2) ; and for the words "authority making it" the words "Governor General in Council" shall be substituted.
"	(4)	...	This sub-section shall be renumbered as sub-section (3).
203	(1)	2	
206	(1) & (3)	2	
207	(1)	2	
208A	...	2	
209A	(1)	2	
209C	(3)	2	

Sections of the said Act to be amended.	Sub-sections or clauses in these sections where the amendments are to be made.	Section of this Act in accordance with which amendments are to be made.	Further amendments directed to be made by section 6 of this Act.
213	(1)	...	(i) The clauses from (a) to (r) shall be re-lettered serially from (a) to (u); and in clause (u) as so re-lettered [being the present clause (r)] the word "and" shall be omitted. (ii) After clause (u) as so re-lettered, the following two clauses shall be inserted, namely :— "(v) the local limits within which, and the time and mode at and in which, pilgrims shall be embarked or discharged at any port or place appointed under this Part in that behalf ; (u) the time within which a pilgrim ship shall depart or proceed on her voyage after commencing to take pilgrims on board ; and " (iii) clause (x) shall be re-lettered as clause (x).
"	(2)	...	This sub-section shall be omitted.
"	(3)	...	This sub-section shall be re-numbered as sub section (2) ; and for the words " authority making it " the words " Governor General in Council " shall be substituted.
"	(4)	...	This sub-section shall be re-numbered as sub-section (3).
214	(1)	2	
216	...	2	
218	(2)	2	
	(3)	2, 4	
221	(2)	2	
223	...	2, 4	For the word " its " the word " his " shall be substituted.
224	(1)	2, 4	
228	(1)	2, 4, 5	
229	(4)	2	
232	(1)	2	
"	(1), clause(a)	2, 3	
"	(1), clause(c)	2, 3	(i) For the word " his " the word " the " shall be substituted.
"	(1), clause(e)	2	(ii) For the word " its " the word " his " shall be substituted.
"	(1), clause(f)	2, 3	
"	(1), clause(g)	2	
"	(2) & (3)	2	
235	...	2	
236	...	2	For the words " such Government or officer " where they occur four times, the words " Governor General in Council or the detaining officer " shall be substituted.
238	Clauses (ii) & (iii).	2	
239	(1)	2, 3, 5	
246	(3)	...	For the words " or, when he arrives at a port in British India, to any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf at that port ", the words " and also to the officer appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council " shall be substituted.
247	(1)	...	(i) For the words " Magistrate or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf ", the words " such officer " shall be substituted. (ii) For the words " Local Government " where they occur for the second time, the following words shall be substituted, namely :— " Governor General in Council, and also to the Local Government on or near whose coasts the casualty occurred, or within whose territories any witness resides, or evidence can be obtained, as the case may be ; and may proceed to make a preliminary inquiry into the casualty "

Sections of the said Act to be amended.	Sub-sections or clauses in those sections where the amendments are to be made.	Sections of this Act in accordance with which amendments are to be made.	Further amendments directed to be made by section 8 of this Act.
247	(2)	..	The words "Magistrate or" shall be omitted After sub-section (2) the following sub section shall be added, namely :— “(3) An officer making a preliminary inquiry under this section shall send a report thereof to the Governor General in Council and shall send a copy thereof to the Local Government.”
248	...	...	For this section the following section shall be substituted, namely :— “248. The officer appointed under sub-section (3) of section 246, whether he had made a preliminary inquiry or not, may, and where the Governor General in Council so directs, shall, make an application to a Court empowered under section 249, requesting it to make a formal investigation into any shipping casualty ; and the Court shall thereupon make such investigation.”
249	...	...	For this section the following section shall be substituted, namely :— “249. Magistrates of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, and Courts empowered to make formal investigation, Presidency Magistrates shall have jurisdiction to make formal investigations into shipping casualties under this Part.”
251 253	(1) & (2) ..	2 ...	For the words “shall have” and clauses (a) and (b), the words “shall have the same powers as are exercisable by that Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction” shall be substituted.
254	(1)	...	For this sub-section, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :— “(1) A Court making a formal investigation shall constitute as its assessors not less than two and not more than four persons, of whom one shall be a person conversant with maritime affairs and the others, persons conversant with either maritime or mercantile affairs : Provided that, where the investigation involves, or appears likely to involve, any question as to the cancellation or suspension of the certificate of master, mate or engineer, two of the assessors shall be persons having also experience of the merchant service.” After sub-section (2) the following sub section shall be added, namely :— “(3) The assessors shall be chosen from a list to be prepared from time to time by the Governor General in Council.”
255 256	(1) ...	2 ...	For the words “the powers of a Magistrate of the first class or of a Presidency Magistrate” the words “its powers as a Criminal Court” shall be substituted
257	(1)	2	At the end of this sub-section the words “and shall also send a copy thereof to the Local Government”, shall be added.
“	(2)	2	For the word “section” the word “sub section” shall be substituted.
259	(1)	2, 3 (where the word ‘it’ first occurs)	For the words “and if it is so empowered by any enactment of a British Indian Legislature for the time being in force, grant under that enactment, but” the word “grant” shall be substituted.
“	(3)	2	
260	(1)	2	For the words “that or any other Local Government” the words “the Governor General in Council” shall be substituted.

Sections of the said Act to be amended.	Sub-sections or clauses in these sections where the amendments are to be made.	Sections of this Act in accordance with which amendments are to be made.	Further amendments directed to be made by section 8 of this Act.
260	(2)	2	For the word "it" the word "him" and for the word "its" the word "his" shall be substituted.
261	...	...	This section shall be omitted.
262	...	...	(i) For the words "Every Local Government cancelling or suspending" the words "When the Governor General in Council cancels or suspends" shall be substituted. (ii) After the word "engineer" the word "he" shall be inserted.
263	(1)	2, 3	
264	(1)	2	
"	(3)	2	For the words "that Government" the word "him" shall be substituted.
"	(5)	2	(i) The figures "261" shall be omitted. (ii) The words "which cancels or suspends a certificate" shall be omitted. (iii) For the words "Local Government to which the Court has forwarded the certificate under sub-section (3), as if such Local Government had itself" the words "Governor General in Council as if he had himself" shall be substituted.
266	(1)	2	In clause (b), for the words "that Local Government" where they occur twice, the word "him" shall be substituted.
267	(1)	3	For the words "Local Government" the words "Governor General in Council or a person duly appointed by him in this behalf" shall be substituted.
"	(2)	...	For the words "Local Government" the words "Governor General in Council or such authorised person" shall be substituted.
268	(2)	2	
"	(4)	2, 5	
269	(1), (5), (6), (7).	2	
270	...	2	
271	(1)	2, 3	For the words "the Port-officer" the words "a person duly appointed by the Governor General in Council in this behalf" shall be substituted.
"	(2)	2	For the word "its" the word "his" shall be substituted.
273	(1)	2, 3, 5	
276	...	2	
290	...	2	For the words "the territories administered by such Government, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council," the words "British India, and may" shall be substituted.
291	...	2	
294	...	...	The words "or the local official Gazette, as the case may be," shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The list of central subjects in Schedule I to the Devolution Rules, made under section 45A of the Government of India Act, includes the following :—

- (1) Shipping and navigation ;
- (2) Lighthouses ;
- (3) Port quarantine ; and
- (4) Major ports.

All these subjects are now administered through the agency of the Local Governments, as provided by section 45A (1) (c) of the Government of India Act, and statutory powers in respect of them have hitherto to a large extent been vested in the Local Governments. At a Conference held in Delhi in November 1924, which was attended by representatives of the Local Governments, the Chairmen of the Port Trusts of the major ports, Port Officers and Port Health Officers, as well as by representatives of the Departments of the Government of India concerned, it was considered whether these subjects should continue to be administered through the agency of the Local Governments or should be administered direct by the Governor General in Council. As a result of these discussions, the Government of India decided that (1) shipping and navigation, and (2) lighthouses should be administered direct, and that legislation should be undertaken so as to vest the necessary statutory powers in the Governor General in Council. They also decided that the question of the major ports, about which there was some difference of opinion, should be reconsidered later when experience of the central administration of other subjects had been gained. Port quarantine, which is closely connected with the sanitation of the port generally, will also be dealt with separately.

2. The Indian Lighthouse Act, which was passed in September 1927, provides for the direct administration of lighthouses by the Governor General in Council. The object of the present Bill is to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, so as to provide for the administration of shipping and navigation by the Governor General in Council direct, instead of through the agency of the Local Governments. The amendments which are specified in the Schedule to the Bill are mainly formal, substituting the words " Governor General in Council " for " Local Government " and making the necessary consequential amendments. Clause 7 of the Bill, however, empowers the Governor General in Council to delegate to any Local Government all or any of his powers under the Act. This provision has been included in the Bill to give the necessary elasticity in administration during the period of transition, and to permit the delegation of powers in matters which, it may be found, can more conveniently continue to be administered through the agency of the Local Governments.

G. RAINY.

The 27th January, 1928.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 9th February, 1928 :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 5 OF 1928.

A Bill to reserve the Coastal Traffic of India to Indian Vessels.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the rapid development of an Indian Merchant Marine ;

And whereas for this purpose it is expedient to reserve the Coastal Traffic of India to Indian vessels ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent
and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Reservation of the Coastal Traffic of India Act, 1928 .

(2) It extends to the whole of the Coastal Traffic of British India and of the Continent of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) " A common carrier by water " means a common carrier by water engaged in the cargo and passenger traffic between any two ports in British India, or between any port in British India and any port or place on the Continent of India.

(2) " A subject " means a person and includes a joint stock company, corporation, partnership or association existing under or authorised by the laws of British India.

(3) " Controlling interest " means

(a) that the title to not less than 75 per cent. of the stock is vested in British Indian subjects free from any trust or fiduciary obligation in favour of any person other than a British Indian subject,

(b) and that in the case of a joint stock company, corporation or association, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and not less than 75 per cent. of the number of members of the Managing firm of and of the Directors of the Board are British Indian subjects,

(c) and that not less than 75 per cent. of the voting power is vested in British Indian subjects,

(d) and that through any contract or understanding it is not arranged that more than 25 per cent. of voting power may be exercised, directly or indirectly, on behalf of any person who is not a British Indian subject,

(e) and that by any other means whatsoever control of any interest in excess of 25 per cent. is not conferred upon or permitted to be exercised by any person who is not a British Indian subject.

(4) " The coasting trade of India " means the carriage by water of goods or passengers between any ports in British India, or between any port in British India and any port or place on the Continent of India.

License for coasting trade.	3. No common carrier by water shall engage in the coasting trade of India unless licensed to do so.
Issue of license.	4. The license for engaging in the coasting trade of India shall, on applications, be issued by the Governor General in Council, subject to such rules and conditions as may be prescribed in that behalf by the Governor General in Council.
Security for license.	5. Before granting a license, the Governor General in Council may require security to be given to his satisfaction by the master, owner, charterer or agent of the vessel for compliance with the conditions of the license.
Amount of security.	6. The amount of security required under section 5 shall not exceed Rs. 50,000.
Duration of license.	7. Every such license shall be for the duration of three years only.
Renewal of license.	8. Every such license shall on its expiry be renewable on application to the Governor General in Council.
Proportion of tonnage.	9. A proportion of not less than 20 per cent. of the tonnage licensed for the first year, not less than 40 per cent. of the tonnage licensed for the second year, not less than 60 per cent. of the tonnage licensed for the third year, not less than 80 per cent. of the tonnage licensed for the fourth year and all the tonnage license for the fifth and subsequent years shall have the controlling interest therein vested in British Indian subjects.
Penalty.	10. The penalty for the contravention of this Act shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10,000, or simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both.
Cancellation of license.	11. In addition to or in lieu of any penalty otherwise provided, the Governor General in Council may cancel any license for engaging in the coasting trade of India if he is satisfied that a breach of any of the conditions of the license, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, has been committed.
Opportunity to show cause.	12. No license for engaging in the coasting trade of India shall be cancelled, unless an opportunity has been given to the master, owner, charterer or agent of the vessel to show cause against such cancellation.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to provide for the employment of Indian tonnage in the coastal traffic of British India and of the Continent of India. This Bill is intended to serve as a powerful aid to the rapid development of an Indian Merchant Marine. Several attempts made in this direction in the past have all practically failed, owing, it is believed, to the existence of powerful non-Indian interests in the coasting trade of India. There can be no doubt that the growth of an Indian Merchant Marine would prove a powerful factor in the employment of Indian talent and the further extension of Indian trade in various directions in a manner calculated to advance the national interests of India.

SARABHAI N. HAJI.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 9th February, 1928 :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 6 OF 1928

A Bill further to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, for certain purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act, 1928.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Substitution of new section for section 24, Act XXI of 1923.

2. For section 24 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 24. (1) Employment Bureau shall be established and maintained, at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay and such other ports as the Governor General in Council may deem necessary, to engage or supply seamen for merchant ships in British India.

(2) For every such Bureau, there shall be a Bureau Officer with such Deputy Bureau Officers, clerks, and servants (if any) as the Governor General in Council may consider necessary.”

Amendment of section 25, Act XXI of 1923

3. In section 25 of the said Act,

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words “either holds a licence under this Act for the purpose,” the words “is the Bureau Officer or Deputy Bureau Officer” shall be substituted; and the words “or is *bona fide* the servant and in the constant employ of the owner” shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “either holds a licence under this Act for the purpose” the words “is the Bureau Officer or Deputy Bureau Officer” shall be substituted; and the words “or is *bona fide* the servant and in the constant employment of the owner” shall be omitted;

(iii) in sub-section (4), for the word “hundred” the word “thousand” shall be substituted; and the words “and, if a licensed person, shall forfeit his licence” shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 26, Act XXI of 1923.

4. In sub-section (2) of section 26 of the said Act, for the words “a fine of fifty rupees” the words “a sentence of rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two years” shall be substituted; and the words “and if a licensed person, shall forfeit his licence” shall be omitted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The present system of recruitment of seamen through the licensed brokers and ghat serangs and ghat butlers, which pre-eminently lends itself to extensive practice of bribery and corruption, has been unreservedly condemned by the Seamen's Recruitment Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1922. The Committee recommended the abolition of the present system and its substitution by the Employment Bureau, organised and maintained, either by the representative associations of shipowners and seamen in co-operation or by the State, as suggested in the draft convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen, framed and adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, in its session at Geneva in June 1920. This Bill is intended to give effect to the unanimous recommendation of the Committee for the establishment of the Employment Bureau by the State and the abolition of the system of recruitment through the licensed brokers, ghat serangs and ghat butlers. The penal provisions with regard to the receipt of unauthorised remunerations for securing employment for seamen have been further stiffened in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee.

The 1st July, 1927.

ABDUL MATIN CHAUDHURY.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 9th February, 1928 :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 1 OF 1928.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, for a certain purpose.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, for a certain purpose ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Limitation (Amendment) Act, 1928.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

Amendment of Schedule I to Act IX of 1908

2. In the First Schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, IX of 1908,

(1) Article No. 44 shall be omitted ; and

(2) After Article No. 126, the following article shall be inserted, namely,

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
" 126 A.—By a ward who has attained majority to set aside a transfer of property by his guardian.	Twelve years	When the alienee takes possession of the property."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Article 44 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, provides a three years' period of limitation for a ward to seek to set aside a transfer of property made by his guardian, and the period begins to run from the time the ward attains majority. It has been held by the Law Courts that this Article governs the case of the cancellation of transfer of property by a mother as guardian. On the other hand, Article 126 provides a limitation period of twelve years for a Hindu, governed by the law of *Mitakshara*, to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property, the limitation period beginning to run from the time the alienee takes possession of the property. But it will be seen that in both the cases, the limitation period should be the same. Indeed it will often be found that transactions of transfer of property made by mothers are more imprudent than those made by fathers. At any rate in the case of mothers, there is greater opportunity for transfers of property being the result of fraud, misrepresentation, imprudence and ignorance. Consequently wards would be entitled to get the benefit of at least as large a period of limitation in this case as in the case of transfers by their fathers. The reasoning, I think, applies equally to all the communities, and it would be quite an appropriate provision from the point of view of minor's interests, to fix a uniform period of limitation in all such cases, namely, a period of twelve years. The proposed deletion of Article 44 and the enactment of the new Article 126A will, I think, meet the needs of the case.

N. C. KELKAR.

The 4th December, 1927.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 6th February, 1928 :—

COUNCIL OF STATE BILL NO. 4 OF 1928.

*A Bill further to amend the Chittagong Port Act, 1914,
for certain purposes.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Chittagong Port Act, 1914, in order to transfer to the Governor General in Council certain powers conferred therein on the Local Government, and in order to reconstitute the body of Commissioners incorporated to administer the port : It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Ben. Act V
of 1914.

Short title and
commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Chittagong Port (Amendment) Act, 1928.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1928.

Substitution of
"Governor General
in Council" for
"Local Govern-
ment" in certain
sections on Ben.
Act V of 1914.

2. In sub-section (1) of section 5, section 9, clause (c) of section 12, section 14, sub-section (1) of section 15, section 17, clause (f) of section 25, sub-section (3) of section 28, clause (ii) of section 30, sub-section (3) of section 33, sub-section (2) of section 35, sub-section (3) of section 37, sub-section (2) of section 39, the proviso to section 41, sub-section (1) of section 43, section 44, sub-section (1) of section 45, section 49, the second paragraph of section 51, sub-section (2) of section 57, sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 58, section 59, the proviso to section 69, sub-section (3) of section 78, sub-section (1) of section 82 and the proviso thereto, section 83 and the proviso thereto, clause (8) of section 84, sub-section (1) of section 86, sub-sections (1), (2), (3) and (4) of section 87, sub-section (2) of section 88, section 89 and the proviso thereto, sections 91, 92 and 93, sub-section (1) of section 94, sections 95 and 96, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 97, sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 98 and the proviso to the latter sub-section, sections 99 and 100, and sub-section (1) of section 101 of the Chittagong Port Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), for the words "Local Government", wherever they occur, the words "Governor General in Council" shall be substituted.

Ben. Act V
of 1914.

Substitution of
"Gazette of India"
for "Calcutta
Gazette" in certain
sections of Ben.
Act V of 1914.

3. In section 19, sub-section (1) of section 43, section 44, sub-section (1) of section 45, section 46, sub-section (2) of section 57, sub-section (5) of section 58, and sub-section (4) of section 87 of the said Act, for the words "Calcutta Gazette" the words "Gazette of India" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new
section for section 7,
Ben. Act V of 1914.
Composition
of the
body corporate.

4. For section 7 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

" 7. There shall be twelve Commissioners, as follows :—

- (a) the Chairman,
- (b) the Collector of Chittagong District, *ex officio*,
- (c) the Customs-Collector of the port, *ex officio*,
- (d) one Commissioner appointed by the Governor General in Council,
- (e) one Commissioner appointed by the administration of the Assam-Bengal Railway,
- (f) three Commissioners elected by the Chamber of Commerce at Chittagong,
- (g) three Commissioners elected by the Chittagong Indian Merchants' Association, or by such body or bodies or firms as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, select as best representing the interests of the Indian mercantile community at Chittagong, and
- (h) one Commissioner elected by the municipal commissioners of Chittagong."

Substitution of new section for section 8, Ben. Act V of 1914.
Mode of election.

5. For section 8 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 8. The election of Commissioners shall be made in such manner as may be determined by the electing bodies in each case, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council.”

Amendment of section 9, Ben. Act V of 1914.

6. In section 9 of the said Act, for the figure “ 8 ” the figure “ 7 ” shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 10, Ben. Act V of 1914.

7. For section 10 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

“ 10. (1) The Chairman shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council.

(2) The Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the Commissioners from amongst themselves, at a special meeting called for the purpose, and his appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council.”

Substitution of new section for section 11, Ben. Act V of 1914.

8. For section 11 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely—

Tenure of office.

“ 11. (1) The Chairman shall hold office until the Governor General in Council accepts his resignation or cancels his appointment.

(2) The Vice Chairman shall hold office during the term of office of the elected Commissioners who took part in his election, or until the Governor General in Council accepts his resignation, or until the Commissioners, at a special meeting called for the purpose and with the approval of the Governor General in Council, remove him from office.

(3) A Commissioner appointed under clause (d) or clause (e) of section 7 shall hold office until he resigns, or until the authority appointing him cancels his appointment.

(4) An elected Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, hold office for a term of two years or thereafter until his successor shall have been duly elected, and may, on the expiration of his term of office, be re-elected ; but the Governor General in Council may, at any time, accept the resignation of any such Commissioner.”

Amendment of sections 14 and 15, Ben. Act V of 1914.

9. In section 14 and sub-section (1) of section 15 of the said Act, for the word “ think ” the word “ thinks ” shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 16, Ben. Act V of 1914.

10. In section 16 of the said Act,—

(a) for the figure “ 3 ”, the figure “ 4 ” shall be substituted ;

(b) after the words “ filled up ”, the words “ by election ” shall be inserted ;

(c) the words “ by election or appointment, as the case may be,” shall be omitted ; and

(d) the words “ or appointed ” shall be omitted.

Substitution of new section for section 18, Ben. Act V of 1914

11. For section 18 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Leave of absence of Chairman.

“ 18. The Governor General in Council may grant leave of absence to the Chairman, and may appoint a person to officiate for him during his absence on leave. Any person so appointed shall be deemed to be the Chairman for the purposes of this Act.”

Omission of section 23, Ben. Act V of 1914

12. Section 23 of the said Act shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 25, Ben. Act V of 1914

13. In clause (a) of section 25 of the said Act, for the word "four" the word "five" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 38, Ben. Act V of 1914.

14. In clause (i) of section 38 of the said Act, before the words "by notification", the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 51, Ben. Act V of 1914

15. In section 51 of the said Act,—

(a) for the words "when the Local Government appoint," the word "Where," shall be substituted; and

(b) before the words "to be a dock" the words "is appointed" shall be inserted.

Amendment of sections 61, 63 and 66, Ben. Act V of 1914

16. In sub-section (2) of section 61, sub-section (1) of section 63 and in section 66 of the said Act, for the words "Collector of Customs", wherever they occur, the word "Customs-Collector" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 71, Ben. Act V of 1914.

17. For section 71 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:

Resumption of property by Government.

"71. (1) If any portion of land specified in Part I of the Third Schedule, or which may have been transferred by the Local Government to the Commissioners after the 1st day of July, 1914, or which may hereafter be so transferred, otherwise than in exchange for its market value, is required by the Local Government for a public purpose, it may be resumed by that Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, without claim to compensation on the part of the Commissioners, except—

(a) for the amount of any consideration or other payment made in respect of the transfer to the Commissioners of the land to be resumed,

(b) for the cost of improvements to the land to be resumed, effected by the Port Commissioners or their lessees subsequent to the transfer, and

(c) for the cost of buildings and other permanent structures on the land to be resumed, erected by the Commissioners or their lessees, subsequent to the transfer:

Provided that—

(i) the compensation to be awarded under clause (b) shall not in any case exceed the market value of the land to be resumed at the time of the resumption; and

(ii) the compensation to be awarded under clause (c) shall be either the original cost of the building or structure or the market value thereof at the time of the resumption, whichever is less.

(2) If any question arises between the Commissioners and the Local Government as to the boundaries of any portion of land specified in Part I of the Third Schedule, or which may have been transferred by the Local Government to the Commissioners, after the 1st day of July, 1914, or which may hereafter be so transferred, otherwise than in exchange for its market value, the Local Government may define and demarcate such boundaries, and submit the case for the orders of the Governor General in Council, whose decision shall be final.

(3) If any question arises as to the adequacy of the compensation proposed to be paid under clause (a), clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1), the Local Government shall submit a report to the Governor General in Council, whose decision shall be final.

(4) If any question arises as to the necessity of the resumption of any land under this section, or as to the relative importance of such land to the Local Government and to the Commissioners, the Local Government shall submit a statement of the case to the Governor General in Council, whose decision shall be final."

Amendment of
section 74, Ben. Act
V of 1914.

18. In section 74 of the said Act,—

(a) for the words "after notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*" the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and after notification in the Gazette of India" shall be substituted; and

(b) the provisos shall be omitted.

Amendment of
section 84,
Ben. Act V of
1914.

19. In section 84 of the said Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2), for the words "the Local Government", where they occur in two places, the word "Government" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (4), for the words "the Local Government may, from time to time, require" the words "may be required" shall be substituted; and

(c) in sub-section (5), for the words "Local Government", where they occur for the second time, the words "Governor General in Council" shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 85,
Ben. Act V of
1914.

20. In section 85 of the said Act, for the words "Local Government may from time to time require as their" the words "Governor General in Council and the Local Government may, from time to time, agree upon as a reasonable" shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 87,
Ben. Act V of
1914.

21. In sub-section (1) of section 87 of the said Act, for the words "they think" the words "he thinks" shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 101,
Ben. Act V of
1914.

22. In section 101 of the said Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the word "are," where it first occurs, the word "is" shall be substituted.

(b) in sub-section (2),—

(i) for the words "Local Government", where they occur for the first time, the words "Governor General in Council" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the word "their" the word "his" shall be substituted; and

(iii) for the words "the Local Government", where they occur for the second time, the word "Government" shall be substituted.

Saving of acts
done under
Ben. Act V of
1914.

23. When anything done under the said Act is in force immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, it shall be deemed, as from the commencement of this Act, to have been done under the said Act as hereby amended.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Port of Chittagong is at present a minor port and is, therefore, a provincial subject under item 30 of Part II of Schedule I to the Devolution Rules made under section 15-A of the Government of India Act. Of recent years, however, trade has considerably expanded, and a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned for improving the river approaches. The port is the outlet to the sea of the Province of Assam, and it is considered desirable that its future development should be co-ordinated with the development of the Assam Bengal Railway. At the request of the Government of Bengal and with the concurrence of local interests, the Government of India propose that the port should be declared to be a major port under item 9 of Part I of Schedule I to the Devolution Rules, and that the statutory control of its administration should be transferred from the Local Government to the Governor General in Council. At the same time, the opportunity is being taken to reconstitute the Board of Commissioners for the port so as to give more effective representation to local interests.

The 3rd February, 1928.

G. L. CORBETT.

I. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 11th February, 1928 :—

COUNCIL OF STATE BILL NO. 5 OF 1928.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Securities Act, 1920, for certain purpose.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian X of 1920 Securities Act, 1920, for the purpose hereinafter appearing ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Securities (Amendment) Act, 1928.

Amendment of section 4. Act X of 1920.

2. To section 4 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920, the X of 1920. following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

“(4) For the purposes of this section, a body incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, VII of 1913. or the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other enactment for the time being in force II of 1912. whether within or without British India, relating to the incorporation of associations of individuals, shall be deemed to die when it is dissolved.”

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to enable a company to hold Government securities jointly with a private individual or another corporate body and to empower Government to pay the amount of the security to the surviving joint holder in any case that may arise.

Section 4 (1) (a) of the Indian Securities Act, 1920, lays down that when a Government security is payable to two or more persons jointly, and either or any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons. Though by virtue of section 3 (39) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, ‘person’ includes a company or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, this definition has been held to be repugnant to section 4 (1) of the Indian Securities Act, as a corporation or association may be dissolved but cannot die and there can, therefore, be no survivorship as contemplated in the latter section. Thus the law as it stands precludes the possibility of a Government promissory note being held by a corporate body jointly with an individual or with another corporate body. The position as regards joint ownership of this nature was the same in England before the passing of the Bodies Corporate (Joint Tenancy) Act, 1899.

In accordance with the above view of the law, Government and the Public Debt Offices have been treating as invalid all endorsements on Government promissory notes in favour of a company jointly with an individual. The Public Debt Office, Bombay, has been addressed on more than one occasion by corporate bodies regarding the admissibility of joint ownership of Government securities on the lines recognised by the law in England, and the Controller of the Currency has reported that instances of such endorsements are coming to his notice and that he has been compelled to treat them as invalid. The Bill proposes to remove this technical difficulty by an amendment of section 4 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920.

The 10th February, 1928.

E. BURDON.

L. GRAHAM.

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1928.

SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

[Non-subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

Bye-election to elect two Councillors for the Special Constituency comprising the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Corporation.

In compliance with section 49 (4) (f) of Act III (B. C.) of 1923, and rule 15 (2) of the rules made by the Government under section 30 (1) (2) of the said Act, it is hereby notified that (1) Mr. Norman R. Luke and (2) Mr. F. V. Rushforth have been declared duly elected as Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta for the Special Constituency comprising the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

J. C. MUKERJEA, Chief Executive Officer.

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, the 8th March 1928.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta under powers vested in them in this behalf have, by a resolution dated the 8th February 1928, proscribed the alignment of portion of Kedar Bose Lane in Ward No. 22 to a width of twenty feet.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEA, *Chief Executive Officer.*

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 3rd March 1928.*

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta under powers vested in them in this behalf have by a resolution, dated the 21st December 1927, proscribed the alignment of a projected public street from the New Sewer Road in the Calcutta Improvement Trust Scheme No. XVB southwards to meet Monoharpuker Road in Ward No. 27 to a width of 60 feet.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEA, *Chief Executive Officer.*

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 8th March 1928.*

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given under section 63 (5) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta have applied to the Local Government for sanction to the plan of the Proposed Public Street No. XLV (Extension of Pathuriaghat Street to Strand Road) which was originally published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and in local newspapers on 21st July 1927.

J. A. L. SWAN, *Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, *the 29th February 1928.*

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given under section 47 (3) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta have applied to the Local Government for sanction to the Improvement Scheme No. XXXII (widening of a portion of Banstala Street) which was originally published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and in local newspapers on the 28th July 1927.

J. A. L. SWAN, *Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, *the 8th March 1928.*

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of February 1928.

Marts.	Gram.			Arhar dal.			Linseed.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 12 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	9 0 0
Burdwan ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	9 8 0	7 4 0	7 8 0	{ 9 0 0 to 9 8 0
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	6 0 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	6 4 0	8 0 0
Chittagong ...	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 10 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0
Dacca ...	7 0 0	7 4 0	7 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0
Pabna ...	5 12 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	8 8 0	10 0 0	8 12 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 4 0
Rangpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	(a)	(a)	(a)
Seraiganj (Pabna).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarishabari (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Marts.	Mustard.			Gur.			Cotton (unginned).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 8 0	9 4 0	9 4 0	8 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	31 0 0
Burdwan ...	8 12 0	8 8 0	{ 9 0 0 to 10 0 0 }	7 4 0	7 8 0	{ 6 8 0 to 10 4 0 }	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	{ 9 8 0 to 8 12 0 }	{ 9 8 0 to 8 12 0 }	{ 11 0 0 to 12 8 0 }	{ 9 0 0 to 9 0 0 }	{ 9 0 0 to 9 0 0 }	{ 9 0 0 to 9 0 0 }	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	9 0 0	{ 8 10 0 to 9 0 0 }	{ 9 0 0 to 9 0 0 }	{ 9 0 0 to 10 0 0 }	{ 9 0 0 to 10 0 0 }	{ 8 0 0 to 9 0 0 }	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	11 0 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	{ 12 0 0 to 12 0 0 }	{ 12 0 0 to 12 0 0 }	{ 12 4 0 to 12 4 0 }	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	7 8 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Seraiganj (Pabna).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarishabari (Mymensingh).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Not available.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of February 1928.

Marts.	Jute.			Ghee.			Hide (Cow).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	{ (1) 11 0 0 (2) 10 0 0 (3) 8 8 0 }	{ (1) 11 12 0 (2) 10 4 0 (3) 8 8 0 }	{ (1) 13 12 0 (2) 12 12 0 (3) 10 12 0 }	80 0 0 to 85 0 0	68 0 0 to 80 0 0	72 0 0 to 80 0 0	16 0 0 to 22 0 0†	16 0 0 to 22 0 0†	14 0 0 to 18 0 0
Burdwan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raiganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serajganj (Pabna).	8 1 0	8 1 0	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	{ 7 8 0 to 10 8 0 }	{ 7 8 0 to 12 8 0 }	(n)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj (Dacca).	{ 7 4 0 to 9 12 0 }	{ 7 8 0 to 9 12 0 }	{ 7 0 0 to 10 8 0 }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(1) Price of jute foura.

(2) Price of district foura.

(3) Weighted average price.

Marts.	Iron.			Salt.			Kero-lue oil.*		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	{ (a) 6 4 0 to 16 0 0 }	{ (a) 6 4 0 to 16 0 0 }	{ (a) 7 0 0 to 16 0 0 }	2 9 6	2 9 6	(n)	{ Rs. A. P. Swan 4 13 6 Rising Sun 6 3 6 Elephant 6 3 6 }	{ Rs. A. P. Swan 4 13 8 Rising Sun 6 3 6 Elephant 6 3 6 }	{ Rs. A. P. Swan 6 4 0 Rising Sun 7 8 0 Elephant 7 7 6 }
Burdwan
Raiganj
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Pabna
Rangpur
Serajganj (Pabna).
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).
Narayanganj (Dacca).

† Price per 90 lbs.

(a) British mild steel per cwt.

(n) Not reported.

* Per two tins.

Wholesale prices current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of February 1928.

Mart.	Mustard oil.			Firewood.			Coal (Bengal).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	21 0 0 to 23 0 0	23 0 0 to 24 0 0	24 8 0 to 25 0 0	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	0 14 0 to 1 0 0	0 7 6 ⁰	0 7 6 ⁰	0 9 0 ⁰
Burdwan
taniganj	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Midnapore
Dhittagong
Dacca
Pabna
Baranagar
Baranagar (Pabna).
Baranagar (Mymensingh).
Baranagar (Dacca).

Soft coke.

H. D. BANERJI, for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

Dacca, the 10th March 1928.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of February 1928.

Division.	Number.	Districts and masts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.															
			Common rice.						Kala dal (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			Arhar dal or Thur Cudjan Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			Salt.			
			Average.			Onenpost.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.										
Dyarchy.		24-PARGANAS.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.	S. Ou.
	1	Chella Hat ...	5 4	5 4	5 8	6 4	6 4	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	{ 14 0 13 0 }	13 0	{ 14 0 13 0 }	13 0
	2	Magra Hat ...	6 6	6 3	6 2	7 4	6 11	6 4	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5
	3	Calcutta-Bellaghata	4 8	4 8	4 2	5 4	5 4	5 2	5 0	5 0	5 6	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
		NADIA.																
	4	Goari ...	4 11	4 11	5 10	5 5	5 5	6 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	{ 13 8 13 0 }	13 0
	5	Ranaghat ...	5 0	5 0	5 11	5 8	5 8	6 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	{ 16 0 13 0 }	16 0	{ 16 0 13 0 }	16 0
		MURSHIDABAD.																
	6	Berhampore ...	5 4	5 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	7 0	5 0	5 4	4 8	5 8	5 4	4 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	7	Kandi ...	5 10	5 4	6 12	5 12	5 8	7 0	5 8	5 8	4 8	4 4	4 8	4 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	8	Jangtpur ...	5 8	5 8	6 6	5 10	5 10	6 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 4	4 4	5 4	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0
		JESSORE.																
	9	Sadar ...	5 4	5 12	5 8	5 12	6 0	5 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	{ 13 0 12 0 }	13 0	{ 13 0 12 8 }	14 0
	10	Dongaon ...	5 2	5 2	5 5	6 2	6 2	6 2	4 0	4 0	3 3	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	KHULNA.																	
11	Sadar ...	5 12	5 12	5 4	6 4	6 8	6 0	4 8	4 8	5 5	4 4	4 4	4 12	12 0	12 0	{ 12 12 13 0 }	12 12	
12	Bagerhat ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	
	BURDWAN.																	
13	Sadar ...	5 4	5 0	5 14	6 4	6 0	6 8	5 0	5 0	4 6	5 0	4 12	3 8	{ 14 0 13 8 16 0 15 0 }	14 0	{ 14 0 13 8 16 0 14 10 }	13 8	
14	Kulna ...	5 0	4 11	5 11	5 8	5 5	5 15	4 12	4 12	4 7	4 7	4 0	4 0				15 0	
	BIRBHUM.																	
15	Suri ...	5 8	5 4	6 0	6 0	5 8	6 8	5 8	6 0	5 8	4 8	4 12	4 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
16	Rampur Hat ...	5 8	5 12	6 0	5 12	6 4	6 4	5 12	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 4	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	
	BANKURA.																	
17	Sadar ...	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	4 12	4 8	4 0	{ 12 8 14 0 }	12 0	{ 12 0 13 0 }	12 0	
18	Vishnupur ...	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 8	5 8	4 8	4 8	5 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	
	MIDNAPORE.																	
19	Sadar ...	6 4	6 0	6 4	6 12	6 8	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 4	3 4	4 0	11 0	11 0	{ 11 0 8 0 }	8 0	
20	Oontai ...	7 0	7 8	6 0	8 8	8 8	6 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	4 4	4 0	{ 13 0 9 0 }	15 0	{ 15 0 8 0 }	12 8	
	HOOGHLY.																	
21	Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 12	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	
22	Arambagh ...	5 8	5 8	6 0	5 12	6 0	6 8	3 14	3 8	3 6	3 14	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 4	{ 12 4 9 8 }	9 8	
	HOWRAH.																	
23	Sadar ...	5 8	5 8	5 4	6 0	6 4	6 8	5 8	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	15 0	13 0	{ 13 8 10 8 }	10 8	
24	Ulubaria ...	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 12	6 0	5 4	5 0	4 8	4 4	4 8	5 0	13 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	
	RAJSHAHI.																	
25	Rampur-Boalia ...	5 4	5 4	5 10	5 13	5 10	6 0	6 8	6 4	6 4	4 8	4 8	4 14	{ 12 12 12 0 }	12 12	{ 12 0 12 0 }	12 0	
26	Nator ...	5 4	5 4	5 4	6 0	5 10	6 0	4 14	4 14	5 4	4 4	4 4	4 8	9 12	10 8	9 12	9 12	
27	Dinajpur—Railway Bazar Hat.	4 13	4 13	5 11	5 6	5 8	6 0	6 6	6 6	6 0	4 13	4 13	4 13	11 0	11 0	{ 13 0 11 4 }	11 4	
28	Jalpaiguri—Sadar...	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 4	6 4	5 12	4 12	4 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	

* Karkach.

(a) Not available.

(b) New.

N.B.—The prices of Karkach and Liverpool salt tally with each other in marks marked †

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of February 1928.

Division.	Number.	Districts and marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.														
			Common rice.						Kalai dal (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			Arhar dal or Thur Odian Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			Salt.		
			Average.			Cheapest.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Rajshahi.		DARJEELING.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
	29	Sadar ...	4 8	4 8	4 4	5 8	5 8	5 8	4 0	4 0	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	30	Siliguri ...	4 12	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 12	6 0	4 0	4 8	5 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	10 0	10 0	11 0
		RANGPUR.															
	31	Sadar ...	4 8	4 12	5 2	4 12	4 14	5 8	6 6	6 6	6 6	4 8	4 8	4 12	8 0†	8 0†	8 0†
	32	Nilphamari ...	5 0	5 0	5 8	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0†	10 0†	10 0†
	33	Bogra—Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 10	5 10	6 0	4 14	4 14	4 2	4 14	4 14	4 2	12 0	12 0	9 12†
		PABNA.															
	34	Sadar ...	5 0	4 8	5 0	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	4 4	12 0†	12 8†	13 0†
	35	Shajganj ...	4 12	4 12	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 3	5 0	5 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	10 4†
Dacca.		MALDA.															
	36	Sadar ..	5 4	5 0	6 8	6 0	5 12	6 12	7 0	7 0	6 8	5 0	4 12	5 0	12 0	12 0	12 0†
	37	Balla-Nawabganj	5 12	5 8	6 4	6 4	5 12	6 12	5 12	10 0	6 8	5 8	5 8	5 4	13 0†	13 0†	12 8†
		DACCA.															
	38	Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 10	5 10	5 2	5 4	5 5	8 0	4 2	4 2	4 0	11 4†	11 4†	12 0†
	39	Mirkaadim ...	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	12 8†	12 12†	12 0
		MYMENSINGH.															
	40	Nasirabad ...	4 12	4 0	4 13	5 0	5 0	5 5	3 8	3 7	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 6	11 6	11 6
	41	Netrakona ...	5 4	4 14	5 4	5 8	5 0	6 0	5 8	5 0	6 4	4 6	3 12	4 0	12 8	12 0†	10 0
		FARIDPUR.															
42	Sadar ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0†	10 0†	11 0†	
43	Rajbari ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	4 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Chittagong.		BAKARGANJ.															
	44	Barisal ...	5 12	5 16	5 4	6 0	6 2	5 8	5 12	5 8	6 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	12 8†	13 1	10 8†
	45	Phojpur ...	6 0	5 12	5 0	6 4	6 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0†	11 0†	12 0†
		TIPPERA.															
	46	Comilla ...	5 11	5 11	5 5	5 14	5 14	5 8	3 3	3 3	3 8	3 8	4 0	3 8	10 10	10 10	9 2
	47	Chandpur ...	5 6	5 6	5 3	5 10	5 10	5 8	(n)	(n)	(a)	5 4	5 4	4 0	12 8	10 0	10 12†
		NOAKHALI.															
	48	Kalitara Hat ...	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 4	11 4	10 8
	49	Feni Hat ...	6 0	6 0	5 8	6 4	6 4	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	13 0	13 0	13 0
		CHITTAGONG.															
50	Sadar ...	6 8	6 4	6 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	4 8	4 12	4 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	
51	Cox's Bazar ...	6 0	6 0	5 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 8	3 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	
52	Chittagong Hill Tracts—Rangamati.	5 0	5 8	6 8	6 0	6 8	...	3 0	3 0	3 8	3 0	3 0	3 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	

(a) Not available. (n) Not reported. * Karkach.
N.B.—The prices of Karkach and Liverpool salt tally with each other in marts marked †.

DACCA, the 10th March 1928.

H. D. BANERJI, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 7th March 1928.

Summary.—During the week the weather continued dry excepting for light and scattered showers in parts of some North and East Bengal districts. Preparation of lands for jute and other autumn crops is progressing slowly; rain is badly needed for the operation. Harvesting of spring crops continues in full swing. The standing crops are not doing well for want of soil moisture. Distress continues to prevail in parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Dinajpur, Nadia, Murshidabad, Birbhum and Malda. In the latter four districts the number of persons employed on test relief works was 679, 4,597, 574 and 2,160 respectively. The average price of common rice for the province has fallen by about 0·32 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS...	0·00	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is over in Barrackpore and continues in other subdivisions. Harvesting of sugarcane continues in Baraset. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour.	0·00	6½	6½	
	Barrackpore ...	0·00	5	5	
	Baraset ...	0·00	5½	5½	
	Basirhat ...	0·00	6½	6	
2	NADIA ...	Nil	4½	4½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are poor. Fodder and water as well as stock of rice are insufficient in Sadar and Meherpur subdivisions. Petty imports of broken Rangoon rice into the affected area are reported. Distress continues: gratuitous relief from private sources is being given in two unions each of Sadar and Meherpur. Test works had provision for 679 men on the 3rd March. Expenditure during the week was Rs 658.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	5	5	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	5	5	
	Chuadanga ...	Nil	5	5	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	5	5	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are not favourable. Fodder and water are insufficient. Test work continues in Jangipur subdivision, where 4,597 coolies earned Rs. 980.
	Lalbagh ...	Nil	5	5	
	Jangipur ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kandi ...	(n)	(n)	5½	
4	JESSORE ...	Nil	6	6	Weather cold and fair. Cultivation of lands for jute and paddy continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Magura ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Narail ...	Nil	5	5	
	Bongaon ...	Nil	5½	5½	
5	KHULNA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Effects of weather on crops are favourable. Rain is wanted. Cultivation of <i>boro</i> rice continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. Export of paddy is going on.
	Satkhira ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	6	6	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	Nil	5	5	Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops are going on. Prospects of standing crops are not favourable. Fodder is deficient and water short. Rice market is steady.
	Asansol ...	Nil	6	6	
	Katwa ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kalna ...	Nil	5	5	
7	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	{ 5½ 6½(b) }	{ 5½ 6½(b) }	Weather seasonable. Cattle-disease prevails in the district. The attendance on test work at Baswa Parulia road is 101 and at Karimpur Jajigram road 473 on the 4th March. Fodder is sufficient, but water is not so everywhere.
	Rampurhat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
8	BANKURA ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Cattle-disease is reported from Raipur and Vishnupur police-stations. Fodder is sufficient, but water is becoming scanty in many areas.
	Vishnupur ...	Nil	6	(n)	
9	MIDNAPORE ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Contai ...	Nil	8	7	
	Tamluk ...	Nil	5½	6½	
	Ghatal ...	Nil	6½	6	
	Jhargram ...	Nil	6½	6	
10	HOOGHLY ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of potatoes is going on. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Arambagh ...	Nil	5½	5½	
11	HOWRAH ...	Nil	6	5½	Harvesting of potatoes is going on. Rain is badly wanted.
	Uluberia ...	Nil	5½	5½	
12	RAJSHAHI ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is nearly finished. Preparation of lands for jute and <i>aus</i> paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	(RAMPUR-BOALIA). Naogaon ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Nator ...	Nil	5½	5½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	Nil	6	6	Weather seasonable. Effects of weather on agricultural operations are fair. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
14	JALPAIGURI ...	0·10	5½	5½	Effects of weather are favourable on agricultural operations. Condition and prospects of standing crops are fair. No damage is reported.
	Alipur ...	Nil	6	6	
15	DARJEELING ...	0·60	4	4	Potatoes and peas are progressing and <i>bhutta</i> (maize) is being sown. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	0·13	4½	5	
	Siliguri ...	0·03	5½	4½	
	Kalimpong ...	0·54	5½	5½	

(b) New.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	RANGPUR ...	Nil	4½	4½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ...	Nil	5	5	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	4½	4½	
	Gaibandha ...	Nil	4½	4½	
17	BOGRA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Rain is wanted for ploughing and sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy.
18	PABNA ...	Nil	5	5	Prospects of crops are fair. Fodder and water are adequate.
	Sirajganj ...	0·17	4½	4½	
19	MALDA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Ploughing of lands for jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy has commenced. Condition of standing crops is fair. Cultivation of <i>boro</i> paddy continues: 2,160 persons worked on the test works on the 5th instant. No want of fodder and water.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Preparation of lands for autumn paddy and jute, cutting of tobacco leaves and gathering of mustard seeds continue. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	1·19	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Rainfall at North Sadar (Kapasias) nil. The recent rain has been beneficial to the standing crops. Cultivation of lands for jute and autumn paddy is going on in full swing. Prospects of standing crops appear to be fair. Cattle-disease is reported from Munshiganj. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	Nil	5	5	
	Narayanganj ...	2·20	5½	5½	
	Munshiganj ...	2·94	5½	5½	
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	4½	4½	Weather seasonable. Rice market is steady.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	5	5	
	Tangail ...	Nil	4½	(n)	
	Netrakona	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kishorganj ...	Nil	5½	5½	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	Nil	5	5	Lands are being cultivated for jute and autumn paddy. Rain is badly wanted. Prospects of standing <i>rabi</i> crops are not good. Fodder is sufficient.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	Nil	5	5½	
	Madaripur ...	0·54	6	6	
	Gopalganj (a) ...	Nil	5½	5	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	0·03	5½	5½	Weather cloudy in the latter part of the week. Prospects of standing crops are good except in Perojpur where the condition is not hopeful for want of rain. Fodder and water are sufficient. Rinderpest is reported from Tikikata in Mathbaria thana and foot and mouth disease from Bhola thana.
	Perojpur ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Patuakhali ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	1·28	5½	5½	
25	CHITTAGONG ...	0·04	{ 6½ 6¼ }	{ 6½ 6¼ }	Prospects of standing <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt sells at 15 seers per rupee at Sadar.
	Cox's Bazar ...	(n)	(n)	6	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	Nil	5½	5½	Effects of weather and prospects of standing crops are favourable. Cattle-disease is reported from Brahmanbaria.
	Brahmanbaria	1·02	4¾	4¾	
	Chandpur ...	(n)	(n)	5½	
27	NOAKHALI ...	Nil	6	6	Weather cloudy. Condition of standing crops is good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ...	0·69	6½	6½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Nil	{ 5½ 6½(b) }	{ 5 6 (b) }	<i>Rabi</i> crops are wanting rains.
29	TRIPURA STATE	1·50	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Cattle-disease is reported from four divisions. Fodder is sufficient, but water insufficient. Cleansed cotton sells at Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 and jute at Rs. 5 to Rs. 8½ per maund.

* Burma rice.

(b) New.

(n) Not reported.

(a) The rainfall at Hariduan, which is very near to Gopalganj, is not shown here.

BOARD OF REVENUE, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION—No. 2935 Misc.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1928.

The price-lists of staple food-crops in the local areas of Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), for the period from 1st October to 31st December 1927, having been approved by the Board of Revenue, Bengal, are published for general information.

By order of the Board of Revenue, Bengal,

L. R. FAWCUS,

Secretary.

Price-list (retail) of Staple Food-Crops in the local areas of Bengal, prepared under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885), for three months from October to December 1927.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Markets for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 talas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December 1927.
					October.	November.	December.	
Burdwan.	Subdivision—				S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
	Sadar ...	Burdwan Nutan-ganj	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	5 4	5 0	5 4	5 2
	Asansol ...	Raniganj ...	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	5 12	6 0	6 0	5 14
	Katwa ...	Katwa ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 5	5 0	5 11	5 1
	Kalna ...	Kalna ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Sadar ...	Suri ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
	Rampur Hât...	Rampur Hât ...	Do. ...	Last Monday or Friday of every month.	5 8	5 8	6 8	5 13
	Sadar ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	5 2	4 10	6 6	5 6
	Vishnupur ...	Vishnupur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 8	5 8	5 5	5 7
	Sadar ...	Colonelgola and School Bazar, town Midnapore.	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 12	5 12	6 8	6 0
Midnapore.	Jhargram ...	Jhargram ...	Do. ...	First Sunday of each month	6 0	6 0	6 12	6 4
	Ghatal ...	Ghatal Municipal Market.	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	5 12	5 12	5 12	5 12
	Tamluk ...	Tamluk Bazar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 1
	Contai ...	Kantanala Bazar, town Contai.	Do. ...	Last market day, i.e., last Sunday or Thursday, whichever is nearer to the last day of every month.	6 8	6 8	8 0	7 0
Hooghly.	Sadar ...	Hooghly ...	Do. ...	Last Thursday of every month.	5 2	5 1	5 3	5 2
	Serampore ...	Serampore ...	Do. ...	First or last Saturday of every month.	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Arambagh ...	Arambagh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 6	5 8	5 4	5 6
	Sadar ...	Ramkristipur ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
Uluberia.	Uluberia ...	Uluberia ...	Do. ...	Last Saturday of every month.	5 8	5 12	5 15	5 12

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24-Parganas.	Subdivision—				S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
	Sadar ...	Chetla Hât ...	Rice ...	Last Wednesday of every month.	5 6	5 10	6 0	5 10
	Barasat and Barrackpore.	Barasat ...	Do. ...	Last market day which immediately precedes the last Saturday of every month.	5 8	5 8	5 10	5 9
	Diamond Harbour.	Magrahat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 9	5 14	6 0	5 13
Basirhat.	Basirhat ...	Baduria ...	Do. ...	Second Tuesday of every month.	5 5	5 10	6 0	5 10

PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.

District.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1927.
					October.	November.	December.	
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Nadia.	Subdivision—							
	Sadar ...	Goari ...	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	4 12	4 15	5 12	5 2
	Ranaghat ...	Ranaghat ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	4 12	4 12	4 12	4 12
	Meherpur ...	Meherpur Kali-bazar.	Do. ...	Last Monday of every month	6 5	5 8	5 4	5 11
Murshidabad.	Chuadanga ...	Chuadanga ...	Do. ...	Saturday immediately preceding the 28th of every month.	5 15	4 12	5 5	5 5
	Kushtia ...	Bahadurkhali ...	Do. ...	28th of every month ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Sadar ...	Berhampore Khagra.	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 15	5 1	5 0	5 0
	Lalbagh ...	Jiaganj ...	Do. ...	First Monday of every month	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 1
Jessore.	Kandi ...	Kandi ...	Do. ...	The last market day before the 28th of every month.	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 1
	Jangipur ...	Raghunathganj ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 4	5 8	6 0	5 9
	Sadar ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the last day of every month.	5 4	5 4	6 0	5 8
	Narail ...	Rupganj ...	Do. ...	Sunday or Thursday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	4 8	4 8	5 0	4 10
Khulna.	Magura ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Thursday or Sunday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Thursday falling on or next before the 26th.	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 6
	Jhenida ...	Jhenida ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Bongaon ...	Bongaon ...	Do. ...	Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 28th of every month, except February, in which the Monday or Friday falling on or next before the 26th.	4 7	4 7	6 10	5 2
	Sadar ...	Khulna Bazar (alias Saheberhât).	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 0	5 0	5 5	5 1
Dacca.	Satkhira ...	Satkhira Bazar (alias Pranshire).	Do. ...	28th of every month, except February, when the price will be taken on the 26th.	4 14	6 0	6 0	5 10
	Bagerhat ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	Sunday falling on or before the 28th of every month, except February, when the price will be taken on the Sunday falling on or before the 26th.	4 8	4 8	6 0	5 0

DACCA DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dacca.	Subdivision—							
	Narayanganj ...	Narayanganj Bazar.	Rice ...	Last market day before the 13th of every month.	4 8	4 4	4 8	4 6
	Sadar ...	Dacca Town Imainganj Bazar.	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	4 10	4 14	5 0	4 13
	Manikganj ...	Dasora Bazar ...	Do. ...	Market day falling on or immediately before the 28th of every month.	4 8	4 12	5 0	4 12
	Munshiganj ...	Mirkadim ...	Do. ...	Last Sunday of every month	4 8	5 8	6 4	5 6

DACCA DIVISION—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1927.
					October.	November.	December.	
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Mymensingh.	Subdivision—							
	Jamalpur ...	Raniganj ...	Rice ...	Last market day of the 3rd week of every month.	4 8	5 0	5 0	4 13
	Tangail ...	Kagmari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 14	5 0	5 0	5 2
	Netrakona ...	Netrakona ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 12	4 0	4 8	4 6
	Sadar ...	Mechuabazar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 3	5 0	5 0	4 12
Faridpur.	Kishorganj ...	Kishorganj ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 6	4 7	4 13	4 8
	Sadar ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	4 12	4 12	5 0	4 13
	Madaripur ...	Madaripur ...	Do. ...	On the market day preceding the 28th of every month.	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 5
	Goalundo ...	Rajbari ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 12	4 14	5 8	5 0
Bakarganj.	Gopalganj ...	Gopalganj ...	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	4 9	4 7	5 0	4 10
	Patuakhali ...	Patuakhali ...	Do. ...	Last market day preceding the last day of every month.	4 11	4 10	5 11	5 0
	Pirojpur ...	Rajganj ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 4	5 4	6 0	5 8
	Sadar ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Last day of every month ...	4 14	4 10	5 8	5 0
	Dakhin Shahbazpur.	Bhola Hât ...	Do. ...	Last market day preceding the last day of every month.	5 0	4 14	5 12	5 3

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Chittagong.	Tippera.	Subdivision—						
		Brahmanbaria ...	Rice ...	Market day immediately preceding the 28th of every month.	4 0	4 0	5 9	4 8
		Sadar ...	Rajganja Bazar, Comilla.	Do. ...	4 4	4 2	5 14	4 12
	Nonkhali.	Chandpur ...	Chandpur Old Bazar.	Do. ...	4 8	4 8	4 9	4 8
		Sadar ...	Bara Bazar ...	Do. ...	5 4	6 3	6 3	5 14
		Feni ...	Feni Bazar ...	Do. ...	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 5
		Sadar ...	Buxir Hât ...	Do. ...	5 0	5 0	6 3	5 6
		Cox's Bazar ...	Cox's Bazar ...	Do. ...	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 2

RAJSHAH DIVISION.

					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Rajshahi.	Subdivision—	Sadar ...	Saheb Bazar ...	Rice ...	Last day of every month ...	4 14	4 14	5 4
		Naogaon ...	Naogaon ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 12	4 12	5 4
		Nator ...	Nator ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 14	4 14	5 4
Dinajpur.	Subdivision—	Sadar ...	Rail Bazar Hât...	Do. ...	Last market day of every month.	5 6	5 3	6 0
		Thakurgaon ...	Lahirihat ...	Do. ...	.....	4 0	4 0	6 6
		Balurghat ...	Balurghat ...	Do. ...	.....	5 0	5 3	5 12
Jalpai-guri.	Subdivision—	Alipur Duars...	Alipur Duars ...	Do. ...	.....	4 8	5 0	5 0
		Sadar ...	Dinbazar ...	Do. ...	15th of every month ...	4 9	4 12	5 3

RAJSHAHI DIVISION—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Local areas.	Markets at which prices were taken.	Staple food-crop or crops.	Market days for the preparation of price-lists.	Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas, Company's weight.			Average price for the quarter ending the 31st December 1927.
					October.	November.	December.	
					S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Rangpur.	Subdivision—Sadar ...	Nawabganj Chaliaamad, Rangpur.	Rice ...	Last Wednesday or Saturday, whichever may be close to the last day of every month.	4 8	5 12	5 2	5 3
	Nilphamari ...	Sagarmacha ...	Do. ...	Last Wednesday or Sunday, whichever may be close to the 28th of every month.	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 5
	Kurigram ...	Kurigram ...	Do. ...	Last Saturday or Tuesday next to the 28th of every month.	5 8	5 4	5 4	5 5
	Gaibandha ...	Gaibandha Bazar	Do. ...	27th of every month ...	4 8	4 8	5 0	4 10
Bogra	District of Bogra	Kalitola Hât ...	Do. ...	Last Sunday of every month.	4 8	4 15	5 7	4 14
Patna.	Subdivision—Sadar ...	Pabna Bazar ...	Do. ...	15th of every month ...	4 12	5 0	5 0	4 14
	Serajganj ...	Fariapati at Serajganj.	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 12	4 10	5 0	4 12
Malda	District of Malda	Balia Nawabganj	Do. ...	Second Wednesday of every month.	5 0	5 2	5 8	5 3

Vital statistics of towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 25th February 1928.

District.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.															Total of corresponding week of the previous year.							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Typhoid fever.	Kala-azar.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.		Male.	Female.	Total.
																										Male.	Female.				Total.
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	724,248	353,016	1,077,264	370	37	42	11	...	36	14	6	...	17	29	42	13	13	53	53	142	...	1	242	396	450	409	859	
Burdwan	2	Asansol Mining Settlement.	178,414	182,839	361,253	168	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	15	1	10	1	1	56	43	38	43	87
Howrah	3	Howrah	124,472	66,629	191,101	100	6	9	1	...	8	1	3	...	1	35	4	14	...	17	5	25	1	3	45	95	97	56	143	
Dacca	4	Dacca	57,333	52,117	109,450	99	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	6	...	6	...	10	2	...	32	42	36	27	63
24-Parganas	5	Raipur	45,723	19,486	65,209	15	1	3	1	4	1	5	13	28
	6	Titagarh	38,513	15,914	54,427	14	...	3	4	...	2	1	...	1	7	8	9	10	19

CALCUTTA, the 12th March 1928.

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Vital statistics of towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd March 1928.

District.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to Census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.														Total of all causes.				Total of corresponding week of the previous year.							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Kolapaling fever.	Kala-azar.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Calcutta	...	1	Calcutta	...	724,248	383,016	1,077,264	361	44	63	10	...	33	14	6	...	10	22	39	19	14	58	69	122	17	...	300	425	371	796	515	414	929
Bardwan	...	2	Asansol Mining Settlement.	...	176,514	152,639	329,153	174	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	22	11	...	...	22	5	12	...	1	70	79	67	146	85	69	154
Howrah	...	3	Howrah	...	128,472	68,829	197,301	99	6	3	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	27	8	13	...	19	6	13	1	...	43	79	67	146	74	89	163
Dacca	...	4	Dacca	...	67,333	52,117	119,450	87	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	2	2	...	5	3	12	2	...	15	36	22	58	31	28	59
24-Parganas	...	5	Bhatpara	...	45,723	19,886	65,609	28	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	9	8	17	8	10	18
		6	Tilaknagar	...	36,533	15,918	52,451	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	11	...	4	3	7

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Director of Public Health, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 12th March 1928.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 3rd March 1928.

Date.	Hour.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1928					
26th February ...	7 A.M.	40.30	40.30	35.45	P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpur old dock sill.
27th " ...	7 " ...	40.30	40.30	35.40	
28th " ...	7 " ...	40.30	40.30	35.35	
29th " ...	7 " ...	40.20	40.20	35.35	
1st March ...	7 " ...	40.10	40.10	35.30	B. M. on Rajshahi College step 64.73.
2nd " ...	7 " ...	39.95	39.95	35.30	Value of zero = 0.00
3rd " ...	7 " ...	39.80	39.80	38.30	P. W. D.

P. W. D. datum.

Highest water-level on 10th September 1927
 Lowest water-level on 25th May 1927

... 58.75
 ... 34.95

S. M. HOSSAIN, for *Subdivisional Officer*,
I. D., Rajshahi.

RAMPUR BOALIA, the 3rd March 1928.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 3rd March 1928.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1928					
26th February ...	7 A.M.	8.1	8.1	6.4	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench-mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat at Goalundo.
27th " ...	7 " ...	8.0	8.0	6.4	
28th " ...	7 " ...	7.8	7.8	6.4	
29th " ...	7 " ...	7.7	7.7	6.4	
1st March ...	7 " ...	7.7	7.7	6.5	
2nd " ...	7 " ...	7.5	7.5	6.7	
3rd " ...	7 " ...	7.5	7.5	7.2	

The gauge-readings commenced from 3rd October 1909

Highest recorded flood during previous year ... 26.0 on 15th September 1927

Highest recorded flood ... 26.7 on 23rd and 24th August 1914, 25.5 on 15th September 1925, 25.75 on 28th August 1906, and 25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and 1st to 3rd September 1883.

Lowest recorded water-level during previous year ... 6.1 on 12th and 13th and 26th to 28th February and on 1st March 1927.

Previous recorded low water-level ... 1.0 on 8th February 1914.

R. K. GHOSE, for *Subdivisional Officer*,
P. W. D. Faridpur.

RAJBARI, the 3rd March 1928.

Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca Water-works on the river Burlaganga for the week ending 25th February 1928.

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		Commencement of—		Remarks.	
	Time.	Reading.	Time.	Reading.	Ebb tide.	Flow tide.		
1928.							7 A.M.	5 P.M.
19th Feb. ...	10-0	3 95	16-0	2 45	10-12	16-10	3 3	2 7
20th „ ...	10-50	4 2	16-50	2 7	11-0	17-0	3 4	2 7
21st „ ...	11-40	4 5	...	...	11-55	...	3 5	3 15
22nd „ ...	12-30	4 8	6-45	3 3	12-42	6 50	3 35	3 65
23rd „ ...	13-20	5 1	7-35	3 55	13-35	7 45	2 7	4 3
24th „ ...	14-15	5 2	8-25	3 65	14-25	8-37	4 0	4 5
25th „ ...	15-5	5 35	9-15	3 8	15-15	9-30	4 4	4 9

B. M. on settling tank 39 49 O. M. S. L. Zero is at O. M. S. L.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous year.

			Taken at high tide.				Taken at low tide.
27th August	1906	...	70 5	23rd February	1907	...	51 06
5th September	1909	...	66 86	13th „	1908	...	51 06
10th August	1910	...	69 86	12th March	1912	...	51 06
1st „	1911	...	68 46	6th „	1911	...	50 60
13th „	1912	...	67 16	22nd February	1915	...	50 30
31st „	1915	...	69 7	15th „	1916	...	50 60
8th „	1916	...	68 1	3rd March	1917	...	51 0
12th „	1917	...	67 1	21st February	1918	...	51 40
13th „	1918	...	69 12	26th „	1919	...	50 1
2nd „	1919	...	66 8	18th „	1920	...	50 9
8th September	1920	...	66 9	19th „	1921	...	50 9
28th July	1921	...	68 4	8th March	1922	...	51 05
10th August	1922	...	68 00	11th „	1923	...	50 8
31st July	1923	...	66 15	16th February	1924	...	50 50
29th August	1924	...	68 82	5th March	1925	...	50 9
8th September	1925	...	68 52	9th February	1926	...	2 2
15th August	1926	..	19 6				

N.B. -Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works prior to 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926 = - 18 51 with reference to P. W. D. datum

Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works since 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926 = 0 00 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

P. C. ROY, *Executive Engineer,*
Khulna Division.

KHULNA, the 3rd March 1928.

Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca water-works on the river Buriganga for the week ending 3rd March 1928.

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		Commencement of—		Remarks.	
	Time.	Reading.	Time.	Reading.	Ebb tide.	Flow tide.		
1928							7 A.M.	5 P.M.
26th Feb. ...	15-55	5.4	10-0	3.85	16-7	10-15	4.4	5.15
27th " ...	16-45	5.4	10-45	3.85	17-0	11-0	4.7	5.4
28th " ...	17-30	5.5	11-30	3.95	17-45	11-45	4.9	5.3
29th " ...	...	...	12-20	4.1	...	12-30	5.35	5.25
1st Mar. ...	7-0	5.6	13-5	4.05	7-7	13-15	5.6	5.1
2nd " ..	7-50	5.45	13-50	3.9	8 0	14-0	5.2	4.65
3rd " ...	8-40	5.3	14-40	3.75	8 50	14-50	4.95	4.3

B. M. on settling tank 39.49 O. M. S. L. Zero is at O. M. S. L.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

Taken at high tide.			Taken at low tide.		
27th August 1906	...	70.5	23rd February 1907	...	51.06
5th September 1909	...	66.86	13th " 1908	...	51.06
10th August 1910	...	69.86	12th March 1912	...	51.06
1st " 1911	...	68.16	6th " 1914	...	50.60
13th " 1912	...	67.16	22nd February 1915	...	50.80
31st " 1915	...	69.7	15th " 1916	...	50.60
8th " 1916	...	68.1	3rd March 1917	...	51.0
12th " 1917	...	67.1	21st February 1918	...	51.40
18th " 1918	...	69.12	26th " 1919	...	50.4
2nd " 1919	...	66.8	18th " 1920	...	50.9
8th September 1920	...	66.9	19th " 1921	...	50.9
28th July 1921	...	68.1	8th March 1922	...	51.05
10th August 1922	...	68.00	11th " 1923	...	50.8
31st July 1923	...	66.15	16th February 1924	...	50.50
29th August 1924	...	68.82	5th March 1925	...	50.9
8th September 1925	...	68.52	9th February 1926	...	2.2
15th August 1926	...	19.6			

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works prior to 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926 = - 48.51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works since 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926 = 0.00 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

N. SEN, for Executive Engineer,
Khulna Division.

KHULNA, the 10th March 1928.

Form C—BENGAL.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925]

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending
2nd March 1928.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	Number of bales pressed.		Number of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1927 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency, ...	1,171 or 1,153. 317625 bales of 400 lbs. each.	1,483	11,517	9,958	All districts in Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1928.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Government of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Tour Programme of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL during April 1928.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will leave Calcutta by special train on the evening of the 4th April 1928 and arrive at Darjeeling on the following morning. His Excellency's departure from Calcutta and arrival at Darjeeling will be private.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be :—

The Hon'ble Lady Jackson.
Mrs. Stanley Jackson.
H. Graham, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Lieut-Colonel R. B. Butler, O.B.E., M.C., Military Secretary.
Major H. Hingston, I.M.S., Surgeon.
Captain J. C. A. Battye, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain J. O. Horne, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain J. A. Gascoigne, Aide-de-Camp.
H. Stanley Jackson, Esq.

All communications intended to reach His Excellency and the party should be addressed to Governor's Camp, Bengal, *without the addition of any post town.*

R. B. BUTLER, LIEUT.-COL.,
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA, the 19th March 1928.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

No. 2982A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

- GENERAL.**—No. 2648A.—*The 12th March 1928.*—Babu Bipin Bihari Mukherji, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Midnapore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas.
- Midnapore.
24-Parganas.**
- No. 2653A.—*The 12th March 1928.*—Mr. Kumud Nath Ray, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh.
- Mymensingh.**
- No. 2657A.—*The 12th March 1928.*—Mr. Amarendra Nath Sen, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge, Nadia.
- Mymensingh.
Nadia.**
- No. 2662A.—*The 12th March 1928.*—Mr. J. Younie, I.C.S., Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Nadia, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge, Bakarganj.
- Nadia.
Bakarganj.**
- No. 2667A.—*The 12th March 1928.*—Mr. E. Milsom, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Bakarganj, is appointed to be Additional District and Sessions Judge, Hooghly, at Howrah.
- Bakarganj.
Hooghly.
Howrah.**
- No. 2750A.—*The 15th March 1928.*—Maulvi Nazir Husain, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Rajshahi Division, on relinquishing charge of his duties as Maintenance officer in the Mathurapur estate in the district of Malda.
- Malda.**
- The orders of the 2nd March 1928, posting him to the Dacca Division, are cancelled.
- No. 2753A.—*The 15th March 1928.*—Maulvi Abdul Ghafur, No. I, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Presidency Division.
- Presidency Divn.**
- No. 2756A.—*The 15th March 1928.*—Babu Sudhansu Ranjan De, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the Rajshahi Division, on relinquishing charge of his duties in the Settlement Department.
- Rajshahi Divn.**
- The orders of the 2nd March 1928, posting him to the Presidency Division, are cancelled.
- No. 2775A.—*The 15th March 1928.*—Babu Bihari Lal Sarkar, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Bakarganj, is appointed temporarily to act as an Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh.
- Bakarganj.
Mymensingh.**
- No. 2804A.—*The 16th March 1928.*—The orders of the 2nd March 1928, posting Babu Surendra Nath Sen Gupta, No. I, Sub-Deputy Collector, Khulna, to the Dacca Division, are cancelled.
- Khulna.
Dacca Divn.**
- No. 2864A.—*The 17th March 1928.*—Babu Jatindra Kumar Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Sadar subdivision of the Khulna district.
- Khulna.**
- No. 2867A.—*The 17th March 1928.*—Babu Haran Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Serampore subdivision of the Hooghly district.
- Hooghly.**
- No. 2870A.—*The 17th March 1928.*—Babu Sati Prasanna Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Chuadanga subdivision of the Nadia district.
- Nadia.**
- No. 2873A.—*The 17th March 1928.*—Maulvi Muhammad Shamsuddin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadia, is transferred to the Tangail subdivision of the Mymensingh district.
- Nadia.
Mymensingh.**
- No. 2877A.—*The 17th March 1928.*—Babu Pramodranjan Das Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Patuakhali subdivision of the Bakarganj district.
- Bakarganj.**
- POLICE.**—No. 2842A.—*The 17th March 1928.*—Mr. C. H. Waterworth, Superintendent of Police, Tippera, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burdwan Range.
- Tippera.
Burdwan.**

No. 2844A.—The 17th March 1928.—Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, Tippera, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Superintendent of Police of that district.

Tippera.

No. 2846A.—The 17th March 1928.—Mr. Sukumar Gupta, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tippera, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Superintendent of Police of that district.

Tippera.

No. 2848A.—The 17th March 1928.—Mr. W. E. Duckfield, Officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Superintendent of Police, Malda.

**Dacca-
Malda.**

No. 2850A.—The 17th March 1928.—Mr. C. Weale, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Munshiganj, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Additional Superintendent of Police, Dacca.

Dacca.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—No. 2837A.—The 17th March 1928.—The Revd. Thomas Clement Vicary, a Missionary of the London Baptist Missionary Society, Dinajpur, is authorised, under section 6 of Act XV of 1872, to solemnize marriages between persons one or both of whom is or are a Christian or Christians and, under section 9 of the Act, to grant certificates of marriages between persons who are native Christians.

2. He is also appointed a Registrar of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886 for Dinajpur.

RESIGNATION.

GENERAL.—No. 2780A.—The 15th March 1928.—Mr. D. G. Davies has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 23rd March 1928 or any subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of his present appointment as Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh.

Mymensingh.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—No. 2729A.—The 15th March 1928.—Maulvi Abdul Ghafur, No. I, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave on average pay for three months, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 5th January 1928.

No. 2761A.—The 15th March 1928.—Babu Sudhir Chandra Ray, Sub-Deputy Collector, Pabna, is allowed leave on average pay for three months, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 12th February 1928.

Pabna.

No. 2792A.—The 15th March 1928.—Maulvi Sirajul Islam, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave on average pay for ten days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 7th February 1928.

No. 2807A.—The 16th March 1928.—Babu Banku Bihari Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave on average pay for three days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 10th April 1928.

Dacca.

No. 2814A.—The 16th March 1928.—Mr. Abul Fazi Muhammad Mohsin Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tippera, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 21st March 1928.

Tippera.

No. 2853A.—The 17th March 1928.—In modification of the orders of the 13th February 1928, Mr. H. Quinton, I.C.S., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Khulna, was allowed leave on average pay, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, from the 3rd to the 16th January 1928, inclusive.

Khulna.

POLICE.—No. 2790A.—The 15th March 1928.—Rai Satish Chandra Mazumdar Bahadur, Officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, Faridpur, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 12th March 1928.

Faridpur.

No. 2810A.—The 16th March 1928.—Mr. A. H. Ray, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 10th April 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Jalpaiguri.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2920 A.—The 19th March 1928.—It is hereby notified for general information that the first half-yearly departmental examination in 1928 of Assistant Magistrates, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors in the regulation and non-regulation districts, of Cantonment Magistrates and of officers of the Police, Medical, Forest, Commerce, Public Works, Irrigation, Excise, Educational, Imperial Customs, Agriculture and Civil Veterinary Departments, will be held on Monday, the 7th May 1928, and the three following days, viz., 8th, 9th and 10th May 1928.

No. 2921 A.—The 19th March 1928.—In continuation of notification No. 2920 A., dated the 19th March 1928, the following programme of the first half-yearly departmental examination for Civil, Police, Public Works, Irrigation, Excise, Forest, Commerce, Military, Medical, Educational, Imperial Customs, Agricultural and Veterinary officers is published for their information.

The examination will be held at the Town Hall (ground floor), Calcutta.

The time fixed for the *viva voce* examinations will be communicated to the candidates individually.

Programme of Examination.

Monday, the 7th May 1928—

Viva voce (Bengali and Hindustani), 10-15 A.M. to 1-15 P.M. and 2-15 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Lower Standard—Bengali and Hindustani.

Translation from English (two hours), 10-15 A.M. to 12-15 P.M.

Dictation (half an hour), 12-15 P.M. to 12-45 P.M.

Translation from vernacular (two hours), 2-15 P.M. to 4-15 P.M.

Tuesday, the 8th May 1928—

Viva voce (Bengali and Hindustani), 10-15 A.M. to 1-15 P.M. and 2-15 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Higher Standard—Bengali and Hindustani.

Translation from English (two hours), 10-15 A.M. to 12-15 P.M.

Dictation (half an hour), 12-15 P.M. to 12-45 P.M.

Translation from vernacular (two hours), 2-15 P.M. to 4-15 P.M.

Wednesday, the 9th May 1928—

10-15 A.M.—

Law, Part I (Criminal Law and Law of Evidence), without books (three hours).

Criminal Law for police officers, without books (three hours).

Law for excise officers, without books (three hours).

Forest Law, without books (three hours).

Canal Law, Part A, without books (three hours).

Law paper for the qualifying test of military officers for Cantonment Magistracy, without books (three hours).

2-15 P.M.—

Law, Part II (Revenue Law), without books (three hours).

Criminal Law for police officers, with books (three hours).

Law for excise officers with books (three hours).

Canal Law, Part B, without books (three hours).

Land Revenue Systems, without books (three hours).

Cantonment Act and Rules, with books (three hours).

Accounts for agricultural officers, with books (three hours).

Thursday, the 10th May 1928—

10-15 A.M.—

Law, Part III (General Law), with books (three hours).

Procedure and Accounts for forest officers, with books (three hours).

Higher Standard Law for Cantonment Magistracy, with books (three hours).

Canal officer's examination in cases (time to be determined by the Examination Committee).

Departmental Rules and Orders for agricultural officers (without books).

Accounts for police officers, with books (three hours).

2-15 P.M.—

Accounts for civil officers (including excise), with and without books (three hours).

W. D. R. PRENTICE,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3838 P.—The 14th March 1928.—In pursuance of the provision of sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that a vacancy has occurred in the Barrackpore Cantonment Board by reason of the acceptance of the resignation tendered by Mr. J. D. Keith Sim of his office of member of the said Board.

No. 3843 P.—The 14th March 1928.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the Barrackpore Cantonment Board constituted under the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), by reason of the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. J. D. Keith Sim, the Governor in Council is pleased, in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the said Act, to direct that the election to fill the said vacancy shall take place on Friday, the 27th April 1928.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1307 P.—The 7th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (s) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and in modification of all previous notifications published in the *Calcutta Gazette* relating to the area included in the Badartuni police-station in the district of Bakarganj and to the boundaries of that area, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st October 1927, the said police-station is abolished and that the villages specified in the following schedule, which had up to that date been included in that police-station, are included in the police-station Muladi in the same district :—

Schedule.

Names of villages.*	Revenue survey number of thana Mehendiganj.	Names of villages.	Revenue survey number of thana Mehendiganj.
Basudeber Chap	... 1148	Dumurtala	... 1320
Char Decree	... { 1149	Saidergram	... 1321
	... 1150	Srimati	... 1323
Abupur (Idilpur) (portion, west of Nayabhangani river)	... 1230	Char Gachhua	... 1324
Kathaltali	... 1304	Char Balarampur	... 1325
Purbba Char	... 1305	Char Dhaleswar	... 1326
North Char Chithalia	... 1306	Char Dumurtala	... 1327
Char Chithalia	... 1307	Char Kolania	... 1328
Khaila	... 1308	Char Pakshya	... 1329
Machhuakhali	... 1309	Pakshya	... 1330
North Char Padma	... 1310	Hoshanabad	... 1331
Char Padma	... 1311	Narullabad	... 1332
West Char Bheduria	... 1312	Char Decree	... 1333
Bheduria	... 1313	Galaibhanga	... 1350
Bheduria	... 1314	South Gachhua	... { 1351
Chithalia	... 1315	Sibgaon	... }
Char Bheduria	... 1316	North Gachhua	... 1358
		Krishnapura	... 3517
		Char Chithalia	... 3527

No. 1308Pl.—The 7th March 1928.—The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st October 1927, the establishment of an investigating centre at Hizla in the district of Bakarganj.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by clause (s) of sub section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and in modification of all previous notifications published in the *Calcutta Gazette* relating to the area included within the Badartuni and Mehendiganj police-stations in the district of Bakarganj, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the said investigating centre to be a police-station with effect from the 1st October 1927 and to include in it the villages specified in the following, schedules A and B which had up to that date been included in those police-stations respectively :—

Schedule A.

Names of villages.	Revenue survey number of thana Mehendiganj.	Names of villages.	Revenue survey number of thana Mehendiganj.
Char Madaria	... 513	Kalikapur	... 1264
Char Maijhari	... 514	Char Dhali	... 1265
Char Killa	... 1216	Tar Dhali	... 1266
Lalpur	... 1217	Guabaria	... 1267
East Khagerchar	... 1218	West Koralia	... 1268
Char Chhaygaon	... 1219	Koralia	... 1269
Badartuni	... 1226	Raghadia	... 1270
Kolchari Patar Char	... 1229	Maskata	... 1271
Abupur (Idilpur) (portion, east of Nayabhangani river)	1230	Ronga	... 1286
Abupur (Srirampur)	... 1231	Pattani Bhangar Char	... 1287
Decree Char	... 1232	Tulsighata	... 1288
Khager Char	... 1233	Ghoser Char	... 1289
Bara Lakshnipur	... 1234	Maultala	... 1290
Tum Lakshnipur	... 1235	Bajitkhan	... 1291
Gobindapur	... 1236	Kauria	... } 1292
Andharmanik	... 1237	Kistiganj	...
Bausia	... 1238	Narsinhapur	... 1293
Bharua	... 1239	Tar Goari Bhanga	... 1294
Chhota Lakshnipur	... 1240	North Char Narsinhapur	... 1295
Lemua	... 1250	Kolchar Harinathpur	... 1296
Induriar Mukher Char	... 1256	Purbhakandi	... 1297
Chirakhola	... 1257	Harinathpur	... 1298
Kharki	... 1258	Tum Char	... 1299
Baduri	... 1259	Lamchari Tum Char	... 1300
Sonatala	... 1260	Gangapur	... 1301
Gangapur	... 1261	Badarpur	... 1302
Mahishkhola	... 1262	Bahirchar	... 1303
Memania	... } 1263	East Char Killa	... 1404
Memaniar Kolchar	...	Char Fauldar	... 3526

Schedule B.

Debua	... 1241	Saidkhali-Saora	... } 1408
Char Bausia	... 1242	Saidkhali	...
Char Memania	... 1243	Daldi	...
Baherchar	... 1244	Saora	...
Lakshnipur Baherchar	... } 1245	Kanibaga	... 1415
Lakshnipur	...	Ballabhpur	... } 1419
Kasima	... 1246	Chandraganj Hat	...
Bara Jalia	... 1247	Birampur	... } 1420
Khuna Gobindapur	... 1248	Laskarganj Hat	...
Sripur	... 1249	Ramanandi	... 1421
West Daia	... 1251	Sahaspur	... 1422
Nak-kata	... 1252	Hemchadi Ulairgaon	... 1423
East Daia	... 1253	Gaurabdi Bhagair Char	... } 1424
Durgapur	... 1254	Gaurabdi	...
Char Durgapur	... 1255	Bhagairchar	...
Antarbain	... 1403	Sati	...
Amsar	... 1405	Halimaddi	...
Arakul	... } 1406	Gobindapur	...
Tarkusaria	...	Harina	... } 1425
Karimganj Hat	...	Baghadi	... 1426
Mandratarkusharia	...	Joarkhali	... 1427
Mandra	... } 1407	Megha	... 1428
Atampur	...	Dadpur	... 1430
Gangapur	...	Sibpur	... 1431

Names of villages.	Revenue survey number of thana Mehendiganj.	Names of villages.	Revenue survey number of thana Mehendiganj.
Saincha	... 1432	Hizla	... 1451
Nalgora	... } 1433	Bisor	... 1452
Kaliganj Hat	... }	Abda	... 1453
Goalbhaor	... 1434	Khaila	... 1454
Tetulia	... }	Char Amsar	... 1455
Larua	... } 1435	South Char Debua	... 1456
Silinda	... }	Char Kusaria	... 1457
Kistipur	... 1436	Char Bisor	... 1458
Poma	... 1437	Char Hizla	... }
Mallikpur Napaia	... }	Hizla Hat	... } 1459
Madhabpur	... }	Bandhaghata	... }
Mallikpur	... } 1438	Dhulkhola Mukherchar	... 1460
Napaia	... }	Bahirchar	... 1461
Hogalturi	... 1439	Dhulkhola	... 1462
Bathua	... 1440	Basupatti	... 1463
Kunjapatti	... 1441	Palpara	... }
Matiala	... 1442	Aliganj Hat	... } 1464
Haridaspur	... 1443	Babganj Hat	... }
Sasargaon	... 1444	Asighar	... 1465
Analia	... 1445	Togachhia	... 1466
Karpara	... 1446	Char Pausliar Ghordaur	... }
Ganga Charan	... 1447	Bausia	... } 1469
Kakuria	... 1448	Chhagaldi	... 1532
Sankarpasa	... 1449	Char Megha	... 3518
Charigaon	... 1450		

No. 1560 Pl.—The 16th March 1928.—Whereas the Governor in Council has reason to believe that certain members of the tribe known as the Lodha, who ordinarily reside or have come to reside in the district of Midnapore, are addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences :

Now, therefore, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1921 (VI of 1924), hereby declares all persons belonging to the Lodha tribe residing in the district of Midnapore, who have been or may hereafter be convicted of a non-bailable offence, or who have been or may hereafter be ordered to furnish security under section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, either in British Territory or in any Indian State, to be a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Act.

Notification No. 7022P., dated the 20th May 1916, published in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th May 1916, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1561 Pl.—The 16th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1921 (VI of 1924), the Governor in Council hereby directs that every registered member of the Lodha tribe included in the class of persons declared by Bengal Government notification No. 1560 Pl., dated the 16th March 1928, or by any notification of any other Local Government, to be a criminal tribe and registered under the provisions of the said Act shall, in the prescribed manner, report himself at fixed intervals and notify his place of residence, any change or intended change of residence, and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

Notification No. 7023P., dated the 20th May 1916, published in Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th May 1916, is hereby cancelled.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

No. 7020, dated Calcutta, the 17th March 1928.—R. H. Hutchings, Esq., I.C.S., made over executive charge of the Alipore Central Jail to Captain Som Dutt, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 16th March 1928.

W. G. HAMILTON, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2983A.

POWERS.

No. 2642A.—The 12th March 1928.—Mr. S. G. Macdonald, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Darjeeling, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

No. 2677A.—The 12th March 1928.—Babu Sudhansu Mohan Mukharji, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, 24-Parganas, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

No. 2696A.—The 14th March 1928.—Mr. R. Higgins, officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed, under the provisions of section 22 of Act V of 1898, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Calcutta.

No. 2703A.—The 14th March 1928.—Maulvi Ahma-l Meah, Deputy Magistrate Tangail, Mymensingh, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 2719A.—The 15th March 1928.—The officers named below are vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure :—

Maulvi Abul Husain Muhammad Wazir Ali, Deputy Magistrate, Dacca.
Babu Sudhir Kumar Mazumdar, Deputy Magistrate, Narayanganj, Dacca.

No. 2721A.—The 15th March 1928.—Maulvi Mizanur Rahman, Deputy Magistrate, Hooghly, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 2277J.—The 13th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Babu Sharat Chandra Chakrabatti the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Rajshahi, for a period of three years from the 28th March 1928, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Nangaon subdivision of the said district,

(b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Nangaon bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2279J.—The 13th March 1928.—Babu Giriya Bhusan Sen, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Asansol, in the district of Burdwan, *vice* Babu Ananga Mohan Lahiri, and is vested with powers under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920), to try all cases cognizable under this Act arising within the local limits of the Asansol munsifi.

No. 2281J.—The 13th March 1928.—Babu Binod Bihari Ray, munsif of Hooghly (Sadar), is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge, Mymensingh, *vice* Babu Giriya Bhusan Sen.

No. 2283J.—The 13th March 1928.—Babu Birendra Narayan Ray, officiating munsif of Manikganj, in the district of Dacca, is appointed to act as a munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at Sadar station, *vice* Babu Binod Bihari Ray, or until further orders.

**Dacca.
Hooghly.**

No. 2285J.—The 13th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Maulvi Kazi Nurul Huq the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Noakhali, for a period of three years from the 24th March 1928,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Feni bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

Noakhali.

No. 2287J.—The 13th March 1928.—Babu Satyendra Nath Palit, appointed temporarily to be munsif of Cox's Bazar, in the district of Chittagong, is confirmed in his present appointment, *vice* Babu Anukul Chandra Sanyal, transferred.

Chittagong.

No. 2289J.—The 13th March 1928.—Babu Anukul Chandra Sanyal, munsif of Cox's Bazar, in the district of Chittagong, on leave, is appointed to be a munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, *vice* Babu Satyendra Nath Palit, transferred.

Chittagong.

No. 2291J.—The 13th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon each of the gentlemen named below the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Malda, for a period of three years from the 7th April 1928, and
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the old Malda bench in the said district :—
Babu Kala Chand Das. Babu Rajani Kanta Das.

Malda.

No. 2314J.—The 14th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Maulvi Habibar Rahman the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Noakhali, for a period of three years from the date of this notification,
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Sadar bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

Noakhali.

No. 2329J.—The 14th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Babu Rajendra Nath Set the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Howrah, for a period of three years from the 3rd April 1928, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Sadar subdivision of the said district,
- (b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Bally bench in the said district, and
- (c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

Howrah.

No. 2377J.—The 15th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to confer upon Mr. Harry Cooper Wilkie the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of Howrah, for a period of three years from the date of this notification, and
- (b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Bally bench in the said district.

Howrah.

M. C. GHOSH,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2322J.—The 14th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 65 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, during their term of office as such members, to be union benches within the jurisdiction of the union boards of which they are, respectively, members for the purposes of that section :—

Uluberia subdivision, district Howrah.

Amta police-station.

Amta union board.

Babu Brojo Gopal Ray.
„ Bhupendra Nath Sarkar.

Babu Jibanpati Mukharji.
Dr. Gostha Bihari Das.

No. 2323J.—The 14th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 73 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following members of the union boards mentioned below, during their term of office as such members, to be union courts within the jurisdiction of the union boards of which they are, respectively, members for the purposes of that section :—

Uluberia subdivision, district Howrah.

Amta police-station.

Amta union board.

Babu Brojo Gopal Ray.
„ Bhupendra Nath Sarkar.

Babu Jibanpati Mukharji.
Dr. Gostha Bihari Das.

M. C. GHOSH,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 206 M.—The 24th January 1928.—The following proposed plan for lighting a portion of the South Suburban Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, with electricity, which has been submitted by the Commissioners of that municipality to the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) for sanction under section 308 read with section 319 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of person likely to be affected thereby.

2. The proposed plan will be taken into consideration on the 2nd April 1928, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered :—

Electric Lighting Plan.

1. The portion of the municipality which it is proposed to light with electricity is defined below :—

North—The present southern boundary of the Corporation of Calcutta forming the southern boundary of the property of the Port Commissioners and Tollygunj Circular Road of the Corporation of Calcutta.

East—Tolly's Nullah.

South—Old Tollygunj Road, 2nd section, Shirity Road and Brahmosamaj Road.

West—Brahmosamaj Road, Garugacha Road, Kajipara Road, Bonomali Naskar Road, Pathakpara Road, and Sagar Manua Road.

2. Two hundred and twelve electric lamps will be installed as detailed in the accompanying statement. The Commissioners have decided to enter into an agreement with the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for installation of these lamps and for their maintenance at the annual rates of Rs. 40-2-8 for 60 watt. lamps and Rs. 25-2-8 for 30 watt. lamps burning for 4,000 hours and Rs. 31-4-2 for 60 watt. lamps and Rs. 20-11-5 for 30 watt. lamps burning 2,500 hours. The total cost of the whole scheme is estimated at Rs. 5,175-4-1. The Commissioners propose to impose a lighting rate of 2 per cent. on annual value of holdings situated within 825 feet from centre on either side of the roads and lanes proposed for lighting at present, and later on taking up other roads and lanes and imposing light tax within the area defined above. The income to be derived from light tax as at present estimated is Rs. 6,388-15 per year against an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,175-4-1 as noted above.

Statement showing the number of lights to be lighted in each road and lane of the portion of the South Suburban Municipality proposed for lighting with electricity.

ETALGHATA WARD.				60 watt.	30 watt.
1.	Old Tollygunj Road, first section	...	...	9	22
2.	Tarpanghat Road	...	...	...	4
3.	Tarpanghat Cremation ground	...	...	1	1
4.	Shirity Cremation ground	...	...	1	1
5.	Chanditala Road	...	...	...	10
6.	Rai A. C. Roy Bahadur Road	...	...	7	15
7.	Hon'ble S. N. Roy Road	...	...	...	21
SHAHAPORE WARD.					
8.	Rai A. C. Roy Bahadur Road	...	...	5	25
9.	Booroshibatala Main Road	...	...	...	15
10.	Hon'ble S. N. Roy Road	...	...	4	4
11.	Rai Bahadur Lane	...	...	3	6
BEHALA WARD.					
12.	Diamond Harbour Road	...	...	19	...
13.	Brahmosamaj Road	...	...	...	8
14.	Behala Bazar Road	...	...	...	10
15.	Bonomali Nascar Road	...	...	...	15
16.	Pathakpara Road	...	...	...	6
Total				49	163
ABSTRACT.					Nos.
60 watt. lamps burning 4,000 hours	...	...	...	...	24
30 " " 4,000 "	...	...	...	...	12
60 " " 2,500 "	...	...	...	...	25
30 " " 2,500 "	...	...	...	...	151
Total				...	212

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 880 L.S.-G.—The 15th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (t) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to make the following amendment in the rules published with notification No. 2158 L.S.-G., dated the 5th September 1918, as subsequently amended:—

Amendment.

In rule 115, after sub-rule (1) add the following:—

" Provided that this rule shall not apply to District Engineers recruited after 1st April 1928, except in special cases, where the previous sanction of the Local Government shall be obtained."

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 886 L.S.-G.—The 15th March 1928.—In notification No. 4627 L.S.-G., dated the 25th November 1927, establishing certain union boards in the Jessore. Narail subdivision of the Jessore district, published at pages 2462-2466, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 1st December 1927, delete the head line—

'Name of police-station, Naraganti' at page 2465 of the *Gazette*.

MEDICAL.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 1076Medl.—The 10th March 1928.—Dr. Rai Satish Chandra Banerji Bahadur, Assistant Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, acted as Professor of Physiology of that institution, in addition to his own duties, from the 24th May to 20th July 1927, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. MacGilchrist, I.M.S. (retired).

Notification No. 2874Medl., dated the 28th November 1927, is hereby cancelled.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 1078Medl.—The 13th March 1928.—On return from leave granted to him in notification No. 493Medl., dated the 9th February 1927, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Steen, I.M.S., was reappointed to act as Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 1152Medl.—The 15th March 1928.—Mr. H. A. Young, I.M.D., Civil Surgeon, Rajshahi, is allowed leave on average pay for one month, with effect from the 3rd April 1928, under rule 100 of the Fundamental Rules.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 1154Medl.—The 15th March 1928.—Dr. Pashupati Nath Basu, Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the Sadar Hospital, Rampur-Boalia, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Rajshahi, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. A. Young, I.M.D., Civil Surgeon.

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 1063Medl.—The 12th March 1928.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to make the following modifications in the rules for the management, admission and training of students in the Government Medical Schools in Bengal, published under this department notification No. 1716Medl., dated the 30th June 1921, as subsequently amended :—

(1) *Add* the following to rule 25 :—

But a student who fails at the subsequent examination of the Faculty and is therefore not promoted to the second or to the third year class, shall not be awarded the scholarship to which his marks in the school test examination might have entitled him.

(2) *Omit* rule 29.

(3) *For* the existing rules 69, 70 and 71 *substitute* the following :—

69. A second or third-year student who *fails to pass or present himself* at the respective school test examinations shall be retained in the same class until eighteen months have elapsed or he passes the examination; after the fourth failure his name shall be automatically removed from the school rolls.

70. **Results of the Faculty Examinations.**—A first-year student who *fails to pass or present himself* at the Primary Examination for the License of the State Medical Faculty shall be retained in the same class until eighteen months have elapsed or he passes this examination; after the fourth failure his name shall be automatically removed from the school rolls.

71. A second-year student who *fails to pass or present himself* at the Intermediate Examination of the State Medical Faculty shall be retained in the same class until eighteen months have elapsed or he passes this examination; after the fourth failure his name shall be automatically removed from the school rolls.

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC HEALTH.**Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.**

No. 650 P.H.—The 9th March 1928.—The following draft of by-laws, which have been framed by the Commissioners of the Gaibandha Municipality, in the district of Rangpur, under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and which the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) propose to confirm under section 351 of that Act, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft by-laws will be taken into consideration on the 15th May 1928, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered :—

Draft By-laws.**Definitions.**

1. In these by-laws :—

(1) "Cattle" means cattle as defined in section 3 of the Cattle-Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).

General exception.

2. In the area in which section 34 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), is in force, no act which constitutes an offence under that section shall be punishable under by-law 21, 39 or 51.
Police Act, 1861, section 34.

Penalties.

3. The penalty for the infringement of any of these by-laws shall be—
Fines.

(a) a fine not exceeding the sum stated at the foot of the by-law.

(b) in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for the similar offence, a fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated in that behalf at the foot of the by-law, and

(c) in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine, not exceeding the sum (if any) stated at the foot of the by-law as the daily fine, which daily fine may be imposed for each day after written notice of the offence from the Commissioners.

Regulation of traffic on roads.

4. No owner of any carriage or cart shall allow it to be driven on any road by a driver under fourteen years of age.
Youthful drivers.

Fine, Rs. 10.

5. No driver shall drive or have in his charge on any road more than one carriage or cart, except in the case of two carts the hinder one of which is securely fastened to the preceding cart.
Driving more than one carriage or cart

Fine, Rs. 10.

6. Any person driving a carriage or cart, or riding a bicycle, or driving or riding an animal, or carrying a palanquin, on any road, shall, when passing any vehicle coming from the opposite direction, keep to his left and shall, when overtaking any vehicle, keep to his right.
Rule of the road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

7. No person shall drive any of the undermentioned vehicles or animals, or convey any palanquin, on any road, between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, unless lights or a bell are provided as follows :—
Lights.

(a) every carriage must carry two conspicuous lights, one on each side ;

(b) every cart must carry one conspicuous light ;

(c) every elephant, camel or palanquin must be accompanied by one conspicuous light, every elephant must, in addition to such light, carry a bell to warn passers-by ;

(d) every cycle must carry one conspicuous light in front ;

Provided that this by-law shall not apply on nights of full moon or on the four nights before and two nights after full moon, if and when the moon is clearly visible.

Fine, Rs. 50.

8. No person shall ride any tricycle or bicycle on any road, unless it has attached to it a bell, horn or other suitable signal in good order.
Signals on cycles.

Fine, Rs. 50.

9. No cart shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, carry on any road a load in excess of twenty maunds.
Maximum loads for carts.

Fine, Rs. 10.

10. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with iron girders, rails, beams, bullas, bamboos, planks or other materials of a similar character which exceeds twelve feet in length, unless the cart be accompanied by another person, and be loaded in such a way that no portion of the said materials touches the ground.
Cart laden with girders, etc.

Fine, Rs. 10.

11. No person shall drive upon a road any cart laden with bricks, stones or other materials of a similar character, unless such materials be so secured that they cannot fall on to the road.
Cart laden with bricks, stones, etc.

Fine, Rs. 10.

12. No person shall convey on any road bamboos or timber placed on the back of any animal in such a way that any portion of such bamboos or timber touches the ground.
Animals laden with bamboos or timber.

Fine, Rs. 10.

13. No person shall allow any elephant in his charge to go over any bridge on any road unless the bridge be constructed of arched masonry.
Taking an elephant over a bridge.

Fine, Rs. 10.

14. No person shall drive upon a road, at the same time, more than two loaded pack-animals.
Loaded pack-animals.

Fine, Rs. 10.

15. No person riding or driving a mare on any road shall allow a foal to accompany the mare unless it is secured.
Foals.

Fine, Rs. 10.

16. No person shall drive a bullock-cart on the centre of any road on which cart-roads. Driving bullock cart in centre of tracks are provided.

Fine, Rs. 10.

17. No person shall sit or sleep on any road so as to obstruct traffic.
Sitting or sleeping.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Regulation of traffic on foot-paths.

18. No person shall wilfully drive or ride any cart, carriage, bicycle, horse or cattle on any footpath set apart for the use of foot-passengers.
Driving or riding on foot-path.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Prevention of obstructions, encroachments or nuisances on or near roads.

19. No person shall abandon or let loose or negligently allow to get loose any cattle on or on to any road.
Abandoning or letting loose cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

20. No person or guardian of any child below the age of seven years shall allow such child to play or wander about on any road so as to obstruct traffic.
Children playing or wandering.

Fine, Rs. 10.

21. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, deposit any articles or things on any road, except for a temporary purpose, or use any road as a place for keeping any carriage, cart or cattle, or for washing any article, or for any other private purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10.

22. No person shall plant a tree on any road without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Fine, Rs. 10.

23. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, make any excavation on any road or enclose any road or any part thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; daily fine, Rs. 2.

24. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, remove turf or cut grass from any road or the slopes thereof.

Fine, Rs. 10.

25. No person shall affix or cause to be affixed to any building owned or occupied by him any gutter, spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water, or shall leave in any such building any opening for the discharge of water, in such a way that the water discharged therefrom is thrown or falls upon a road or into any drain in or near a road except through a down-pipe or other suitable contrivance reaching to the level of the drain or road.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; daily fine, Rs. 2.

26. No person shall break in horses on any road not set apart for the purpose.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

27. No person shall fly a kite on any road or in such a way that it may fall on any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

28. No person shall play any game on any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

29. No person shall throw or discharge any stone or missile on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

30. No person shall drive any vehicle across a public drain in or near any road so as to cause damage to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

31. No owner or occupier of land abutting on any road shall fence such land with barbed wire.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; daily fine, Rs. 2.

32. No person shall—

- (a) place any burning material in any municipal dust-bin on or near a road, or
(b) burn in any such dust-bin any paper, leaves, grass, wood or other materials.

Fine, Rs. 10.

33. No person shall convey sewage or offensive matter

by any road otherwise than—

- (a) in a closely-covered receptacle, of such description and pattern as are prescribed from time to time by the Commissioners at a meeting, and
(b) between such hours as are so prescribed.

Fine, Rs. 10.

34. No person shall build or cause to be built, or shall keep, after prohibition by the Commissioners, any *tatti*, privy or urinal within ten feet of any road.

Privies and urinals.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; daily fine, Rs. 2.

35. No person shall, on or within sight of any road, kill or clean the carcass of any cattle or poultry.

Killing cattle or poultry or cleaning carcasses.

Fine, Rs. 10.

36. No person shall take or drive any carriage or cart over a road or part of a road which is closed under section 201 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, or displace any barrier or fence erected under that section.

Closed roads.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Letting off of fire-arms, fire-works, fire-balloons or bombs.

37. No person shall let off any fire-arms, fire-works, fire-balloons or bombs on or within ten yards of any road, except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners. This by-law shall not apply to the letting off of harmless squibs or crackers.

Letting off fire-arms, etc.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Regulation of the use of, and prevention of nuisances in regard to public water-supply bathing and washing places, streams, channels, tanks and wells.

38. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any *nala* or water-course which is a source of public water-supply.

Setting up obstruction.

Explanation—The spreading of fishing net and the placing of fishing traps in any such *nala* or water-course are included in the word "obstruction" as used in this by-law.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; daily fine, Rs. 2.

39. No person shall ease himself at the side of or into any river, stream, channel, tank or well which is used by the public.

Easing himself.

Fine, Rs. 10.

40. Every owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any *nala* or water-course which is a source of public water supply shall—

Cleanliness of banks and access for conservancy.

(a) keep such bank free from filth, dense vegetation and other obstruction, and

(b) at all times allow the Commissioners or any of their servants duly authorised in this behalf, to have access to such *nala* or water-course for any purpose of public conservancy.

Fine, Rs. 10.

41. A person cleansing a channel or tank shall not leave any weeds taken therefrom on the slopes or banks of the channel or tank, but shall remove the same altogether within three days.

Weeds.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; daily fine, Rs. 2.

42. Any person having possession of or control over any land or water on or in which there exists any water-hyacinth shall, if so required by a notice in writing, signed by the Chairman of the municipality, destroy or remove such water-hyacinth within the period mentioned in such notice : Provided that such notice shall be issued for the whole of an area to be determined by the Municipal Commissioners with a view to ensure that the clearance is effective.

Eradication of water-hyacinth.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; daily fine, Rs. 2.

43. The owner of every well, which is a source of public water-supply, shall construct a suitable platform and drains to prevent the surface water falling into the well or stagnating in its vicinity.

Masonry platforms and drains for wells.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; daily fine, Rs. 2.

44. No person shall bathe or shall wash clothes, utensils or any other article, within a distance of 10 feet from the lowest platform of any public well (or of any filtered water stand-pipe which is used by the public).

Bathing or washing near well (or stand-pipe).

Fine, Rs. 10.

45. Except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and under such conditions as they may from time to time prescribe, no person shall use any stand-pipe or fountain belonging to the Commissioners for any purpose other than drawing water—

Use of stand-pipes and fountains.

(a) for drinking on the spot, or

(b) for carrying away for domestic purposes.

Fine, Rs. 10.

46. No person shall steep in any tank or ditch any jute, hemp or other vegetable matter likely to render the water offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood when such water is used for domestic purposes by human beings or the watering of cattle, or in any other tank or ditch in which such steeping is forbidden by the Commissioners.

Steeping jute, hemp, etc

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

47. No person shall wash or cause to be washed in any tank or water-course or any other receptacle for water used by the public for drinking or bathing purposes any clothes, bedding or other articles which have been used by a person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

Washing infected articles

Fine, Rs. 50.

48. No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall bathe in any public bathing place.

Bathing by infected persons

Fine, Rs. 10.

49. No male person above twelve years of age shall stand on or near, or bathe or wash in, any bathing place which has been reserved by the Commissioners at a meeting for the use of the females only.

Bathing places reserved for females

Fine, Rs. 10.

50. No person shall use for any other purpose any drinking trough which is intended for watering cattle.

Cattle troughs.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Disposal of sewage and offensive matter.

51. No person shall deposit night-soil in any place not approved by the Commissioners for the purpose.

Depositing night-soil

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

52. No owner or occupier of any garden or agricultural land shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, cause or allow any human excrement to be used for manuring in such a garden or land.

Manure.

Fine, Rs. 50.

53. Every owner or occupier of any house, land or premises from which sewage or offensive matter is not removed by such owner or occupier shall give free access to the servants of the municipality for the removal thereof within such hours as may have been fixed by the Commissioners.

Access to municipal servants.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

54. Every owner or occupier or farmer of any market shall remove, or cause to be removed therefrom once in every twenty-four hours, any offensive matter which may have accumulated therein during that period.

Removal of offensive matter from market

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

Disposal of carcasses.

55. Every owner or occupier within whose premises any animal dies shall, within six hours after its death, or if the death occurs at night, then within six hours after sunrise, either remove the carcass, at his own expense, to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the disposal of such carcasses, or report the death to the conservancy overseer of the ward within which such premises are situated.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Latrines.

56. No male person above twelve years of age except the municipal inspecting officers for the purpose of inspection at such times as the Commissioners may fix in this behalf, shall enter any public latrine intended for the use of females.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Drains.

57. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited in or on the side of any public drain, any substance or thing which will cause obstruction to such drain.

Fine, Rs. 10.

58. No person shall construct or place over, or by the side of, any public drain, any stall, bridge, platform, building or structure of any kind except with the general or special permission of the Commissioners and in such manner as they may direct.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

Cremations and burials and the disposal of corpse.

59. No person shall convey a corpse or part of a corpse along any road unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from view.

Fine, Rs. 10.

60. No person, while conveying a corpse, shall, except for the purpose of ordinary relief or for a religious purpose, deposit it on or near any road.

Fine, Rs. 10.

61. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, dispose of any corpse otherwise than by burying or burning it.

Fine, Rs. 10.

62. When lines for graves in any burial-place have been marked out by the Commissioners no person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in such burial place except in such a line.

Fine, Rs. 25.

63. No person shall, in any burial ground, bury or cause to be buried any corpse in a grave constructed of masonry, unless the top of the coffin, or (if no coffin is used) the corpse, is placed at least six feet below the surface.

Fine, Rs. 50.

64. No person shall in any burial ground bury or cause to be buried any corpse in a grave not constructed of masonry, unless the grave is at least six feet deep.

Fine, Rs. 50.

65. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug any grave in any burial ground at a distance of less than three feet from any other existing grave.

Fine, Rs. 50.

66. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another corpse without the general or special permission of the Commissioners.

Opening graves.

Fine, Rs. 50.

67. Any person burning or causing to be burnt any corpse at any burning ground or burning ghat shall cause the corpse and the clothes and other articles brought with it to be completely reduced to ashes.

Complete cremation.

Fine, Rs. 50.

68. Any person who conveys, or causes to be conveyed, any corpse to any burning ground or burning ghat shall burn the same or cause to be burnt within six hours after its arrival at such ground or ghat.

Speedy cremation.

Fine, Rs. 50.

Prevention of nuisances affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

69. Every owner or occupier of any land shall, within forty-eight hours after service of a notice in this behalf from the Commissioners,—

Cleaning and fencing land.

(a) clear the land of dirt, dug, bones, ashes, sweepings, night-soil and other filth and all other noxious or offensive matter, and

(b) fence the land so as to prevent the commission thereon of nuisances affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

Fine, Rs. 10; daily fine, Rs. 2.

70. No proprietor, owner, manager, trustee or motowalli or person entrusted with the daily supervision or in charge of any public place of charity or worship shall keep such place or any building or premises used in connection therewith, in an insanitary condition.

Sanitation of public places of charity or worship.

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

71. No person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease which is likely to contaminate articles of food touched by such person shall sell or expose for sale any articles of food in any market.

Selling of articles of food by infected person.

Fine, Rs. 50.

72. Every owner or occupier of a meat, poultry, fish or vegetable shop, or a market, bazar or slaughter-house shall keep the same in a cleanly condition.

Cleanliness of shop, market and slaughter-houses

Fine, Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

73. Every baker or confectioner who keeps for sale any bread, sweetmeats or other prepared articles of food, and every vendor or hawker of such articles shall keep the same in a glass-case or other covered receptacle, so as to exclude flies and dust therefrom.

Sale of prepared articles of food

Fine, Rs. 10; on second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

74. When a urinal or latrine has been provided for any market, no person shall satisfy a call of nature at any place within the market except at the urinal or latrine so provided.

Easing oneself in market.

Fine, Rs. 10.

75. No person shall make any aerated water or ice for the purpose of sale without first boiling the water.

Aerated water and ice.

Fine, Rs. 50.

76. No person shall, retain, purchase or sell clothing found on the dead body of a person who has died from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease.

Infected clothing.

Fine, Rs. 50.

77. Every owner or driver of a carriage which has conveyed a person suffering from small-pox, plague, cholera or any other infectious disease or a corpse shall, before using the carriage again, disinfect it with such disinfectants as the Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

Disinfection of carriages.

Fine, Rs. 50.

78. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, picket animals, collect carts or form any encampment on any public ground not set apart for the purpose.

Fine Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

79. No person shall abandon or let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out cattle.

Fine, Rs. 10.

By-law giving effect to the object of section 103 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.

80. When a ticket showing the number of holding on the register and the circle within which the holding is situated, has been affixed to a holding by the municipal authorities, and the same is disfigured, obliterated or removed, the owner or occupier of the holding shall, within two weeks from the time at which he becomes aware of the fact-report the matter to the Vice-Chairman.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 691P.H.—The 15th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to confirm the by-laws framed by the Commissioners of the Rajbari Municipality, in the district of Faridpur, under section 350 of the said Act, and published with notification No. 162P.H., dated the 11th January 1928.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 721P.H.—The 19th March 1928.—The following amendment is made in notification No. 1655 P. H., dated the 9th August 1927, published at page 1705, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th August 1927 :—

After the words " Assistant Directors of Public Health " insert the words " viz., the Bengal Public Health Service ".

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal.

No. 4263, dated Calcutta, the 14th March 1928.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. Birendra Nath Roy, Demonstrator of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Teacher of Medicine, Ronaldshay Medical School, Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Jatindra Chandra Aich or until further orders.

No. 4267, dated Calcutta, the 14th March 1928.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. Praphulla Prasun Chaudhury did supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, from 18th to 29th February 1928, both days inclusive.

No. 4269, dated Calcutta, the 14th March 1928.—Assistant Surgeon Dr. Praphulla Prasun Chaudhury is appointed to act as a Demonstrator of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st March 1928, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Narayan Chandra Mitra.

G. TATE, MAJOR-GENERAL, I.M.S.,

Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1016Edn.—The 14th March 1928.—In accordance with section 2 of the St. Thomas' School Act, 1923 (Bengal Act XII of 1923), the following gentlemen are appointed to be Governors of St. Thomas' School, Calcutta :—

(1) Mr. W. A. Adams, *vice* Revd. O. W. Birch, resigned.

(2) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. W. J. Costello, M.A., LL.B. (Bar.-at-Law), *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. P. Duval, C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1057 Edn.—The 16th March 1928.—Mr. Egerton Smith, Principal, Krishnagar College, is allowed leave for two years and twenty days, with effect from the 7th July 1928, viz., leave on average pay for one month and six days, under rules 81 (b) (i) and 82 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, with leave on half average pay in continuation for the remaining period, in combination with the summer vacation of the college, extending from the 25th April to the 6th July 1928, under rule 82 (d) of those rules.

Nadia.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1063 Edn.—The 17th March 1928.—Mr. T. T. Williams, Principal, Rajshahi College, is allowed leave for three months and thirteen days, with effect from the 30th June 1928, viz., leave on average pay for three months and four days under rules 81 (b) (i) and 82 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, and leave on half average pay for the remaining period under rule 81 (d) of the same rules, in combination with the summer and Puja vacations of the college for the year 1928 under rule 82 (d) of those rules.

Rajshahi.

J. H. LINDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REGISTRATION.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 276 Regn.—The 15th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdul Halim to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-stations of Beldanga and Nawada in the district of Murshidabad.

Murshidabad.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 277 Regn.—The 15th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdul Halim to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-stations of Beldanga and Nawada in the district of Murshidabad.

Murshidabad.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 282 Regn.—The 15th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Atikullah temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Daulatkhan, in the district of Bakarganj, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Muhammad Ishaque, or until further orders.

Bakarganj.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 283 Regn.—The 15th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Atikullah temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Daulatkhan, in the district of Bakarganj, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Muhammad Ishaque, or until further orders.

Bakarganj.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 288 Regn.—The 15th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Shahabuddin Ahmed temporarily to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Fatikchhari, in the district of Chittagong.

Chittagong.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 289 Regn.—The 13th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Shahabuddin Ahmed temporarily to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Fatikchari, in the district of Chittagong.

Chittagong.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 302 Regn.—The 13th March 1928.—It is notified for general information that the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to sanction the retention of the Second Joint Sub-Registry office of Nabinagar at Syamgram having concurrent jurisdiction with the Nabinagar Sub-Registry office in the district of Tippera for a further period of one year with effect from the 1st April 1928.

Tippera.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 311 Regn.—The 15th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-stations of Contai, and Ramnagar, in the district of Midnapore.

Midnapore.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 312 Regn.—The 15th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-stations of Contai, and Ramnagar, in the district of Midnapore.

Midnapore.

J. H. LANDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

BENGAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

No. 12B.—The 3rd March 1928.—Dr. Satya Ranjan Das Gupta, officiating Professor, Islamia College, Calcutta, is declared, in terms of rules 81 (b) (ii) and 82 (b) of the Fundamental Rules, to have been on leave on average pay for fifteen days, with effect from 3rd January 1928.

2. He was permitted to prefix the last Christmas and the New Year's Day holidays to his leave.

Calcutta.

E. F. OATEN,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

No. 13B.—The 8th March 1928.—Babu Birendra Lal Ganguli, District Inspector of Schools, Mymensingh, in the Bengal Educational Service, is declared, in terms of rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, to have been on leave on average pay for twenty-two days, with effect from 2nd February 1928.

Mymensingh.

A. MACDONALD,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal (offg.).

Orders by the Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

No. 151.—The 15th March 1928.—Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Ali Mirza, Sub-Registrar of Labhpur in the district of Birbhum, is allowed leave on average pay for two months under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 153.—The 15th March 1928.—Babu Narendra Nath Chatterji, Sub-Registrar of Rampal in the district of Khulna, is allowed leave on average pay for two months under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 7, dated the 10th January 1928.

No. 154.—The 16th March 1928.—Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Hasan, Sub-Registrar of Kaliachak in the district of Malda, is allowed leave on average pay for three months under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 712, dated the 8th December 1927.

J. N. RAY,

Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 152.—The 16th March 1928.—In line 4 of this department notification No. 28, dated the 21st January 1928, published at page 150, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th January 1928, in respect of leave of Babu Anukul Chandra Dutta, Sub-Registrar of Anwara in the district of Chittagong, for "the 6th January 1928" read "5th January 1928".

J. N. RAY,

Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

AUDIT.
ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.
The Fundamental and Subsidiary Rules (1st edition).

No. 1302F.—The 17th March 1928.—The following corrections have been authorised and are published for information :—

Page 61.—Subsidiary Rule 113(c).—Insert the following as Note 2, numbering the existing note as No. 1 :—

Note 2.—When transferred within Calcutta from one station to another the following officers of the Calcutta Police are allowed the actual cost of moving their personal effects subject to the limits stated :—

				Rs. s.
Inspectors	...	...	...	8 0
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	6 8
Sergeants ...	...	...	...	5 0

The Bengal Financial Rules (1st edition.)
Part III, Chapter II, Section 11 (1919)

Pages 169-178.—F. R., Appendix 2.—Rule 11.—Insert the following as a note under the rule:—

Note.—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, Executive and Superintending Engineers are empowered to pass excesses up to 5 per cent. of the amount sanctioned in the requisition for the local purchase of European stores (in respect of both Central and Provincial Civil Works), provided that there is no material departure from the description and quantity sanctioned in the local purchase statement

(Bengal Government, Finance Department, No. 1239F., dated the 14th March 1928.)

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1530Com.—The 9th March 1928.—Mr. D. L. Dick, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal, is allowed leave, preparatory to retirement, for one year nine months and twenty-six days viz., leave on average pay for eight months under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, and leave on half average pay for the remaining period, under rule 81 (d) of those rules, with effect from the 31st March 1928.

No. 1534Com.—The 9th March 1928.—Mr. J. Hamilton, Inspector of Boilers, Bengal, is granted leave on average pay for seven months, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 1st April 1928 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL.

No. 1617Com.—The 10th March 1928.—With reference to rule 7 of the rules issued by the Government of India with their Resolution No. 7552—7581-121, dated the 15th September 1913, for regulating the grant by Local Governments of licenses to prospect for minerals and the grant of mining leases in British India, it is hereby certified that Babu Mansingh Srimal, of Jhinkargacha, district Jessore, is approved by the Government of Bengal as a fit and proper person to whom such licenses or leases can be granted in the Presidency of Bengal.

2. Under rule 8 of the aforesaid rules this certificate will expire at midnight on the 31st of December 1928.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 21Marine.—The 8th March 1928.—Mr. E. R. Kearns, Junior Master Pilot, is granted leave on average pay for two months on medical certificate, under Fundamental Rule 81 (b) (i), with effect from the 5th February 1928.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 92.—*The 14th March 1928.*—Babu Indu Bhusan Das Gupta, Assistant Engineer, Burdwan Division, is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for two months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the leave.

G. G. DEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

BUILDINGS.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 789B.—*The 15th March 1928.*—Mr. William Baker Cairns is appointed to the temporary post of Executive Engineer and Inspector of Works, New Council Chamber, Calcutta.

G. G. DEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

EXCISE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1487Ex.—*The 14th March 1928.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Excise) are pleased to make, with effect from the 1st April 1928, the following amendment in notification No. 596S.R., dated the 30th March 1915, published at pages 562-578, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem, as subsequently amended, viz.:—

In paragraph 29 of the said notification for "Rs. 32-8" as the rate of duty on *Ganja* per seer, substitute "Rs. 40".

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1490Ex.—*The 14th March 1928.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Excise) are pleased to direct that the following amendment be made, with effect from the 1st April 1928, in the rules published under notification No. 601S.R., dated the 30th March 1915, as subsequently amended, namely:—

In rule 246 of the said rules for "Rs. 97-8" against *Ganja*, substitute "Rs. 105".

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1493Ex.—*The 14th March 1928.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Excise) are pleased to make, with effect from the 1st April 1928, the following amendment in notification No. 596S.R., dated the 30th March 1915, published at pages 562-578, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st idem, as subsequently amended, viz.:—

In paragraph 31 of the said notification for "fifty rupees" as the rate of duty on *Charas* per seer, substitute "seventy rupees".

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1463Ex.—*The 13th March 1928.*—Maulvi Motahar Husain Khan, Superintendent of Excise and Salt, is granted leave on average pay for five days from 28th January to 1st February 1928, both days inclusive, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 3rd January 1928.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1496Ex.—*The 14th March 1928.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Excise) are pleased to direct that the following amendment be made, with effect from the 1st April 1928, in the rules published under notification No. 601S.R., dated the 30th March 1915, as subsequently amended, namely:—

In rule 246 of the said rules for "Rs. 140" against *Charas* substitute "Rs. 160."

R. N. REID,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

No. 58L.—The 12th March 1928.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Nikli Co-operative Society (registered No. 38D of 1919), in the district of Mymensingh, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Kishoreganj, to be liquidator of the said society.

No. 59L.—The 13th March 1928.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Dakra Raipur Krishi Bank (registered No. 106 of 1918), in the district of Rajshahi, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Rajshahi, to be liquidator of the said society.

No. 60L.—The 13th March 1928.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Ulatchandipur Gramya Dhana Bhandar (registered No. 128 of 1915), in the district of Pabna, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint Babu Jogendra Nath Sarkar, Director, Pabna Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, to be liquidator of the said society.

J. M. MITRA,

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND ACQUISITION.
NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3793L.A.—The 14th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that additional land is likely to be required to be taken by

24-Parganas.

Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Girder yard in connection with the Calcutta Chord Railway project, in the villages of Dakhineswar, jurisdiction list No. 4, and Bone Hooghly, jurisdiction list No. 6, thana Baranagar, pargana Calcutta, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 36·4766 acres, bounded on the—

North—By the land already notified under declaration No. 695L.A., dated the 15th January 1926, and the land of Baranagar Jute Mill siding,

East—By the land already notified under declaration No. 695L.A., dated the 15th January 1926, and lands of Binoylal Banerjee and Moti Lal Maitra,

South—By the lands of Motilal Maitra, Narayan Chandra Ghosh, Hari Dalui, Baranagar Jute Mill Company, Batu Paramanik, Abdul Hamid Shaik, Saileswar Sunnyal, Umed Mallick, Romjan Sheik, Bipin Chandra Ghosh, Ashutosh Mukherjee, Gobardhan Chakravarty and Moir Street,

West—By the lands of Ashutosh Mukherjee, Gobardhan Chakravarty, Baranagar Jute Mill Company and land of Baranagar Jute Mill siding,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Dakhineswar and Bone Hooghly.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Calcutta Chord Railway.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of the 24-Parganas.

No. 3796 L.A.—The 14th March 1928.—Mr. H. G. S. Biver, I.C.S., Subdivisional Officer, Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in that subdivision.

No. 3798 L.A.—The 14th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a common trenching ground for the Guru-Training school and the Agricultural Farm at Sagardi, in the village of Rupatali, pargana Shaisthanagar, zilla Bakarganj, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 41 acre, bounded on the—

North—By settlement plots Nos. 705 and 707 (Halat),
East—By settlement plots Nos. 707 (Halat) and 708,
South—By settlement plots Nos. 704, 708 and 717,
West—By settlement plots Nos. 704 and 705,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Rupatali.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Bakarganj.

No. 3801 L.A.—The 14th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Budge-Budge Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening Charial Bachelor Road and Hackney Carriage stand, in the village of Banjanharlia Charial, jurisdiction list No. 20, thana Budge-Budge, pargana Balia, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose two pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 0.0468 acre bounded on the—

PLOT 1 :

North—By the land of Surendra Dutta and Keramatali Sapui,
East—By the land of Keramatali Sapui and by the Charial Trunk Road,
South—By the Charial Trunk Road and Bachelor Road,
West—By the land of Surendra Datta and by Charial Road,

PLOT 2 :

North—By Bachelor Road,
East—By Bachelor Road and Charial Trunk Road,
South—By the land of Nani Lal Banerjee, Gopi and Mahendra Samanta, Prasanna Mandal and by the Charial Trunk Road,
West—By the land of Nani Lal Banerjee, Gopi and Mahendra Samanta and Prasanna Mandal,

are likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Banjanharlia Charial.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Chairman of the Budge-Budge Municipality.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of the 24-Parganas.

No. 3807 L.A.—*The 14th March 1928.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 bigha 9 cottahs 1 chitak of standard measurement, equivalent to 4804 of an acre, being premises Nos. 45-A, 45-B, 45-C and 45-D, Dilkusha Street and bounded as described below, which was included in the area notified for acquisition under declaration No. 11773 L.A., dated the 13th November 1926, published at pages 1757-1758, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, as subsequently amended by the notifications noted below and required by the Calcutta Improvement Trust for scheme No. VIII-C (New Park Street to Old Ballygunge Road) in ward No. XXI of the Calcutta Municipality :—

- (1) Notification No. 12248 L.A., dated the 29th July 1927.
- (2) „ „ 13352 L.A., „ 20th August 1927.
- (3) „ „ 13353 L.A., „ 20th August 1927.
- (4) „ „ 13526 L.A., „ 24th August 1927.
- (5) „ „ 15692 L.A., „ 31st October 1927.
- (6) „ „ 18134 L.A., „ 20th December 1927.

Boundaries.

North—By premises Nos. 42 and 40, Dilkusha Street.

East—By premises No. 39, Dilkusha Street.

South—By premises No. 4 (New 2), New Kasia Bagan Lane, premises Nos. 45-E, 45-F, 45-G and 45-H, Dilkusha Street.

West—By Dilkusha Street.

No. 3808 L.A.—*The 14th March 1928.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 cottahs of standard measurement, equivalent to 4096 of an acre, being premises No. 45-F, Dilkusha Street and bounded as described below, which was included in the area notified for acquisition under declaration No. 11773 L.A., dated the 13th November 1926, published at pages 1757-58, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, as subsequently amended by the notifications noted below and required by the Calcutta Improvement Trust for scheme No. VIII-C (New Park Street to Old Ballygunge Road) in Ward No. XXI of the Calcutta Municipality :—

- (1) Notification No. 12248 L.A., dated the 29th July 1927.
- (2) „ „ 13352 L.A., „ 20th August 1927.
- (3) „ „ 13353 L.A., „ 20th August 1927.
- (4) „ „ 13526 L.A., „ 24th August 1927.
- (5) „ „ 15692 L.A., „ 31st October 1927.
- (6) „ „ 18134 L.A., „ 20th December 1927.

Boundaries.

North—By premises Nos. 45-A and 45-B, Dilkusha Street.

East—By premises No. 45-E, Dilkusha Street.

South—By premises No. 4 (New 2), New Kasia Bagan Lane.

West—By premises No. 45-G, Dilkusha Street.

No. 3809 L.A.—*The 14th March 1928.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs 4 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to 40372 of an acre, being premises No. 45-E, Dilkusha Street and bounded as described below, which was included in the area notified for acquisition under declaration No. 11773 L.A., dated the 13th November 1926, published at pages 1757-58, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, as subsequently amended by the notifications noted below and required by the Calcutta Improvement Trust for scheme No. VIII-C (New Park Street to Old Ballygunge Road) in ward No. XXI of the Calcutta Municipality :—

- (1) Notification No. 12248 L.A., dated the 29th July 1927.
- (2) „ „ 13352 L.A., „ 20th August 1927.
- (3) „ „ 13353 L.A., „ 20th August 1927.
- (4) „ „ 13526 L.A., „ 24th August 1927.
- (5) „ „ 15692 L.A., „ 31st October 1927.
- (6) „ „ 18134 L.A., „ 20th December 1927.

Boundaries.

North—By premises No. 45-B, Dilkusha Street.

East—By premises No. 45-D, Dilkusha Street.

South—By premises No. 4 (New 2) New Kasia Bagan Lane.

West—By premises No. 45-F, Dilkusha Street.

No. 3810 L.A.—The 14th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18(1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs of standard measurement, equivalent to 0.330 of an acre, being premises No. 45-G, Dilkusha Street and bounded as described below, which was included in the area notified for acquisition under declaration No. 11773 L.A., dated the 13th November 1926, published at pages 1757-58, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, as subsequently amended by the notifications noted below and required by the Calcutta Improvement Trust for scheme No. VIII-C (New Park Street to Old Ballygunge Road) in Ward No. XXI of the Calcutta Municipality:—

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|-----|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) | Notification No. 12248 L.A., | dated the 29th July 1927. |
| (2) | " " 13352 L.A., | " 20th August 1927. |
| (3) | " " 13253 L.A., | " 20th August 1927. |
| (4) | " " 13526 L.A., | " 24th August 1927. |
| (5) | " " 15692 L.A., | " 31st October 1927. |
| (6) | " " 18134 L.A., | " 20th December 1927. |

Boundaries.

North—By premises No. 45-A, Dilkusha Street.

East—By premises No. 45-F, Dilkusha Street.

South—By premises No. 4 (New 2), New Kasia Bagan Lane.

West By premises No. 45-H, Dilkusha Street.

No. 3909 L.A.—The 16th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the distributary No. 6 of the Bakreswar canal and for the branch of the distributary No. 6, in the villages of Kasurhat, Kadua, Jamuri, Muddihi, Khatipur, Pianandapur, Parbatipur-Maumanda, Arazi-bhulaipur, Srikanthapur, Chak Durgapur and Arazi Ekrahahat, parganas Alinagar and Jainujial, zilla Birbhum, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a strip of land, about 1½ miles in length and varying in width from 40 to 60 feet commencing from the Bakreswar canal and passing through the villages of Kasurhat, Kadua, Jamuri, Muddihi, Khatipur, Pianandapur, Parbatipur-Maumanda, Arazi-bhulaipur, Srikanthapur, Chak Durgapur and Arazi Ekrahahat and ending in villages Arazi Ekrahahat and Kadua, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Kasurhat, Kadua, Jamuri, Muddihi, Khatipur, Pianandapur, Parbatipur-Maumanda, Arazi bhulaipur, Srikanthapur, Chak Durgapur and Arazi Ekrahahat.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Irrigation, Birbhum.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Birbhum.

No. 3912 L.A.—The 16th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land in the district of Tippera is likely to be needed for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a railway bridge from Ashuganj to Bhairabbazar, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council has authorised the Engineers of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, Chittagong, for the time being engaged on this undertaking, to enter upon and survey land and do all other acts required for the proper execution of their work as provided for or specified in the said section.

The general route to be taken for the survey will be from Kakuria on the north, to Rajpur; Manirampur, Baraichara, Narsinghpur, Ajabpur, Paniswar, Slabaria and Ashuganj on the east; Chartala and Arasidha on the south; and the river Meghna on the west.

No. 3915 L.A.—The 16th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council

Birbhum.

that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the distributary No. 4 of the Bakreswar canal in the villages of Keola, Saulkaban, Jamuri and Tahala, parganas Alinagar and Jainujial, zilla Birbhum, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and varying in width from 40 feet to 60 feet commencing from the Bakreswar canal and passing through the villages of Keola, Saulkaban, Jamuri and Tahala, and ending in the village Jamuri, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Keola, Saulkaban, Jamuri and Tahala.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Irrigation, Birbhum.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Birbhum.

No. 3918 L.A.—The 16th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council

Birbhum.

that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for distributary No. 2 of the Bakreswar canal, in the villages of Rajchandrapur, Sukdebpur, Kumardanga, parganas Alinagar and Jainujial, zilla Birbhum, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a strip of land about 1 mile in length and varying in width from 40 to 60 feet commencing from the Bakreswar canal and passing through the villages of Rajchandrapur, Sukdebpur and Kumardanga, and ending in village Kumardanga, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Rajchandrapur, Sukdebpur, Kumardanga.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Irrigation, Birbhum.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Birbhum.

No. 3921 L.A.—The 16th March 1928. Whereas it appears to the Governor in

Chittagong.

Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Chittagong District Board for a public purpose, viz., for the Veterinary Dispensary at Satkania, in the village of Rupkania, thana Satkania, zilla Chittagong, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.48 of an acre covered by cadastral survey plots Nos. 71, 72, 68 and 67 (part) of the village Rupkania and bounded on the—

North—By Satkania road (cadastral survey plot No. 48),

East—By the part of cadastral survey plot No. 67,

South—By cadastral survey plots Nos. 66, 69, 70 and 74 (part),

West—By cadastral survey plot No. 73,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Rupkania.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Chittagong.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Chittagong.

No. 3924 L.A.—The 16th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Howrah Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a burning ghat at Grand Foreshore Road, in the village of Ramkrishnapur, pargana Boro, zilla Howrah, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, '091 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Grand Foreshore Road,

East—By Government land,

South and West—By Government land and Grand Foreshore Road,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Ramkrishnapur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Howrah.

No. 3972 L.A.—The 16th March 1928.—The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the notification No. 13108 L.A., dated the 15th August 1927, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, published at pages 1723-24, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of 0.176 of an acre of land required for the Fourth Munsif's quarters at Patiya in the village of Patiya, thana Patiya, zilla Chittagong.

No. 3978 L.A.—The 16th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the distributary No. 3 of the Bakreswar canal in the villages of Saulkaban and Alipur, pargana Jainujal, zilla Birbhum, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring about 1 mile in length and varying in width from 40 to 60 feet, commencing from the Bakreswar canal and passing through the villages Saulkaban and Alipur ends in the village Alipur is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Saulkaban and Alipur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4, of Act I of 1894 to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land, which is under preparation, may be inspected at the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Irrigation, Birbhum.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Birbhum.

No. 3981 L.A.—The 16th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Dacca Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a Dumping Depot at Mahuttuly in the village of Mahuttuly, pargana Jahangirnagar, zilla Dacca, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, '0274 of an acre comprising settlement plot No. 238, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Mahuttuly.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Dacca.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Dacca.

No. 3984 L.A.—The 16th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land in the district of Mymensingh is likely to be needed for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a Railway bridge over the river Meghna at Bhairab Bazar (Mymensingh), notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council has authorised the Engineers of the Assam-Bengal Railway and Company, Limited, for the time being engaged on this undertaking to enter upon and survey land and do all other acts required for the proper execution of their work as provided for or specified in that section.

The general route to be taken for the survey will be from the bank of the river Brahmaputra near Bhairab Bazar, a station on the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railway, to Sadakpur, running, in varying width, alongside the main stream of the river Meghna through or near about the main villages of Bhairab, Kumalpur, Lakshmipur, Kalipur, Gopalpur, Sriganon, Syampur, Nabipur, Amanatpur, Aganagar, Lundia, Buddhunagar and Khalapara.

No. 4024 L.A.—The 17th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bhairab union board, Mymensingh, for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a union board road from Kalipur to Bhairab, in the village of Chandiber, pargana Bardakhat, tappa Kurikhai, district Mymensingh, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.02 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By settlement plot No. 9644,

East and West—By the remaining portions of settlement plots Nos. 9645 and 8772,

South—By settlement plot No. 8771,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Chandiber.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Mymensingh.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector.

No. 4030 L.A.—The 17th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the distributary No. 5 of the Bakreswar canal and for the branch of the said distributary in the villages of Saulkaban, Keola, Sirsa, Babupur, Sita, Chaksinghu, Maipur, Palashi, Talibpur and Krishnapur, parganas Jainujal and Alinagar, zilla Birbhum, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a strip of land about 4 miles in length and varying in width from 60 to 80 feet commencing from the Bakreswar canal and passing through the villages of Saulkaban, Keola, Babupur, Sita, Chaksinghu, Maipur, Palashi, Talibpur and Krishnapur and ending in the village Maipur and in Marjola khal, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land, which is under preparation, may be inspected at the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Irrigation, Birbhum.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Birbhum.

No. 4033 L.A.—The 17th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the distributary No. 1 of the Bakreswar canal in the village of Rajchandrapur, pargana Jainujal, zilla Birbhum, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a strip of land about 1½ mile in length and varying in width from 40 to 60 feet commencing from the Bakreswar canal and passing through the village Rajchandrapur, and ending in the village Rajchandrapur, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Rajchandrapur.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land, which is under preparation, may be inspected at the offices of the Subdivisional Officer, Irrigation, Birbhum.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which the public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Birbhum.

No. 7096 L.A.—The 19th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Indian Iron and Steel Company for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the Indian Iron and Steel Company's Hirapur works, in the villages of Narasinhband and Hirapur, jurisdiction list No. 27, thana Asansol, pargana Shergarh, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose four pieces of land in Blocks Nos. A, B, C and D as described below, and altogether measuring, more or less, 169·19 acres, are likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Narasinhband and Hirapur :—

BLOCK A.

Settlement plots Nos. 132, 133, 134, 135, 136 and 137.

BLOCK B.

Part of settlement plot 442.

BLOCK C.

Settlement plot 443 and parts of plots 442, 1824.

BLOCK D.

Settlement plots 359, 361 to 412, 415 to 435, 438, 439, 448, 450 to 453, 455, 458 to 510, 1180, 1181, 1228 to 1243, 1245 to 1253, 1273 to 1283, 1286 to 1309, 1706, 1745, 1759, 1784 to 1786, 1788 to 1800, 1713, 1714, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1751, 1822, 1823, 1836, 1801 and part of settlement plots 360, 436, 437, 440, 445, 446, 449, 447, 1183, 454 and (2416 and 4609 of mauza Hirapur).

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Burdwan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Burdwan.

No. 7111 L.A.—The 19th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that additional land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a railway line of the Abdulpur-Nawabgunj Railway within the under-mentioned village and pargana in the district of Malda, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose plots of lands of varying widths altogether measuring, more or less, 0·492 acre, are likely to be required within the undermentioned village and pargana in the district of Malda :—

Village Chuniakandar, pargana Hijrapur, 0·492 acre.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer at Rajshahi.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the lands and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (4) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1 of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply in this case.

No. 7114 L.A.—The 19th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that additional land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for increasing the number of staff quarters in connection with the construction of the Abdulpur-Nawabgunj Railway within the undermentioned village and pargana in the district of Malda, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose plots of lands of varying widths altogether measuring, more or less, 5·051 acres, are likely to be required within the undermentioned village and pargana in the district of Malda :—

Malda.

Jhelim village, Chandlai pargana, acres 5·051.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer at Pajshahi.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (4) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of the section 5A of the Act shall not apply in this case.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3804 L.A.—The 14th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for approach road to Jaynagar-Mazilpur station in connection with the Baruipur-Lakhikantapur railway in mile 12, in the villages of Bangshidharpur, jurisdiction list No. 320, thana Magrahat, and Bhagabanpur, jurisdiction list No. 20, thana Jaynagar, pargana Baridhati, zilla 24-Parganas, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·1002 of an acre bounded on the—

North—By the land of Nani Lal Sadhu Khan and others and Kulpi Road,

East—By the land of Eastern Bengal Railway and land of Nani Lal Sadhu Khan and others,

South—By the land of Nani Lal Sadhu Khan and Eastern Bengal Railway land,

West—By the land of Nani Lal Sadhu Khan and by Kulpi Road,

is required within the aforesaid villages of Bangshidharpur and Bhagabanpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector of 24-Parganas.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3870 L. A.—The 15th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Narayanganj Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening the junction of Nitaiganj and Bhagabanganj road at Paikpara in municipal area, pargana Nasarat Shahi, Tappa Katrab, zilla Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·0080 of an acre comprising cadastral survey plot No. 389, bounded on the

North and East—By the municipal drain,

South—By the cadastral survey plot No. 11,

West—By the cadastral survey plot No. 390,

is required within the aforesaid village of Paikpara in municipal area.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Narayanganj.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 3975 L.A.—The 16th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Corporation of Calcutta for a public purpose, viz., for improving the north and south corners at the junction of Chetla Road, Mayerpore Road and Bridge Road in ward No. XXIII of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, .0113 of an acre, bounded on the—

PLOT NO. I:

North—By the remaining portions of premises Nos. 55 and 55-1, Chetla Road,
East—By Bridge Road,
South and West—By Chetla Road,

PLOT NO. II:

North and East—By Chetla Road,
South—By the remaining portion of premises No. 46, Chetla Road,
West—By Mayerpore Road,

are required within the aforesaid ward No. XXIII of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Second Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 4027 L.A.—The 17th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a cable house in the village of Daulatdia, parganas Mamudpur and Baikantapur, zilla Faridpur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 5 cottahs and 8.89 chitaks of standard measurement, equivalent to .0918 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Baul Matbar's nal land,
East—By public pathway (Halat),
South—By Basir's nal land,
West—By Baul Matbar's and Basir's nal lands,

is required within the aforesaid village of Daulatdia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Goalundo.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 7117 L.A.—The 19th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a railway line of the Abdulpur-Nawabganj Railway within the undermentioned village and pargana in the district of Malda, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose plots of

lands of varying widths altogether measuring, more or less, 0·492 acre, are required within the undermentioned village and pargana in the district of Malda :—

Chuniakandar village, Hijrapur pargana, 0·492 acre.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer at Rajshahi.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

Malda. *No. 7120 L.A.—The 19th March 1928.*—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that additional land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for increasing the number of staff quarters in connection with the construction of the Abdulpur-Nawabgunj Railway within the undermentioned village and pargana in the district of Malda, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, plots of land of varying widths altogether measuring, more or less, 5·051 acres, are required within the undermentioned village and pargana in the district of Malda.

Jhelim village, Chandlai pargana, 5·051 acres.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer at Rajshahi.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

FOREST.

**Dacca.
Mymensingh.** *No. 4071 For.—The 19th March 1928.*—Whereas by notification No. 588T.-R., dated the 23rd September 1925, issued under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and published at page 1641, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th October 1925, the Governor in Council was pleased to declare his proposal to constitute certain areas in the forest known as the Attiah Forest in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh as reserved forests and appointed Forest settlement officers to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such areas, or in or over any forest produce, and to deal with the same, and

Whereas the Forest settlement officers have completed their record in respect of the areas comprised in the cadastral plots of mauzas Chapuria, Baragobindapur, Habuarchala, Montala, Muthajhuri, Rasidpur, Basakair and Goalchala, in the aforesaid forest known as the Attiah Forest, as mentioned below, and the time for preferring appeal has expired, and all appeals have been disposed of, and

Whereas the events necessary in the case under section 19 of the aforesaid Act have occurred.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the areas comprised

in the cadastral plots described below to be a reserved forest with effect from the 15th May 1928. The approximate total area is 726·81 acres :—

Name of mauza.	Schedule.	Cadastral plots.
Chapurua (jurisdiction list No. 244).	5, 27/215 and 79.	
Baragobindapur (jurisdiction list No. 371).	342 (excluding an area of ·60 of an acre for its <i>bata</i> plot 904), 346 (excluding an area of ·85 of an acre for its <i>bata</i> plot 903), 493 (excluding an area of 1·60 acres for its <i>bata</i> plot 902) and 496/867.	
Habuarchala (jurisdiction list No. 387).	55, 61, and 68/245.	
Montala (jurisdiction list No. 393).	1 (excluding its <i>batta</i> plot 492), 24, 34 and 416.	
Muthajhuri (jurisdiction list No. 397).	857, 885/3356, 939, 947 (excluding an area of 1·10 acres for its <i>bata</i> plots 3623, 3624) 964 (excluding an area of ·35 of an acre for its <i>bata</i> plot 3625), 966, 974, 1005, 1101, 1107, 1131, 1138/3545, 1171/3546, 1191, 1448, 1542, 1556, 1644, 1762, 1763, 1794, 1795, 1819 (excluding an area of ·47 of an acre for its <i>bata</i> plot 3626), 3371, 3392, 3416 (excluding an area of ·28 of an acre for its <i>bata</i> plot 3627), 3420, 3477/3584 and 3603.	
Rasidpur (jurisdiction list No. 373).	38 and 59.	
Basakair (jurisdiction list No. 396).	202 and 204.	
Goalchala (jurisdiction list No. 292).	179.	

A copy of the map showing the plots mentioned in the schedule may be seen in the office of the Collector of Dacca.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

EXCLUDED AREA.

No. 3864 E.A.—The 15th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 3 of Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Babu Jitendra Chandra Mazumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, to perform the functions of a Magistrate under that Act in the district of Darjeeling.

No. 3866 E.A.—The 15th March 1928.—Dr. Lalit Mohan Ray, officiating Civil Surgeon, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is granted leave on average pay for four months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 3rd January 1928.

No. 3868 E.A.—The 15th March 1928.—Dr. Radha Raman Ghosh, in charge of the Uttarpara dispensary, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Chittagong Hill Tracts, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Lalit Mohan Ray.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 17.—The 14th March 1928.—Mr. Man Singh, Assistant Executive Engineer, is granted, under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, leave on average pay for four months, with effect from the 1st April 1928 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 18.—The 14th March 1928.—Babu Sachindra Chandra Aich, Assistant Engineer, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Damodar to the Canals Division.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

[Second publication.]

No. 1 I.—The 5th March 1928.—The following draft of revised rules and rates of tolls for the line of navigation known as the Madaripur Bhil Channel and the Lower Kumar River as defined in Notification No. 128, dated the 26th June, 1900, and Notification No. 162, dated 22nd July, 1902, paragraphs 17 and 18, which in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor in Council intends to make in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 26th April, 1928, and any objections or suggestions received by the undersigned before that date will be considered.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (Offg.).

Draft Rules.

1. Every vessel passing through the line of navigation known as the Madaripur Bhil Channel shall stop at the prescribed toll stations notified in the Schedule attached for the purpose of assessment, or check, of toll charges.

2. For the purposes of these rules, vessels other than rafts, timbers, bamboos or other floating material shall be divided into two classes as below:—

Class I—To include all vessels of the usual native types of build.

Class II—To include all steamers, flats and barges, and such other square built boats as should, in the opinion of the Collector of Tolls, be included.

3. The net tonnage of every vessel of Class I, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of these rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

(A) The product of one-quarter the length of the vessel from stem to stern, measured along the water-line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the interior greatest depth from the water-line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

(B) The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches; the measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of a foot, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

(C) The maundage on which tollage shall be charged shall be a simple multiple of $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, rejecting any remainder by which the maundage, calculated as above, may exceed such simple multiple.

4. For vessels in Class II the tonnage shall be determined as follows:—

The tonnage of steamers shall be the registered tonnage as given in the certificate of the survey of the steamer.

Toll shall be levied on the actual weight of cargo on steamers, flats, barges and other vessels included in this class, as declared in the manifests.

When the registered tonnage of a steamer or the manifest for cargo of a flat is not available, the tonnage will be taken as arrived at under rule 3.

For square built boats the total maundage, as determined under rules for Class I, shall be increased by half, and for steamers one-third of the total maundage shall be deducted for engine space.

5. Every vessel except as exempted under rule 10 shall be furnished at the toll station of entry with a ticket on which the name of the serang, manjhi or other person in charge of the vessel, the date of entry, the maundage of the vessel, the nature and weight of the cargo it contains, the amount of toll charged and the number of days for which the ticket will remain current, shall be entered.

6. This ticket may be demanded and checked by any Navigation Officer while the vessel is within the toll-limits of the Bhil Channel and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. The ticket must be given up at the exit toll station. If the ticket is not produced on demand by a Canal Officer, such officer shall assess the amount of toll payable and the vessel will be liable to seizure and detention under the provisions of section 9 of the Act until such sum is realised.

7. Vessels leaving the channel between two toll stations shall obtain a permit for so doing in Form No. 1 from the Toll Collector of the toll station of entry. In such cases the Toll Collector will issue a ticket in the usual form and also collect the same before the vessel is permitted to proceed.

8. A vessel, which has been detained under these rules or under section 9 of the Act, may not be removed from the channel without the order of the Collector of Tolls until the toll due has been paid. During such detention the manjhi, owner or agent must make arrangements for the safety of the vessel and cargo.

9. All tolls are payable on demand and shall be paid at the toll station before a vessel is permitted to proceed. Provided that the Collector of Tolls appointed under section 8 of the Act may, at his discretion, permit vessels belonging to individuals or firms of recognised standing to proceed without prepayment, on an undertaking that the bills for tollage due shall be liquidated monthly on presentation.

10. (i) In the case of steamers and flats falling under the latter portion of rule 9 a copy of the traffic manifest must be handed in at the exit toll station, a receipt for which in Form No. 2 will be issued by the Toll Collector to the person in charge of the vessel; in such cases no ticket in the usual form will be issued. If the traffic manifest is not produced at the exit toll station the procedure as laid down in rules 6 and 8 will be adopted.

(ii) The traffic manifest or the receipt for the same may be demanded by any Navigation Officer while the vessel is within the limits of the Bhil Channels between the Manickdah entrance and Charmaguria.

11. The term "Navigation Officer" as used in rule 6 shall include the Collector of Tolls appointed under section 8 of the Act, and the officer, or the subordinate duly authorised by such officer of the Irrigation Department in charge of the subdivision or section within which the channel is situated.

12. Duplicates of lost tickets will be granted by the Toll Collector who originally issued the tickets on payment of a fee of one-fourth of the amount of toll payable, subject to a maximum of one rupee and eight annas and a minimum of eight annas. The duplicate will be issued only when the Toll Collector is satisfied concerning the identity of the boat.

13. No person shall wilfully or negligently allow a vessel to sink in the channel.

14. (i) In every case of a sunken vessel, whether due to negligence or otherwise, the Supervisor and his subordinates shall offer every assistance in removing the same.

(ii) If, three days after the occurrence of a wreck, it is seen that prompt measures are not being taken by the owner to remove the sunken vessel from the line of navigation, the Supervisor and his subordinates shall make their own arrangements for the removal of the same at the expense of the owner, provided that when the wreck obstructs the fairway they shall take action at once to remove the same.

15. When a sunken vessel has been recovered, the Supervisor shall cause notices to be posted at the toll offices, or other prominent places, calling on those concerned to pay the Collector of Tolls all toll or demurrage which may be due, as well as the expenses incurred in the recovery of the vessel and cargo. Should the sum due be not paid within fifteen days of the date of notice, the boat and its furniture, or so much of it as may be necessary for the recovery of the dues, will be sold under the procedure directed in section 9 of the Act.

16. The purchaser of a vessel sold under the provisions of section 9 of the Act shall have the right to take it out of the channel on the day of purchase, or within such time as may be allowed by the Collector of Tolls, without payment of tolls.

17. When any laden vessel, which has sunk, has been recovered, or when any laden vessel has been seized under the provisions of the Act or of these rules, the Supervisor shall give immediate notice of the recovery or seizure to the owner of the cargo or his agent, requiring the removal of the cargo without delay, and informing him that he will be required to pay all expenses necessary for the proper custody and storage of the cargo until removed.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF CALCUTTA.

The following list of holidays, to be observed in the year 1928 as holidays in the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, as sanctioned by the Local Government, is published in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts Act):—

Names of holidays.	English date.	Bengali date.	Days of the week.	Number of days.
	1928.	1334.		
Day following New Year's Day	2nd January ...	17th Pous ...	Monday ...	1
Sri Panchami ...	27th and 28th January.	13th and 14th Magh	Friday and Saturday	2
Shiva Ratri ...	20th February ...	7th Falgoon ...	Monday ...	1
Dol Jatra ...	6th March ...	22nd „ ...	Tuesday ...	1
Baruni Gangasnan ...	19th „ ...	6th Chaitra ...	Monday ...	1
Id-ul-Fitr ...	23rd and 24th March.	10th and 11th Chaitra.	Friday and Saturday.	2
Easter Holidays	6th to 9th April ...	24th to 27th Chaitra.	Friday to Monday	4
Chaitra Sankranti	13th April ...	31st Chaitra ...	Friday ...	1
		1335.		
Dasahara Gangasnan ...	29th May ...	15th Jaistha ...	Tuesday ...	1
Id-uz-Zuha ...	30th „ ...	16th „ ...	Wednesday ...	1
King Emperor's Birthday	(The day which may be fixed for celebration in India of the King Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately in due course.)			1
Ratha Jatra ...	19th June ...	5th Ashar ...	Tuesday ...	1
Punar Jatra ...	27th „ ...	13th „ ...	Wednesday ...	1
Muharram ...	28th and 29th June	14th and 15th Ashar	Thursday and Friday.	2
Half-yearly closing of Bank's Accounts.	1st July ...	17th Ashar ...	Sunday ...	1
Fatiha Duwazdaham ...	29th August ...	13th Bhadra ...	Wednesday ...	1
Jannastami ...	6th September ...	21st „ ...	Thursday ...	1
Dussera Vacation including Mahalaya, Durga, Lakshmi and Kali Pujas and Bhadriddwitya.	13th October to 14th November.	27th Aswin to 28th Kartick.	Saturday to Wednesday.	33
Kartick Puja ...	16th November ...	30th Kartick ...	Friday ...	1
Jagadhatri Puja ...	21st and 22nd November.	5th and 6th Aghra-yan.	Wednesday and Thursday.	2
Christmas Holidays	24th to 31st December.	9th to 16th Poush	Monday to Monday	8

* If the moon be visible on the 16th August then on 28th August 1928.
NOTE.—Muhammedan officials are allowed to absent themselves from office for the following days in addition to those mentioned above:—

Muharram	...	3 days.
Akhiri Chahar Sambha	...	1 day.
Shab-i-Barat	...	1 „
Id-uz-Zuha	...	1 „
Total	...	6 days.

B. MUSTAPHA,
Registrar.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

BURDWAN DIVISION.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

No. 765J.G.—Babu Suresh Chandra Ghosh, No. II, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, now on settlement training in the district of 24-Parganas, is posted to Hooghly Sadar on general duty.

CHINSURA, *the 12th March 1928.*

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

No. 771J.G.—Babu Amarendra Nath Bhattacharjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, on probation, now on settlement training in the district of 24-Parganas is posted to the headquarters station of the district of Hooghly on general line.

CHINSURA, *the 12th March 1928.*

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

No. 785J.G.—Babu Radharaman Singh, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, now on settlement training in the district of 24-Parganas, is posted to the Arambagh sub-division of the district of Hooghly as Circle Officer, *vice* Babu Nirad Baran Bhattacharjee reverted to Hooghly Sadar on general line.

CHINSURA, *the 12th March 1928.*

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

No. 809J.G.—Babu Nripendra Narayan Som, Sub-Deputy Collector, on probation, Hooghly, is transferred temporarily to Rampurhat subdivision in the district of Birbhum, on general duty.

CHINSURA, *the 15th March 1928.*

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

No. 821J.G.—In accordance with the provision of rule 63 (2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, I hereby reappoint Babu Kamakhya Kanta Ray, M.A., B.L., to be non-official visitor of the Asansol Subsidiary Jail in the district of Burdwan for a further period of two years from the 30th April 1928.

CHINSURA, *the 15th March 1928.*

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

No. 992G.—Maulvi Muhammed Ilahadad, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the headquarters station of the Tippera district on general duty.

CHITTAGONG, *the 13th March 1928.*

M. C. MCALPIN, *Commissioner.*

No. 1040G.—Babu Sukumar Nag, Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to Feni in the district of Noakhali on general duty on the termination of his training in Survey and Settlement work.

CHITTAGONG, *the 15th March 1928.*

M. C. MCALPIN, *Commissioner.*

No. 1046 J.—Maulvi Ayub Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Circle Officer of the Chandpur-Matlab Circle in the district of Tippera, on the termination of his training in Survey and Settlement work.

CHITTAGONG, *the 15th March 1928.*

M. C. MCALPIN, *Commissioner.*

No. 1052G.—Babu Dhirendra Nath Khan, Sub-Deputy Collector, Feni, in the district of Noakhali, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Chittagong district.

CHITTAGONG, *the 15th March 1928.*

M. C. MCALPIN, *Commissioner.*

No. 1057G.—Babu Charu Chandra Roy, Circle Officer, Chandpur-Matlab Circle in the district of Tippera, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Chittagong district and is placed on general duty.

CHITTAGONG, *the 15th March 1928.*

M. C. MCALPIN, *Commissioner.*

NOTICE.

No. 1333J.—It is hereby notified for general information that the gentlemen named below have been duly nominated by the undersigned for bye-election as a member to the Bengal Legislative Council from the Noakhali East Muhammadan constituency :—

1. Asaduzzaman, Khan Bahadur Maulvi.
2. Nural Hoque Choudhuri, Maulvi.
3. Sultan Ahmed, Maulvi.

A. MCD. CLARK, *Returning Officer.*

NOAKHALI, *the 17th March 1928.*

DACCA DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1310J.—Maulvi Salehuddin Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector, on probation, is appointed to be Circle Officer, Dewanganj Circle, in the Jamalpur subdivision of Mymensingh district, on completion of his training in survey and settlement work.

DACCA, *the 13th March 1928.*

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1315J.—Maulvi Khurshed Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Dewanganj Circle, in the Jamalpur subdivision of Mymensingh district, is appointed to be Circle Officer of Pingna Circle in that district.

DACCA, *the 13th March 1928.*

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1302J.—It is hereby notified for general information that—

(a) Under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the Maharajpur union board in police-station Maksudpur in the Gopalganj subdivision of the Faridpur district :—

Ward No. I.

Babu Amarchand Shaha.
„ Bishnu Charan Shaha.
Maulvi Anwaruddin Munshi.

Ward No. II.

Babu Bipin Chandra Bhowmic.
Maulvi Asiruddin Munshi.
„ Mochan Munshi.

(b) Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Faridpur to be members of the said union board :—

Babu Mathura Nath Misra.

Mir Abdul Ali.

Babu Priya Nath Poddar.

DACCA, *the 12th March 1928.*

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

No. 1343J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), Munshi Akkelali Mathar has been duly elected to be a member of the Senerchar union board in police-station Janjira in the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district, *vice* Munshi Abdul Aziz, removed.

DACCA, the 14th March 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner*.

No. 1346J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), Munshi Abdul Gafur Talukdar has been duly elected to be a member of the Muladi union board in police-station Muladi in Sadar North subdivision of the Bakarganj district, in place of Munshi Mafizaddin Kazi, deceased.

DACCA, the 14th March 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner*.

No. 1365J.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, V of 1919, Babu Hemanta Lal Saha has been duly elected to be a member of the Haldia union board in Lohajang police-station in the Munshiganj subdivision of the district of Dacca, *vice* Babu Upendra Lal Sarkar, deceased.

DACCA, the 14th March 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner*.

No. 1434J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), Munshi Maizuddin Khan has been duly elected to be a member of the Shibchar union board in police-station Shibchar in the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district, *vice* Munshi Ofazuddi Molla, deceased.

DACCA, the 17th March 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner*.

No. 1436J.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Act V of 1919), Munshi Ensanuddin Sikdar has been duly elected to be a member of the Panchar union board in police-station Matbarer char in the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district, *vice* Babu Jogendra Nath Chakravorty, resigned.

DACCA, the 17th March 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner*.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that Mr. John Galt Macartney, a duly elected member for the Dacca and Chittagong (European) constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council, lodged with me his return of election expenses and declarations on the 8th day of March 1928. They may be inspected in the office of the Returning Officer (Commissioner, Dacca Division) on payment of the prescribed fee of Re. 1 only during the office hours, 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

DACCA, the 11th March 1928.

A. H. CLAYTON, *Returning Officer*.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 18M.—It is hereby notified for general information that Wednesday, the 4th July 1928, has been fixed as the date for holding the next general election of Commissioners of the Kotechandpur Municipality, in the district of Jessore, in place of those who having been elected at the last general election of Commissioners or subsequently thereto, will complete their term of office under sections 21 and 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act.

CALCUTTA, the 13th March 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner*.

No. 19M.—It is hereby notified for general information that Saturday, the 11th August 1928, has been fixed as the date for holding the next general election of Commissioners of the Birnagar Municipality in the district of Nadia, in place of those who having been elected at the last general election of Commissioners or subsequently thereto will complete their term of office under sections 21 and 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act.

CALCUTTA, the 14th March 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner*.

No. 20 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 36 of the Rules for the election and appointment of members etc., of union boards under the said Act, Munshi Mofizaddin Mondal has been appointed to be a member of the Mamjuani union board in thana Hanskhali in the Sadar subdivision of the Nadia district, in place of Golam Robbel Biswas, deceased.

CALCUTTA, the 14th March 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner.*

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION CONSTITUENCY.

Notice is hereby given, under the provisions of No. 19 (5) of the Bengal Electoral Rules, that the return of election expenses and the declaration made in respect thereof, with regard to his candidature for election as a representative of the Indian Jute Mills Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council, were duly lodged by Mr. N. R. Luke with me on the 10th March 1928. Such return and declaration may, on payment of a fee of one rupee, be inspected on application to me in my office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. for one week from this date.

CALCUTTA, the 22nd March 1928.

D. K. CUNNISON, *Returning Officer.*

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION CONSTITUENCY.

Notice is hereby given, under the provisions of No. 19 (5) of the Bengal Electoral Rules, that the return of election expenses and the declaration made in respect thereof with regard to his candidature for election as a representative of the Indian Jute Mills Association Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council, were duly lodged by Mr. E. G. Abbott with me on the 13th March 1928. Such return and declaration may, on payment of a fee of one rupee, be inspected on application to me in my office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. for one week from this date.

CALCUTTA, the 22nd March 1928.

D. K. CUNNISON, *Returning Officer.*

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1102J.—Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, No. 11, Sub-Deputy Collector, Kurigram in the district of Rangpur, is allowed leave on average pay for one month, with effect from the 26th February 1928, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

This cancels this office notification No. 924J., dated the 29th February 1928.

JALPAIGURI, the 12th March 1928.

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 1231J.—Babu Kalipada Das Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Pabna, now on Settlement training, is posted to the headquarter station of the Jalpaiguri district.

JALPAIGURI, the 17th March 1928.

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 1237J.—Maulvi Md. Abdus Sobhan, Sub-Deputy Collector, Pabna, now on Settlement training, is posted to Pabna as Circle Officer.

JALPAIGURI, the 17th March 1928.

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 1242J.—Maulvi Muhammad Ghulam Mowla, Sub-Deputy Collector, Darjeeling now on Settlement training, is posted to the headquarter station of the Pabna district.

JALPAIGURI, the 17th March 1928.

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 1248J.—Maulvi Muhammad Hashmatulla Sha, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajshahi, now on Settlement training, is posted to Jalpaiguri as Circle Officer.

JALPAIGURI, *the 17th March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 1254J.—Maulvi Abul Khair, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajshahi, now on Settlement training, is posted to the headquarter station of the Dinajpur district.

JALPAIGURI, *the 17th March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 1300J.—Babu Shudhansu Ranjan De, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajshahi Division, is posted to the Sirajganj subdivision of the Pabna district.

JALPAIGURI, *the 17th March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 1305J.—Maulvi Akbar Husain Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector and Sadar Circle Officer, Rajshahi, is temporarily transferred to Pabna as Sadar Circle Officer.

JALPAIGURI, *the 14th March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 1273J.—In accordance with the provisions of rule 63 (1) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, I hereby appoint (1) Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hafizur Rohaman Choudhury, M.L.C., and (2) Mr. Altaf Ali, M.L.C., to be non-official visitors of the Bogra Jail for the period of their membership of the Bengal Legislative Council.

JALPAIGURI, *the 17th March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 1281J.—Under the provisions of rule 63 (2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code I appoint Miss W. S. Williams to be a non-official lady visitor of the Dinajpur Jail, *vice* Miss J. M. Fenter, resigned.

JALPAIGURI, *the 17th March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 799M.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that a bye-election will be held on Monday, the 28th May 1928, for electing a Commissioner for Ward No. XII of the Nator Municipality in the district of Rajshahi, *vice* Munshi Abdur Rahaman Shah, deceased.

JALPAIGURI, *the 17th March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 805M.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), Munshi Upashu Mondal has been duly elected to be a member of Hossainpur union board in police-station Palashbari in the Gaibandha subdivision of the Rangpur district, *vice* Munshi Baruka Mondal, resigned.

JALPAIGURI, *the 17th March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 808M.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), Munshi Basiruddin Mondal has been duly elected to be a member of Katabari union board in police-station Gobindaganj in the Gaibandha subdivision of the Rangpur district, *vice* Munshi Fazar Sheikh, deceased.

JALPAIGURI, *the 17th March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 802M.—It is hereby notified for general information that under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the Nilphamari subdivision of the district of Rangpur :—

Dimla police-station.

Jaldhaka police-station.

IX—Khalisha Chapani union board.

Babu Rajani Kanto Roy.
 „ Lakshi Kanto Roy.
 „ Hedla Kanto Roy.
 Munshi Azimuddin Sarkar.
 „ Ametulla Sarkar.
 „ Kiamuddin Sarkar.

I—Dawabari union board.

Babu Kamala Kanto Roy.
 „ Harinath Sarkar.
 „ Kalinath Roy.
 „ Rajani Kanto Adhikari.
 Munshi Karamotulla Sarkar.
 „ Alimuddin Sarkar.

X—Jhunagacha Chapani union board.

Munshi Eshaque Ali Sarkar.
 „ Noormohammad Sarkar.
 „ Basaratulla Sarkar.
 „ Moyenulla Pramanik.
 „ Abdul Hossain Shah.
 Babu Jagat Chandra Sarkar.

XIII—Koinari union board.

Babu Rakhal Chandra Ghosh.
 „ Rajendra Narayan Barman.

Kishoreganj police-station.

I—Barabhita union board.

Babu Kedar Nath Das.
 „ Ram Mohan Barman.
 Munshi Goyeshuddin Muhammad.
 „ Poyar Mohammad Sarkar.
 „ Sarotulla Sarkar.
 „ Aseruddin Muhammad
 Basunia.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the said Act the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Rangpur to be members of the aforesaid union boards as noted below :—

Dimla police-station.

IX—Khalisha Chapani union board.

Babu Madhusudan Barman.
 „ Indra Mohan Sarkar.
 Munshi Abdul Hamid Sarkar.

XIII—Koimari union board.

Munshi Basiruddin Pramanik.
 Babu Alekram Pramanik.
 „ Alanga Mohan Pramanik.

Kishoreganj police-station.

Y—Jhunagacha Chapani union board.

Babu Naba Kanto Patwari.
 „ Bhavani Prosad Sarkar.
 „ Girish Chandra Sarkar.

I—Barabhita union board.

Babu Nanda Kumar Basunia *alias*
 Bhulua.
 Babu Madan Chandra Barman.
 Maulavi Sadullah.

Jaldhaka police-station.

I—Dawabari union board.

Babu Kali Charan Sarkar.
 „ Ananga Mohan Sarkar.
 „ Dhuni Lal Chakravarty.

VII—Ranchandi.

Munshi Fazlur Rahman Sarkar.
 „ Shaker Mahammad Sarkar.
 Babu Kadali Nath Das Sarkar.

3. Under sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Rangpur to be members of the union boards as noted below :—

Jaldhaka police-station.

XIII—Kaimari.

Babu Tilak Chandra Sarkar.
 „ Dina Nath Sarkar.
 „ Bhabani Prosad Barman.
 Munshi Chakar Muhmud Sarkar.

Kishoreganj police-station.

VII—Ranchandi.

Munshi Kasimuddin Sarkar.
 Hazi Karamuddin Sarkar.
 Munshi Kaloo Muhmud Sarkar.
 „ Baksha Meah.
 Babu Biswamber Das.
 „ Naba Kanto Sarkar.

JALPAIGURI, the 17th March 1928.

J. N. ROY, Commissioner (*offg.*).

No. 812M.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), Babu Krishna Kumar Sarkar has been duly elected to be a member of Barisal union board in police-station Palasbari in the Gaibandha subdivision of the Rangpur district, *vice* Babu Shyama Charan Chakravarty, resigned.

JALPAIGURI, *the 17th March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 815M.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), Babu Kshitish Chandra Roy has been duly elected to be a member of Barisal union board in police-station Palasbari in the Gaibandha subdivision of the Rangpur district, *vice* Babu Gopal Chandra Ray, resigned.

JALPAIGURI, *the 17th March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

No. 143P.W.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers delegated to me by Bengal Government notification No. 3403L.S.-G., dated the 1st December 1904, I order the establishment under section 6 (*c*) of the Bengal Ferries Act, I of 1885, of the following ferry in the district of Rangpur :—

Khagrachar (class A II) At Khagrachar over the Brahmaputra river on a foot track over the char from Nayarhat to Datbhanga Bundar, in Kurigram subdivision.
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2. In exercise of the powers delegated to me by Bengal Government notification No. 217L.S.-G., dated the 12th January 1905, I also direct, under section 35 of the same Act, that the abovementioned ferry shall be managed by the district board of Rangpur, and that all the proceeds of the said ferry and all the fines levied and the compensation received under the said Act in respect thereof shall be paid into the district fund with effect from the date of this notification.

JALPAIGURI, *the 17th March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

ERRATUM.

No. 1131J.—In this office notification No. 993J., dated the 2nd March 1928, publishing the names of gentlemen appointed to be members of the committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Kamarkhand in the district of Pabna, *read* the word "Mahomed" after the word Maulvi against each of the members Nos. 7 to 10, 13 and 14.

JALPAIGURI, *the 12th March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*

ERRATUM.

No. 747M.—In this office notification No. 573 M., dated the 25th February 1928, published as pages 450-51, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st March 1928, under Mahadipur union board, *read* "Munshi Dekdar Mandal" for "Munshi Dakeswar Mandal."

JALPAIGURI, *the 15th March 1928.*

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.).*



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1928.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 6th March, 1928.

No. F.-63-II/28-J. & G.-I.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Mr. K. C. De, C.I.E., of this office of Member of the Council of State.

No. F.-63-II/28-C. & G.-II.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 26 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. John Ackroyd Woodhead, being an official, to be a Member of the Council of State.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

New Delhi, the 6th March 1928.

No. F.-17-3/28.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-regulation (2) of regulation 6 of the regulations included in Schedule IV to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Home Department notification No. F.-178-12-IV/24, dated the 17th January 1925, namely :—

- (i) In clauses (a) (ii) and (b) (ii) of the said notification for the words "has been married" the words "was first married" shall be substituted.
- (ii) To the said notification the following shall be added, namely :—
 - "(d) An officer shall be entitled for a second or subsequent wife to either the passage benefits set out in the appropriate table hereinbefore contained or to any passage benefits which were available to him but were not utilised for the wife by the immediately prior marriage, whichever are less."

The 7th March 1928.

No. F.-17-4/28.—The following resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 24th day of January 1928, hereby makes the following amendments in the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

1. In Schedule I to the said Rules, after the entries relating to the Coal Department, State Railways, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Accounts Department, East Indian Railway.

(Officers of non-Asiatic domicile and officers of Asiatic domicile appointed after 1st April 1924.)

(Monthly Rates of pay) :—

Years of service.				Basic Pay. Accounts Officers.		Overseas Pay.
				Junior Scale	Senior Scale.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st	...	...	...	300	—	150
2nd	...	...	...	350	—	150
3rd	...	...	...	400	—	150
4th	...	...	...	450	550	150
						£
5th	...	...	...	450	550	15
6th	...	...	...	500	600	15
7th	...	...	...	550	650	15
8th	...	...	...	550	650	25
9th	...	...	...	600	700	25
10th	...	...	...	650	750	25
11th	...	...	...	700	800	25
12th	...	...	...	750	850	30
13th	...	...	...	800	900	30
14th	...	...	...	850	950	30
15th	...	...	...	900	950	30
16th	...	...	...	—	1,000	30
17th	...	...	...	—	1,050	30
18th	...	...	...	—	1,100	30
19th	...	...	...	—	1,150	30
20th	...	...	...	—	1,200	30
21st	...	...	...	—	1,200	30
22nd and after	...	...	...	—	1,250	30

NOTE 1.—One Deputy Chief Accounts Officer (formerly designated Deputy Chief Auditor) will draw pay on the scale of Rs. 1,550—50—1,700 *plus* overseas pay of £30.

NOTE 2.—One Deputy Chief Accounts Officer (formerly designated Assistant Chief Auditor) will draw pay on the scale of Rs. 1,400—50—1,500 *plus* overseas pay of £30.

NOTE 3.—The above scales of pay shall not apply to any officer holding one of the temporary Posts of Accounts Officer for which special scales of pay have been sanctioned during the experimental period of the separation of Audit and Accounts on the East Indian Railway unless such officer—

(a) held substantively a permanent post in the cadre of the Audit and Accounts Department of the East Indian Railway Company and was transferred to Government service on the 1st January 1925, and

(b) elects before the 1st April 1928 for the above scales in lieu of the said special scales. Such election shall be final.

Audit and Accounts Department, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

(Officers of non-Asiatic domicile and officers of Asiatic domicile appointed after 1st April 1924.)

(Monthly Rates of Pay) :—

Years of Service.				Basic Pay.		Overseas Pay.
				Junior Scale.	Senior Scale.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st	...	...	...	300	—	150
2nd	...	...	...	350	—	150
3rd	...	...	...	400	—	150
4th	...	...	...	450	550	150
						£
5th	...	...	...	450	550	15
6th	...	...	...	500	600	15
7th	...	...	...	550	650	15
8th	...	...	...	550	650	25
9th	...	...	...	600	700	25
10th	...	...	...	650	750	25
11th	...	...	...	700	800	25
12th	...	...	...	750	850	30
13th	...	...	...	800	900	30
14th	...	...	...	850	950	30
15th	...	...	...	900	950	30
16th	...	...	...	—	1,000	30
17th	...	...	...	—	1,050	30
18th	...	...	...	—	1,100	30
19th	...	...	...	—	1,150	30
20th	...	...	...	—	1,200	30
21st	...	...	...	—	1,200	30
22nd	...	...	...	—	1,250	30
23rd	...	...	...	—	1,250	30
24th	...	...	...	—	1,300	30

(1) Deputy Chief Auditor and Accountant will draw pay on the scale of Rs. 1,450—50—1,700 *plus* overseas pay of £30.

(2) Deputy Auditor and Accountant will draw pay on the scale of Rs. 1,330—50—1,430 *plus* overseas pay of £30.

2. In Appendix A to Schedule IV to the said Rules, the following shall be inserted as items under Central Services :—

East Indian Railway Accounts Department.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Audit and Accounts Department.

And the said Rules shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect as though they had been enacted as so amended.

The 8th March 1928.

No. F.-411—26.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 29th day of November 1927, hereby makes the following amendment in the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Schedule IV to the said Rules after Regulation 8A, the following new Regulation shall be inserted, namely :—

“8B. Any benefits for himself and for his wife to which an officer is entitled under Regulation 6 shall be in abeyance for any period of foreign service in respect of which it has been agreed between the Government of India and the foreign employer that the officer shall receive passage benefits from the foreign employer, and the sums credited to the accounts of the officer and his wife shall be reduced by one-seventh of the cost of a return passage for each complete year of such period.”

H. G. HAIG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

RESOLUTION.

New Delhi, the 15th February 1928.

No. A.-637.—In this Department Resolution No. A.-637, dated the 22nd November 1926, the Government of India granted general permission to reproduce certain classes of Government publications. They are now pleased to grant permission to reproduce, in newspapers and periodicals only, anything contained in the publications specified in the annexed schedule subject to the condition that the source is in every case indicated.

SCHEDULE.

1. Publications issued by the Bureau of Education.
2. Annual Report of the Public Health Commissioner.
3. Annual Reports of the Director General of Archaeology in India.
4. Memoirs issued by the Director General of Archaeology in India.
5. Epigraphia Indica by the Director General of Archaeology in India.
6. Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica by the Director General of Archaeology in India.
7. Epigraphia Birmanica by the Director General of Archaeology in India.
8. Report of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
9. South Indian Inscriptions (Old and New Series) issued by the Archaeological Department.
10. Reports of the New Imperial Series issued by the Archaeological Department.
11. Museum and other Catalogues issued by the Archaeological Department.
12. Guide books issued by the Archaeological Department.
13. Annual Report on Forest Research in India.
14. Annual Report of the Forest College.
15. Forest Records.
16. Forest Memoirs.
17. Forest Bulletins.
18. Annual Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India.
19. Publications of the Zoological Survey of India.
20. Agricultural Journal of India.
21. Bulletins of the Pusa Institute.
22. Review of Agricultural Operations in India.
23. Journal of the Central Bureau for Animal Husbandry and Dairying in India.
24. Acts of the Indian Legislature.
25. Regulations made by the Governor General in Council and Ordinances promulgated by the Governor General.
26. Debates of the Indian Legislature.
27. India. Issued by the Director, Public Information.
28. India's Parliament at Simla or Delhi. Issued by the Director, Public Information.
29. List of Recipients of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India.
30. Lists of the Members of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.
31. List of Members of the Imperial Service Order.
32. List of Recipients in India of the Imperial Service Medal.
33. The Foreign and Political Department Quarterly list.
34. The Indian States.
35. Railway Board's Administration Report.
36. Handbook of Commercial Information for India by Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S.
37. Indian Life Assurance Year Book.
38. Indian Trade Journal.
39. Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India.
40. Monthly Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills.
41. Indian Customs Revenue.
42. Review of the Trade of India.
43. Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade of British India.
44. Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India :—

Vol. I.—Abstract and detailed Tables of Imports and Exports.

Vol. II.—Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each country and at each port, and tables relating to the trade of Aden and of the French Possessions in India.

45. Statistical Abstract for British India.

46. Agricultural Statistics of India :—

Vol. I.—British India.

Vol. II —Indian States.

47. Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India.
48. Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore and Travancore.
49. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India.
50. Statements showing Progress of the Co-operative Movement in India.
51. Tariff Schedules.—Reprint of Schedules II and III of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, showing the rates of Customs duties levied on goods imported into, and exported from, British India.
52. Index Numbers of Indian Prices.
53. Large Industrial Establishments in India.
54. Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per Acre of Principal Crops in India.
55. Report on the First Census of Live-Stock, Ploughs and Carts in India.
56. Child Welfare pamphlet, entitled "To Wives and Mothers".
57. Health Memoranda for British Soldiers in India.
58. Instructions for Physical Examination of Recruits for the Indian Army.
59. Tables showing the composition of common Indian Food-stuffs.
60. Venereal Disease.
61. The Management of Prophylactic Treatment Rooms.
62. The Army in India and its Evolution.
63. The Training Battalion Manual.
64. Report of the Controller of the Currency.
65. Reports on the Administration of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay.
66. Appropriation Accounts published by the various Accountants-General.
67. Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India.
68. All-India Income-tax Report and Returns (Annual).
69. Report on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind and Aden), (Annual)
70. Report on the Administration of the Madras Salt Department (Annual).
71. Report on the Administration of the Salt Department in Bengal (Annual).
72. Northern India Salt Revenue Department Administration Report (Annual).
73. Report on the operations of the Opium Department.
74. Customs Administration Report.
75. Review of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency.
76. Report on the Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).
77. Review on the Maritime Trade of Bengal.
78. Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind.
79. Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma.
80. Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency.
81. Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).
82. Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency.
83. Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Province of Sind.
84. Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of Burma.
85. Statistics of Factories.
86. Workmen's Compensation Statistics.
87. Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour.
88. Review of Irrigation in India.
89. Annual Report on Civil Aviation.
90. Director General's Annual Report on Posts and Telegraphs.
91. Annual Administration Report of the Indian Stores Department.
92. Classified List of Stores indented for by Government Departments in India on the Director General, India Store Department, London—(Bimonthly).
93. Testing equipment for Automatic Vacuum Brake Components at the Government Test House (1925).
94. Notes on Paints, etc. (1926).
95. Specifications for Oils and Lubricants (1926).
96. Report on Portland Cement of Indian Manufacture (1927).
97. Annual and Quinquennial Mineral Reviews.
98. Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India.
99. Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.
100. Patent Office Handbook.
101. Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department.
102. Monthly Weather Report.
103. Weekly Weather Report.
104. Annual Summary of Rainfall, etc.

A. C. MCWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.



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THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1928.

PART IB.

Educational Notices.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION (CALCUTTA).

Supplementary list of candidates who have been awarded Preliminary Primary Scholarships tenable for two years, 1928-29.

[Each scholarship is of the value of Rs. 2 a month tenable in a Middle or High School or Madrasah possessing scholarship rights or in a Primary School, with effect from the 1st January 1928.]

Reserved for candidates from Deaf and Dumb School.

No.	Name of scholar.	Name of school from which appeared.	Name of school where the scholarship will be tenable.
1	Sailendra Kumar De	... Raja Nabakrishna Street Lower Primary No. I ...	... Shambazar A. V.

N.B.—(i) As there were no candidates from the Deaf and Dumb School the scholarship reserved for them was transferred to the candidates for general competition.

(ii) The scholar must join his institution within one month of the date of the publication of the scholarship results. If a scholar fails to join within a month he shall not draw his scholarship except with the sanction of the Inspector of Schools, on satisfactory reasons being shown for the delay.

NARENDRA NATH GANGULY,

CALCUTTA, the 2nd March 1928.

District Inspector of Schools (offg.).

NOTIFICATION.

Examination of Compounders at the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.

In accordance with the Government of Bengal notification No. 1410 Medl., dated the 7th July 1913, notice is hereby given that the next half-yearly examination of compounders will begin at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 25th, 26th and 27th April 1928.

Male candidates must forward to the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School before the 16th April 1928 an examination fee of Rs. 5. Female candidates will be examined free of charge.

No certificate or fee will be received on Sundays or public holidays.

Should any candidate fail to pass the examination he will forfeit his fee.

NOTE.—The attention of candidates and of the persons granting them certificates is drawn to rules 9, 10, 11 and 14 (3) and to the certificate forms C, D, E and F, in the Schedule of the Government of Bengal's aforesaid notification.

W. L. HARNETT, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CALCUTTA, the 9th March 1928.

NOTIFICATION.

Dressers' Examination at the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.

Passed compounders, who have completed the further three months' course of dressing prescribed in rule 13, and students of the Licentiate class of this school, on the completion of their second year's course, will be allowed to appear at the Dressership Examination to be held on Saturday, the 28th April 1928, at 8 A.M.

Male candidates must forward to the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School, before the 16th April 1928, an examination fee of Rs. 2. Female candidates will be examined free of charges.

No certificate or fee will be received on Sundays or public holidays.

Should any candidate fail to pass the examination he will forfeit his fee.

NOTE.—This examination is also open to persons qualified for admission to the examination prescribed under the rules for the grant of certificates to compounders on production of a certificate that they have received instruction in a hospital or dispensary recognised by Government in bandaging, preparation of antiseptic lotions and dressings, sterilization of dressings and instruments and in the duties of a hospital dresser. Such persons shall be required to pay a fee of Rs. 2 for this examination.

W. L. HARNETT, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CALCUTTA, the 9th March 1928.

NOTIFICATION.

Preliminary Test Examination for admission into the Compounders Class, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.

It is hereby notified for general information that the next examination for admission of students to the Compounders class, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, will be held on Monday, the 30th April 1928, at 11 A.M.

Candidates desirous of sitting at this examination must send their applications with a fee of Rs. 2 to the Superintendent, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, between the 1st and 16th April 1928.

Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University are eligible for admission without examination. They must submit their applications for registration of their names between 1st and 16th April 1928, and they must attend for personal interview on the above date and hour bringing their Matriculation Certificates with them at the large Lecture Theatre of this Institution.

No fee or application will be received on Sundays and public holidays.

Should any candidate fail to appear at the examination he will forfeit his fee.

W. L. HARNETT, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CALCUTTA, the 9th March 1928.

BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, DACCA.

NOTIFICATION No. 1290.

In partial modification of this office notification No. 3125 of the 17th June 1927, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 30th June 1927, so far as it relates to the award of special senior scholarship for Muhammadans of Rs. 10 a month to Faiq Ali Khan, the scholarship is awarded to Muhammad Nurul Islam of the Dacca Intermediate College on the results of the Intermediate Examination, 1927, conducted by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca. The scholarship takes effect from the 1st of June 1927 and is tenable for three years at the University of Dacca.

A. RAHMAN, *Secretary.*

RAMNA, DACCA, the 25th February 1928.

BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, DACCA.

NOTIFICATION No. 1291.

In partial modification of this office notification No. 3503, dated the 15th July 1927, published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 4th August 1927, so far as it relates to the award of a Mohsin stipend of Rs. 5 a month to Muhammad Nurul Islam, the stipend is awarded to Wahed Buksh of the Dacca Intermediate College on the results of the Intermediate Examination, 1927, conducted by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca. The stipend takes effect from the 1st of June 1927 and is tenable for two years at the Dacca University.

A. RAHMAN, *Secretary.*

RAMNA, DACCA, the 25th February 1928.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that the selection of candidates for admission into the Compounders' Class, Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh, will be held on Wednesday, the 25th April 1928, at 10 A.M. and subsequent days.

S. J. V. FOX, CAPTAIN, I.M.D.,

Superintendent, Lytton Medical School.

MYMENSINGH, the 8th March 1928.

NOTICE.

Examination of Compounders at the Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh.

The next qualifying examination of compounders will be held at the Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh, on Wednesday, the 18th April 1928, at 10 A.M. and subsequent days.

The examination will be conducted in accordance with Bengal Government notification No. 1410 Medl., dated the 7th July 1913.

(a) The Examination Committee will consist of—

Superintendent, Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh ...	<i>President.</i>
Teacher of Anatomy, Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh ...	} <i>Members.</i>
Teacher of Compounder Class, Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh ...	

No person will be admitted to this examination unless he produces certificates as required by rules 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Government notification No. 1410 Medl., dated the 7th July 1913.

(b) All candidates must forward to the undersigned an examination fee of Rs. 5 at least one week before the commencement of the examination. A fresh fee must be paid on each occasion that the candidate enters for the examination, but a candidate, who, after payment of the fee, is unable, through illness, to attend the examination, will be allowed, on producing a satisfactory medical certificate to that effect, to attend the next examination without payment of a fresh fee.

S. J. V. FOX, CAPTAIN, I.M.D.,

Superintendent, Lytton Medical School.

MYMENSINGH, the 8th March 1928.

NOTICE.

Mahamahopadhyay Kaviraj Gananath Sen Saraswati, M.A., L.M.S., is appointed to be a member of the Managing Committee of the Sanskrit Collegiate School for three years with effect from the Session 1927-28, *vice* Dr. Pasupati Nith Shastri, M.A., Ph.D., deceased, as representative of the guardians of the pupils.

A. N. MUKHERJEE, *Principal, Sanskrit College.*

CALCUTTA, the 14th March 1928.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that in terms of Government order No. 996, dated the 18th February 1928, the head master, Bogra Zilla School, has been appointed an additional member of the managing committee of the Edward Industrial School, Bogra, which was originally constituted under Government order No. 522T-Edn., dated the 3rd October 1918.

A. T. WESTON,

Director of Industries, Bengal (offg.).

CALCUTTA, the 9th March 1928.

BENGAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The following students have passed in order of merit, the diploma examination of the College :--

1927-28.

Serial No	Number in order of merit	Names.	Marks.
1	1	S. V. Raju	... 790
2	2	G. Prosad	... 760
3	3	S. A. R. Akhtar	... 715
4	4	S. M. Hossain	... 696
5	5	K. Hossain	... 685
6	6	J. O. Johannes	... 660
7	7	B. Rongong	... 654
8 }	8	{ B. N. Roy	... 650
9 }		{ B. B. Singh	... 650
10	9	A. Karim	... 640
11	10	J. D. Kandulna	... 635
12	11	N. Shunashi	... 633
13	12	S. A. Azhar	... 630
14	13	S. A. Hasan	... 611
15	14	S. S. Bakshi	... 610
16	15	A. T. Attisha	... 605
17 }	16	{ B. Narayan	... 695
18 }		{ I. Hilmi	... 695
19	17	M. S. Rath	... 590
20	18	K. N. Subramania	... 584
21	19	J. Hossain	... 578
22	20	G. Zecharia	... 576
23	21	B. K. Roy	... 575
24	22	J. P. Singh	... 564
25	23	J. Bardoloi	... 560
26 }	24	{ L. R. Pramanick	... 545
27 }		{ S. Stephens	... 545
28	25	M. A. Shariff	... 539
29	26	S. N. Singh	... 531
30	27	K. C. Sen Gupta	... 523

A. D. MACGREGOR, I.V.S.,

BELGACHIA, the 12th March 1928.

Principal, Bengal Veterinary College.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTIFICATION No. C-2537-AH.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of Bengal in the Ministry of Education are pleased to order that, with effect from the commencement of the session 1928-29, *The La Martiniere, Calcutta*, shall be affiliated to the I. A. and I. Sc. Standards of the Calcutta University in English, Alternative English, Latin, History, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate,

SENATE HOUSE, the 12th March 1928.

J. C. GHOSH, Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**NOTICE.**

The next I. E. and B. E. Examinations will commence on Monday, the 9th July 1928.

The fees and applications of candidates for admission to the aforesaid examinations should reach the office of the Controller of Examinations on or before Friday, the 22nd June 1928.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate,

N. SEN, Controller of Examinations.

SENATE HOUSE, the 15th March 1928.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.**DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.**

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

1. The following particulars regarding the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, are published for general information.

2. The school provides high grade instruction in Mining Engineering and in Geology.

3. The school is situated at Dhanbad in the province of Bihar and Orissa on the East Indian Railway.

4. The third session commences on the 1st November 1928.

5. Application forms for admission may be obtained from the Principal, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

6. Applications must be submitted on the prescribed form so as to reach the Principal, complete in all respects, not later than the 15th July.

7. Entrance Examination will be held in August at various centres convenient to applicants. The minimum qualification is a pass in the I. Sc. Examination or its equivalent.

8. Full particulars of the qualifications, etc., are given in the prospectus of the school which is stocked for sale in the office of the Principal, Indian School of Mines, or the Manager, Central Publication Branch, Government of India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

9. Three scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 70, Rs. 40 and Rs. 40 are awarded by the Government of India each year, on the results of the Entrance Examination.

10. The Government of Bengal will award four scholarships of Rs. 50 each per mensem, tenable for nine working months in the year for three years. Two of these scholarships will be reserved for qualified Muhammadan candidates. In case Muhammadan candidates are not available, the scholarships will be given to non-Muhammadans. The scholarships will be awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination. One of these will be reserved for a student who has completed the three years' evening mining course at any of the lecture centres in the Bengal coal-fields, should such a candidate be available and eligible in other respects.

11. Scholars will be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Government of Bengal on completion of their studies, should that Government desire to employ them.

12. For further particulars apply to Dr. Penman, Principal, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

A. T. WESTON, M.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.,

Director of Industries, Bengal (offg.).

CALCUTTA, the 8th March 1928.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1928.

PART II.

Advertisements.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 9th March 1928.

LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.					
				Rs.	A. P.					Rs.	A. P.
Subscribed Capital				11,25,00,000	0 0	Government Securities				17,96,27,000	0 0
						Other authorized securities under the Act				2,05,48,000	0 0
Capital paid up				5,62,50,000	0 0	Loans				15,16,68,000	0 0
Reserve				5,12,50,000	0 0	Cash Credits				32,65,19,000	0 0
Public Deposits				6,92,78,000	0 0	Inland bills discounted and purchased				15,46,11,000	0 0
Other Deposits				70,72,14,000	0 0	Foreign bills discounted and purchased				36,15,000	0 0
Loans against securities per contra				.....		Bullion ... ..				.....
Loans from the Government of India under section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra				9,00,00,000	0 0	Dead Stock				2,78,58,000	0 0
Contingent liabilities ... ..				.....		Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra				.....
Sundries				59,93,000	0 0	Sundries				39,84,000	0 0
						Balances with other Banks				8,30,000	0 0
						Cash				11,07,25,000	0 0
				97,99,85,000	0 0					97,99,85,000	0 0

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	...	...	...	...	£ 981,000
Advances and investments in London	...	...	...	...	£ 971,900
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	...	...	...	...	£ 56,900

Percentage 12.69

Bank Rate 7 per cent

N. M. MURRAY,

Managing Governor.

(503-1)

LAND SALE NOTICES.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under sections 6 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Pabna will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 27th March 1928, at 12 noon for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrears of land revenue :—

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share. After specifying in column 5 the share in each estate to be sold, a note should be inserted as follows :—

Tanzi number.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar tana of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar tana of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Dehl Shoratali, pargana 1 half-shahi.	Rs. A. P. 10,767 9 0	...	Separate account No. 40 2 as. 12 gds. 2 crs. share of Kura Udaypur, chak Kurabari <i>alias</i> Kurabari, chak Duttabari, Jangli Khamar, Jhonjhombori, Kan Neor gachha, Khamarpari, Bihari <i>alias</i> Bitobari, Neorgachha, Krishnapur, chak, Nagar Boyra, Pangashi Pami, Shoratala, Syambaria, Durgapur, Haludghorpara, Sitolpatti, Patia Bhagirath Horepara, Raghabpur <i>alias</i> Baghalpur, Rishadgachha, Nardiganti, Singganti, Balipara, Janghbari khas <i>alias</i> Janghbari; 1 a. 2 gds. 2 crs. 1 kg 5 tils share of Shyampur; 2 as. 12 gds. 2 crs. share of Maricha, Uchal, Sathbaria <i>alias</i> Sanbaria; 12 gds. 1 cr. and 17½ tils share of Driapur, Dasharathdiar and Khanjondiar; 2 as. 12 gds. 2 crs. share of Kacharbari and Naris Alokdia; 3 gds. 3 crs. share of Penchakola; 8 gds. 1 cr. 3 kgs share of Soutosha; 6 gds. 1 cr. 2 kgs 12 tils 4 tilpon 17 tilpongonda 14½ tilpon gandapon of Lahiribari and Paksha; 8 gds. 3 crs. share of Magram <i>alias</i> Latipuri; 1 cr. 2 kgs 11½ tils of chak Tebaria with Chandpur; 8 gds. 3 crs. share of Arjoon dia hisya 6 as. <i>alias</i> Khanargoon; 8 gds. 1 cr. 3 kgs 7½ tils share of Uopinathpur; 19 gds. 2 crs. 3 kgs. share of Pakurtala; 13 gds. 2 kgs of Tentulia <i>alias</i> Ekrampur; 2 gds. 1 cr. 3 kgs 7½ tils share of Sathbaria, chak hisya 13 as. 16½ gds.; 13 gds. 2 kgs share of Basantapur, Thakurbari, Chala Harapara, Goharbari <i>alias</i> Goharbari; 12 gds. 1 cr. 7½ tils share of Dasdaspati and Khidrapati; 3 gds. 2 kgs 1½ tils share of Basantabaria, 2 gds. 1 cr. 3 kgs 7½ tils share of Lomdona; 2 as. 12 gds. 2 crs. share of Koyra-Khamarpara, Kacharpara, Misiganti Thor Poksha, Baghatia, Bhata Pakhanda, Nandina Chanda, Moheshpur and Mohamedpur; 1 a. 16 gds. share of Betil hisya 7 as. and Arjoondia hisya 7 as. 8 gds. 3 crs. share of Chala Betil Kismut <i>alias</i> Betil hisya 8 annas; 2 as. 12 gds. 2 crs. share of Udaykrisnapur, Blomjani, Ichlamatti, Kansona, Kura Postok, Kamarpura <i>alias</i> Sontola, Gudiabari, Jagtola, Jaluhati <i>alias</i> Jokahati, Baniaganti bonum Laikhan Mohajitpara, Hixlia, Hore Soratili, Kura Udaypur, Biljhati Belal Bipra Tentulia <i>alias</i> Kalinga, Bhadrachhat <i>alias</i> Kalinga, Borohar <i>alias</i> Fariderpara Borohar, Benguali Bonbaria <i>alias</i> Kadai Bonbaria, Bania gantli, Bhutgachha, Borohar and Ghose gantli; 1 a. 16 gds. 1 kg 10 tils share of Gobindabati.	Atul Chandra Bhattacharya and others.	Rs. A. P. 1,256 7 0	...	376 7 0 2 12 6
72	K. Khidragoon, pargana Sinduri.	1,320 8 0	8 ann 8 ...	All other have than that specified will be excluded from the sale. Residuary share, 8 as. share of the estate.	Satendra Sundar Mazumdar and others.	660 4 0	.....	18 9 1

Pabna, the 2nd March 1928.

B. N. DAS GUPTA, Dy. Collector for Collector.

Notification A.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates and shares of estates in the district of Rangpur will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 26th March 1928, at 11 A.M., for arrears of revenue and other demands which by law are realizable as arrear of land revenue.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share :—

Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
39	Salhati O'gayraha manza, Chakley Kazirhat.	2,522 13 0	Whole ...	16 annas ...	Kali Kinkar Nag and others.	...	28 5 6	...
130	Patimari manza, hisya 14 as. 5 gds. 3 krs. 3 dts., pargana Chakley Kazirhat.	1,690 2 7	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	...	90 8 1	...
217	Saotipur O'gayraha manza, Barabilla.	608 6 5	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	...	29 1 0	...
211	Dargapuri O'gayraha manza, pargana Fatejungpur.	1,223 7 5	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	...	64 6 5	...
182 Rev.	Chak Malancha O'gayraha manza, pargana Bairisakpala.	1,997 8 5	No ...	5 as. 6 gds. 1 kag 11 tils and 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ bahar of manzas Chandpur and other manzas as per group "A". 3 as. 19 gds. 3 ers 1 kag 11 tils and 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ bahar of Haripur and Simultala manzas as per group "B". (All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.)	Rd. Maitunjoy Ray Choudhuri Bahadur and others.	657 7 7	...	10 9 11

Rangpur, the 9th March 1928.

M. S. BAKHT, for Collector.

Notification B.

NOTICE is hereby given under sections 5 and 13, Act XI of 1859, that unless the arrears mentioned below are paid on or before the next latest date of payment, viz., the 28th March 1928, the under-mentioned estates or shares of estates in the district of Rangpur will be put up for sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 20th April 1928 at 11 A.M. for the said arrears.

When in columns 5, 7 and 9 of the following statement it is stated that only a share is to be sold, it is to be understood that a separate account is kept for that share.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tauzi No.	Name of mahal and pargana.	Sadar jama of whole estate.	Whether the whole estate is to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, specification of such share or shares.	Names of proprietors of property to be sold.	If only a share is to be sold, the sadar jama of such share.	If the whole estate is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	If only a share is to be sold, the arrears due from it.	Nature and amount of demand for which to be sold.
		Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
182 12	Chakmalancha O'gayraha, pargana Bairisakpala.	1,997 8 5	No ...	10 annas share of Chanipur and other manzas as per group "A". 10 annas share of manzas Haripur and Simultala as per group "B". (All other shares than that specified will be excluded from the sale.)	Manmatha Mohan and Sri Mohan Singha.	62 6 10	...	23 0 1	Kist March 1916— 0 2 3 Kist June 1916— 1 12 1 Kist January 1917— 21 1 6 23 0 1

Rangpur, the 9th March 1928.

M. S. BAKHT, for Collector.

Notice.

PURSUANT to the orders of Government, dated the 29th June 1881, particulars of the undernoted articles *ex n.s.* "Calcutta" sunk at Fulta Point on the 30th August 1927, held by the Calcutta Port Commissioners as Receivers of Wrecks, each article being of value exceeding Rs. 100, are published for general information in accordance with the provision of section 276 of Act XXI of 1923 :—

Number and date in Recovery Register.	Drums.	Importers.	Gauged quantity in Imperial gallons.	Remarks.	Approximate value	Where lying.
					Rs. A.	
3 P. A., dated the 14th March 1928.	9	Arratoon & Co. ...	142.2	8 drums empty...	1,229 11	Custom House, Calcutta.
	4	Davidson & Co. ...	140.5	3 " " ...		
	1	Trading Co. Orient ...	Nil	1 drum " ...		
	6	Marks nil ...	Nil	6 drums " ...		

C. V. L. NORCOCK, Deputy Conservator (offg.).

Port Commissioners' Office, Calcutta, the 14th March 1928.

(522—3)

SALE NOTIFICATION.

In the 2nd Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas, at Alipore.

MORTGAGE EXECUTION CASE No. 106 of 1927.

The Honble Maharajadhiraj Bahadur Rameswar Sing, *et al.*, of Darbhanga, decree holder,

versus

Lachiram, Danmull and others, judgment-debtors.

THE following property of the judgment-debtors will be sold at auction sale at 12 noon on the 11th of April 1928 by the Nazir of the Court in the above-mentioned execution case for realisation of the decretal amount and costs amounting to Rs. 21,26,107-0-9 under the mortgage decree No. 8 of 1925 of this Court :—

Schedule of property.

All that piece or parcel of lease-hold lands containing by estimation 6 bighas 11 cottahs 10 chitaks and 43 square feet together with the brick-built messuages, structures, erections, etc., appertaining to the Sun Jute Press together with all dynamos motors, electric installations, boilers, engines, machines and other articles which are used in connection with the said Sun Jute Press, situate, lying at and being premises No. 3, Cossipore Road and No. 4-4, Chitpore Ghat Lane in Chitpore in the suburbs of Calcutta being holding Nos. 186 and 188, division 1, sub-division V in Panchannagram, thana Chitpore, sub-registry Cossipore, district 24-Parganas, together with the good will of the business or businesses carried on in the said Sun Jute Press.

An yearly rent of Rs. 19, payable to the landlord Nawab Saheb Yousuf Ali Khan Bahadur of Chitpore for 11 cottahs 9 chitaks and 11 square feet by estimation, held under a lease of 22nd August 1907 for 50 years, with option to renew the lease for another 49 years upon the same terms.

An yearly rent of Rs. 26-9-9 payable to the aforesaid Nawab of Chitpore for two plots, namely, 19 cottahs, more or less, and 9 chitaks 30 square feet, more or less, held under a lease for another 49 years upon the same terms.

An yearly rent of Rs. 118 payable to Badshah Begum and others in respect of 3 bighas 9 cottahs 8 chitaks and 3 square feet, more or less, held under a lease dated 20th October 1909 for 50 years, with option to renew it for another 49 years on the same terms.

Any yearly rent of Rs. 360 payable to Kumar Arun Chandra Sing Bahadur for two plots of land, namely 2 cottahs and 4 chitaks and 2 cottahs and 12 chitaks, more or less, held under a lease dated 14th December 1909 for 50 years with option to renew it for another 49 years under the then prevailing rate of rent.

Any yearly rent of Rs. 553-8 payable in respect of 15 cottahs 5 chitaks and 49 square feet payable to Haridas Mondal, under a lease to run from 1st May 1912 to 13th September 1958.

There is no other encumbrance upon this property.

The present market value of the property according to the decree-holder is about Rs. 4,24,000 and according to the judgment-debtor is 14 lacs of rupees. The above two valuations are given as per Court's order dated 11th February 1928.

SURYAMANI DE, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 14th March 1928.

(489—1—496)

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Rangpur.

OTHER EXECUTION CASE No. 260 OF 1927.

Registered Gaibandha Loan Office, Limited, decree-holder,

versus

Gour Benode Chowdhury, judgment-debtor.

THE following immoveable properties of the judgment-debtor will be sold at auction sale at 12 noon on the 5th day of April 1928, by the nazir of the Court in the above mentioned execution case for realisation of the decretal amount and costs and interest amounting to Rs. 80,515-3 annas under the mortgage decree No. 175 of 1925 of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Rangpur :—

Schedule of properties.

Sixteen annas share whatever right, title and interest the judgment-debtor has in tauzi No. 668 of Rangpur Collectorate, mahal taraf Mahadipur, Bajunia and others and eight annas six pies share, whatever right, title and interest the judgment-debtor has in tauzi No. 668-1 of Rangpur Collectorate, mahal taraf Belkapa and others, pargana Shikshahar, within the district of Rangpur, bearing an annual revenue of Rs. 1,550-8-10.

M. N. CHATTERJEE, for Sub-Judge.

Rangpur, the 10th March 1928.

(457—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 49 of 1928.

Re Rukmini Kanto Roy, residing at No. 8, Durga Churn Mukerji Street in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business in jute at No. 9, Durga Churn Mukerji's Street in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of Rukmini Kanta Roy, at present of no occupation, *ex parte* the debtor.

R. N. Rose, debtor's solicitor.

ON the 10th day of March 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me Dated this 14th day of March 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 50 of 1928.

Re George Alexander Daring, lately residing at No. 5, Sandel Street, but at present residing at No. 29, Creek Row in the town of Calcutta, employed as a canvasser by Quickwerk Engineering Works at 122, Dharramtola Street in Calcutta aforesaid, *ex parte* the debtor in person.

ON the 10th day of March 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 14th day of March 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 51 of 1928.

Re Khodabux Wohra, residing at No. 44B, Ripon Street, in the town of Calcutta, and working under Ejat Bux, a hide merchant at No. 50, Phear Lane, in Calcutta, aforesaid, *ex parte* the debtor in person.

ON the 10th day of March 1928, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 14th day of March 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the Court of the District Judge of Darjeeling.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 5 of 1928.

DHANNU LAL ROY, son of Lal Joahir Roy, resident of Siliguri, police station Siliguri, district Darjeeling, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent. The 31st day of March 1928 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner at Darjeeling.

D. L. VAUGHAN-STEVENS, District Judge.
Dinajpur, the 8th March 1928. (443—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Darjeeling.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 6 of 1928.

MANNU LAL RAY, son of Lal Joahir Ray, resident of Siliguri, police-station Siliguri, district Darjeeling, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent. The 31st day of March 1928 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner at Darjeeling.

D. L. VAUGHAN-STEVENS, District Judge.
Dinajpur, the 8th March 1928. (444—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 20 of 1927.

AFATULLAH SHEIKH, son of late Huzzutulla Sheikh, resident of Dayaher, police-station Porsha, district Dinajpur, has applied to this Court for discharge. The Court has fixed the 3rd day of April 1928 for hearing the application at Dinajpur.

D. L. VAUGHAN-STEVENS, District Judge.
Dinajpur, the 9th March 1928. (449—1)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.

NOTICE is hereby given under the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, to his creditors that the insolvency petition of Jyotish Chandra Chatterjee, son of late Anukul Chandra Chatterjee, of 4, Sita Nath Bose's Lane, thana Salikha, district Howrah, has been admitted by this Court as No. 31 of 1928, and that the 28th March 1928 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

[ILLEGIBLE], for Addl. District Judge.

Howrah, the 2nd March 1928. (490—1—498)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 17 of 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that Muhammad Hanif, son of Ali Muhammad, of Bamangachi, thana Bally, district Howrah, was on the 8th September 1927 adjudged an insolvent. The 2nd April 1928 has been fixed for framing a schedule and creditors are required to prove their claims on that date.

[ILLEGIBLE], for Addl. District Judge.
Howrah, the 2nd March 1928 (491—1—499)

In the Court of the District Judge of Jalpaiguri.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 17 of 1928.

BADRIPRASAD AGARWALA, son of late Phato Chand Agarwala, resident of Khetori, police-station Khatari, district Shethawati, at present resident of Jalpaiguri town, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent. The 10th day of April 1928 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner at Jalpaiguri.

D. L. VAUGHAN-STEVENS, District Judge.
Dinajpur, the 8th March 1928. (445—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Jalpaiguri.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 43 of 1927.

MOHENDRA NATH MOHANTA, son of late Gobinda Chandra Mohanta, resident of Khariya Town, Telipara, police-station and district Jalpaiguri, was adjudicated insolvent on the 8th day of February 1928. He must apply for discharge within six months.

D. L. VAUGHAN-STEVENS, District Judge.
Dinajpur, the 8th March 1928. (446—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Jalpaiguri.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 39 of 1927.

PUKU DAS, son of Tunku Das, deceased, resident of Haramati, police-station Maynaguri, district Jalpaiguri, was adjudicated insolvent on the 29th day of February 1928. He must apply for discharge within six months.

D. L. VAUGHAN-STEVENS, District Judge.
Dinajpur, the 8th March 1928. (447—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Jalpaiguri.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 18 of 1928.

PUSTAM BARMAN, son of late Balai Barman, resident of Brahmothar Kaikuri, police-station Boda, district Jalpaiguri, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent. The 11th day of April 1928 has been fixed for examination of the petitioner at Jalpaiguri.

D. L. VAUGHAN-STEVENS, District Judge.
Dinajpur, the 9th March 1928. (451—1)

NOTICE.

In the Court of the District Judge of Murshidabad.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 13 of 1928.

In the matter of Mohit Mandal, son of late Birbal Mandal, of Salla, police-station Suti, district Murshidabad, debtor, petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that the abovenamed debtor has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the 31st day of March 1928 has been fixed for hearing his petition.

G. C. BASU, Sub-Judge in charge.
Borhampore, the 12th March 1928. (492—1—497)

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 14 of 1926.

Petitioner Satish Chandra Gorai, son of late Akshoy Gorai, of Gobrapota, police-station Kotwali, district Nadia.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 43 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, to his creditors that the order of adjudication dated 6th September 1927 filed by Satish Chandra Gorai be and the same is hereby annulled on the 7th March 1928.

J. YOUNIE, District Judge.
Krishnagar, the 12th March 1928. (485—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Nadia.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 6 of 1928.

Petitioner Kali Pada Ghosh, son of late Nobin Ghosh, of Meherpur, police-station Meherpur, district Nadia.

NOTICE is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 19 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920, to his creditors that the abovenamed petitioner has filed an insolvency petition and that 31st March 1928 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

J. YOUNIE, District Judge.
Krishnagar, the 14th March 1928. (493—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10 of 1928.

WHEREAS Babu Lal Garia, son of late Bhajon Garia of Mokam Serajganj-Bazar, police-station Serajganj, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition dated 2nd March 1928 to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 5th April 1928 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor.

S. K. GHOSH, Sub-Judge in charge.
Pabna, the 9th March 1928. (456—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 94 of 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that Imaratulla Saha of Jopinathpur, at present Khaskhamar, police-station Durgapur, Rajshahi, has applied under Act V of 1920 for his discharge and 11th April 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 8th March 1928. (494—1—500)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 61 AND 62 OF 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that (1) Jitu Dalal, (2) Barakatulla Sheikh of Jagadishpur, police station Kaliachak, district Malda, have been adjudicated insolvents by this Court on 6th February 1928 and directed to come up for their discharge within six months.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 8th March 1928. (495—1—501)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 11 of 1928.

NOTICE is hereby given that Gayanath Mahaldar of Golashibganj, police-station Ratua, district Malda, has applied under Act V of 1920 to be adjudicated an insolvent and that 26th March 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 8th March 1928. (496—1—502)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 1 of 1928.

NOTICE is hereby given that Chikna Mandal of Chandapur, police-station Mohonpur, district Rajshahi, has applied under Act V of 1920 to be adjudicated an insolvent and that 11th April 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 8th March 1928. (497—1—503)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 32 of 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that Kadir Mondal of Kharikadanga, police-station Niamatpur, district Rajshahi, has applied under Act V of 1920 for his discharge and that 18th April 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 8th March 1928. (498—1—504)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 10A of 1928.

NOTICE is hereby given that Kedar Nath Pramanik, of Nagar, police-station Baraigram, district Rajshahi, has applied under Act V of 1920 to be adjudicated an insolvent and that 24th March 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 8th March 1928. (499—1—505)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 60 of 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nityananda Sarkar, of Mrijapur, police-station Paba, district Rajshahi, has applied under Act V of 1920 for his discharge and that 19th April 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 8th March 1928. (500—1—506)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 89 of 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that Laban Molla, of Suktabadal, police-station Nandanali, district Rajshahi, has applied under Act V of 1920 for his discharge and 19th April 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 8th March 1928. (501—1—507)

In the Court of the District Judge of Rajshahi.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 52 of 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that Yadulla Biswas of Mardana, police-station Shibganj, district Malda, has applied under Act V of 1920 for his discharge and 16th April 1928 is fixed for hearing of the application.

K. C. NAG, District Judge.
Rajshahi, the 8th March 1928. (502—1—508)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 483 of 1927.

Nisikanta Sarkar, of Kalighat, thana Bhawanipur, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Beni Madhab Guha, of Barisal, district Barisal, and others, creditors.

ON the 6th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 26th day of March 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 13th February 1928. (324—1—481)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 304 of 1927.

Shaikh Maola Buksha, of Jagaddal, thana Jagaddal, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Gafur Khan Kabuli, of Kankinara, thana Jagaddal, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 16th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 16th day of April 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 13th February 1928. (325—1—482)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 470 of 1927.

Shaik Abdul Samed, of Ichapur, thana Napara, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Jigria, of Gora Bazar, Dum-Dum, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 17th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 2nd day of April 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 13th February 1928. (326—1—483)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 524 of 1927.

Kunja Behari Ghosh, of Gobindapur, thana Bistupur, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Harananda Safui, of 90, Darmahata Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 21st day of December 1927 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 26th day of March 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.
Alipore, the 13th February 1928. (330—1—484)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 2 OF 1928.

Meerza Ishaq Beg, of No. 1, Bijli Road, thana Beniapukur, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To the Secretary of State for India in Council, and others, creditors.

ON the 17th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 2nd day of April 1928, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 15th February 1928. (338—1—485)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 13 OF 1928.

Sarada Prasad Pauchali, of 26, Latafat Hossain Lane, Belegkata, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Badal Khan, of 19, Chingrighata Road, thana Entally, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 25th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 16th day of April 1928, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub Judge.

Alipore, the 15th February 1928. (339—1—486)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 15 OF 1928.

Sahadat Ostagar, of 22, Dent Mission Road, thana Ekbalpur, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Shaikh Mahammad Saleman, of 19-1, Watganj Street, Kaddirpur, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 14th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 2nd day of April 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 15th February 1928. (340—1—487)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 14 OF 1928.

Manisankar Sagan Lal Mahato, of Ward Institution Lane, thana Beliaghata, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Gobindalal Kotari, of 99, Khangrapatti Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 25th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 2nd day of April 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 15th February 1928. (341—1—488)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 17 OF 1928.

Tulsi Charan Manna, of Marhatta Ditch Lane, thana Chitpur, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Sudhindra Nath Mitra, of No. 5, Gokul Mitra's Lane, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 21st day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 23rd day of April 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 15th February 1928. (342—1—489)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 18 OF 1928.

Khoda Baksha Naskar, of Pachur, thana Metebruz, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Golam Hossain Ostagarh, of Pachur, thana Metebruz, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 19th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 26th day of March 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 15th February 1928. (343—1—490)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 28 OF 1928.

Radhica Prasad Sett, of 38A, South Road, Entally, thana Beniapukur, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Ashoke Chandra Rakshit, of 26, Cotton Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 25th day of January 1928, it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 16th day of April 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 15th February 1928. (344—1—491)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 509 OF 1927.

Sisir Kumar Nag Mazumdar of 36-A, Narikeldanga Main Road, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Bagerhat Union Bank of Bagerhat, Khulna, and others, creditors.

ON the 12th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 26th day of March 1928, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 15th February 1928. (345—1—492)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 516 of 1927.

Dhruba Chandra Naskor, of Ambalhora, thana Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Bangshidhar Mondal, of Ambalhora, thana Diamond Harbour, 24-Parganas, and others, creditors.

ON the 16th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 16th day of April 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 15th February 1928. (346—1—493)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 522 of 1927.

Nrisingha Narayan Ray of 19C, Mayapur Road, Chetla, thana Alipore, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Ram Kumar Lahia, of 76, Battala, Barabazar, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 6th day of February 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 16th day of April 1928, and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub-Judge.

Alipore, the 15th February 1928. (347—1—494)

NOTICE.

In the 4th Court of the Sub-Judge of 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 525 of 1927.

Mahammad Esrar Ali Mallik, of Raipur, thana Tallyganj, 24-Parganas, applicant.

To Ram Lal Mallik, of 52, Jay Mitra Street, Calcutta, and others, creditors.

ON the 19th day of January 1928 it was ordered that the matter of the petition of the applicant be heard on the 16th day of April 1928 and that the said applicant do attend to be examined by this Court on that date.

OSMAN ALI, Sub Judge.

Alipore, the 15th February 1928. (348—1—495)

RAJENDRA NATH DAS, M.A., B.L., intends to be admitted as a vakil of the High Court. (432—4—467)

Public Service Commission (India).

APPLICATIONS are invited for a post of Chemical Examiner for Customs in the Bombay Custom House on a pay of Rs. 600—40—1,000 per mensem. Candidates must be able to analyse samples of goods and to take charge of a Chemical Laboratory. They should be familiar with the testing and denaturing of alcohol.

Further particulars and application forms will be sent to persons applying for them to the Secretary to the Public Service Commission on or before the 4th April 1928.

J. H. WISE, Secretary.

Delhi, the 14th March 1928.

NOTICE.

Bengal Public Health Department.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to the 27th March 1928 for three posts of part-time School Medical Officer for Calcutta. The prescribed qualifications include possession of special experience in ophthalmology in addition to registrable university medical qualifications. Monthly allowance Rs. 50.

Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Bengal Public Health Department.

APPLICATIONS are invited up to the 31st March 1928 through proper channel for the post of Health Officer of the Port of Chittagong. The prescribed qualifications include possession of diploma in public health in addition to registrable university medical qualifications. Pay Rs. 300—20—500, special pay Rs. 100, house allowance Rs. 30.

Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

APPLICATIONS from graduates seeking admission into the B. T. Class of this College should reach the undersigned before the 25th March 1928.

W. E. GRIFFITH, Principal,

David Hare Training College.

25-3, Ballyganj Circular Road, Calcutta, the 7th March 1928.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all exhibits filed in cases in the Court of the Municipal Magistrate, Calcutta, in the year 1925, will be destroyed if not taken back by the parties who filed them before 31st March 1928.

M. N. GUPTA, Presidency and Municipal Magistrate.
Town Hall, Calcutta, the 10th January 1928.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all exhibits filed in cases disposed of in this Court during the year 1925, will be destroyed if not taken back by the parties who filed them before 31st March 1928.

A. N. M. ALI, Municipal Magistrate.

Town Hall, Calcutta, the 10th January 1928.

Road Cess notification.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the District Board of Faridpur at their last special meeting held on the 25th February 1928 resolved to levy cess in the district during the next financial year 1928-29 at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee on the annual value of lands and buildings, etc., under section 46 of the Local Self-Government Act

A CHOWDHURY, Chairman, District Board.

Faridpur, the 8th March 1928.

(488—1)

Road Cess Notification.

THE District Board of 24-Parganas at a special meeting held on the 13th February 1928 declared under section 46 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, that the Road Cess should be levied during the year 1928-29 at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee on the annual value of all lands.

J. C. SEN, Chairman.

Alipore, the 2nd March 1928.

(438—3)

THE District Board of Chittagong, at a special meeting held on 14th February 1928, resolved to levy road-tax in the district at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee on the annual value of lands, etc., during the ensuing financial year, 1928-29.

SYED MOQHUL HUSAIN, Chairman.

Chittagong District Board, the 29th February 1928.
(430—3)

NOTICE.

Imperial Bank of India.

A PAY Office of the Bank has been opened at Ghaziabad on the 12th March 1928 under the charge of Mr. R. N. Ram, Probationary Sub-Accountant.

The Pay Office will be under the control of Delhi Branch.

K. M. MACDONALD, Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1928. (511—1)

NOTICE.

Imperial Bank of India.

THE Committee of the Central Board have sanctioned the following change in the Staff of the Bank :—

Mr. F. A. H. Wright to officiate as Chief Accountant, Calcutta Local Head Office, *vice* Mr. H. R. Macpherson granted combined leave.

By order,

K. M. MACDONALD, Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1928. (512—1)

NOTICE.

Imperial Bank of India.

THE Members of the Local Board have sanctioned the following changes in the Bank's establishment :—

Mr. G. B. O'Connor to officiate as Chief Cashier, *vice* Mr. H. M. Wigley, proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. H. Johnston to resume his duties as officiating Superintendent, Public Debt Office, *vice* Mr. A. L. W. Fleming.

Mr. A. L. W. Fleming to resume his duties as acting Deputy Superintendent, Public Debt Office, *vice* Mr. C. A. Hopson.

By order,

K. M. MACDONALD,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1928. (523—1)

Notice.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the next ordinary examination of candidates for Certificates of Competency as Masters and Serangis of Inland Steam Vessels, under Act I of 1917, will be held at the Port Office, Chittagong, on Tuesdays, the 17th April, 15th May and 18th June 1928, at 10-30 A.M.

Applications to be permitted to go up for the examination for any of the above grade Certificates must be made at the Port Office, Chittagong, not later than three days prior to the date of examination, the candidates producing their certificates and testimonials and paying the fees.

Chittagong, the 16th March 1928.

C. R. BLUETT, Commander, R.I.M.,
Port Officer, Chittagong.

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The second quinquennial valuation of the Fund has been completed by the Actuary to the Government of India, and his report discloses very favourable results. For forms of application and rules of the Fund apply to the Accountant-General, Bengal, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Notice.

TO be sold by public auction at the Custom House Wine Shed on Thursday, the 29th March 1928, at 2 P.M.

One lot of 24 bottles remnants of liquors. The liquors may be inspected on application to the Inspector in charge of the Custom House.

G. S. HARDY, Collector of Customs.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1928. (521—1)

Currency Note.

PORTION of the following Currency Note of the Calcutta circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Register No.	No. of note.	Value.	Name of claimant.
		Rs.	
W. D. 10 of $\frac{27}{28}$	R D 74 97654	100	Bhupendra Nath Sinha, typist, Imperial Bank of India, Cash Department, Calcutta.

G. H. A. Wood, Currency Officer.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1928.

Currency notes.

PORTIONS of the following currency notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
W. D. 9 of 27-28	S 347555	100	Raj. Mohan Kunda, of 13, Beliaghata Main Road, P. O. Beliaghata, Calcutta.
	5 347556	100	
	347558	100	
	347559	100	
	347560	100	
	347571	100	

G. H. A. Wood, Currency Officer.

Currency Office, the 8th March 1928.

Currency notes.

PORTION of the following currency note of the Calcutta circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
W.D. 8 of 27-28	PD 95 98723	100	P. Kumar Sinha, Proprietor of the Badshahi Fancy Knitting Works, Bankipore, Patna.

G. H. A. Wood, Currency Officer.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1928.

Lost or Stolen.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 165467 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sarbasundari Dassi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issues of duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Radha Kanta Sen (the manager to the Estate of Sm. Sarbasundari Dassi, a lunatic).

Residence—9, Herambo Chandra Dass Lane, Calcutta.
(442—3—509)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and**In the matter of Friends & Company (Calcutta), Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company will be held on the 30th March at 5 p.m. at the registered office of the Company, at No. 43, Madhu Roy Lane, Calcutta, for the purpose of considering the voluntary winding up of the Company, appointment of liquidators, etc., and for other business of the Company. It is further notified that another extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the same time and place on the 14th April 1928 to confirm the resolutions that may be passed at the meeting held on the 30th March 1928.

By order of the Board.

NILMONEY CHATTERJEE, Managing Director.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1928.

(504—1—510)

NOTICE OF VOLUNTARY WINDING UP.**In the matter of the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913), and****In the matter of the East Bengal Traders (Calcutta), Limited.**

IT is hereby announced that the abovenamed company in a meeting of its shareholders, dated the 5th March 1928, passed this extraordinary resolution :—

That the company of East Bengal Traders (Calcutta), Limited, resolves by this extraordinary resolution to the effect that it cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up.

S. N. BOSE, Liquidator.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1928.

(515—1—511)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**In the matter of the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913), and****In the matter of the East Bengal Traders (Calcutta), Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given under section 209 of Indian Companies Act (Act VII of 1913), that the East Bengal Traders (Calcutta), Limited, which was incorporated in 1926, has by an extraordinary meeting of shareholders held on 5th March 1928 resolved that the said Company should go into voluntary liquidation.

Accordingly the creditors of the above company are asked to attend the meeting of the creditors of the Company to be held at the Company's office, 6, Commercial Buildings, on Friday, the 30th March next at 2 p.m.

S. N. BOSE, Liquidator.

Calcutta, the 16th March 1928.

(516—1—512)

Imperial Library.

(Secretariat Buildings, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.)

Open on ... { Weekdays and Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and holidays from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Librarian.

Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

PARTS I, II, and III of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, prepared by Pandit Hrishikesh Sastri and Babu Siva Chandra Gu, M.A., B.L., of that College, are offered to the public for sale. The Catalogue having to be completed in 23 parts the price of each part is 12 annas a copy exclusive of postage. Copies can be obtained from the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

CINCHONA FACTORY PRODUCTS.

BY order of the Government of Bengal Cinchona Factory Products as manufactured and packed at the Cinchona Factory, Mungpoo, Darjeeling district, will be sold and distributed by the **Superintendent, Presidency Jail, in original packages** as received from the Mungpoo Factory at the rates noted below, from the 1st May 1928 :—

Quinine Sulphate.				
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 18 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	...	" 19 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 20 "
Quinine Hydrochloride.				
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 23 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	...	" 24 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 25 "
Quinine Di-Hydrochlor.				
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 25 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	...	" 26 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 27 "
Quinidine Sulphate.				
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 20 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	...	" 21 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 22 "
Cinchonidine Sulphate.				
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 25 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	...	" 26 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 27 "
Cinchonine Sulphate.				
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 12 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	...	" 13 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 14 "
Cinchona Febrifuge (Powder).				
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 9 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 10 "
Cinchona Febrifuge (Tablets).				
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 10 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 11 "
Quinidine (Tablets).				
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 6 "
Quinidine (In Mass).				
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	...	Rs. 4 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	...	" 5 "
Cinchona Bark (In 50 pound original bags).				
Per bag	...	...	...	Rs. 25.

Transit charges extra in every case.

Quinine Sulphate is for sale to Government Institutions and Missionaries only. It is not for sale to private Firms or the General Public.

Cinchona Febrifuge in Powder and Tablet form (when in stock) is for sale to Government Institutions, Missionaries and the General Public.

Quinine Sulphate will be supplied to Hospitals and Dispensaries of this Presidency only at the wholesale rate of Rs. 18 per lb., irrespective of quantities. For all other purchasers the rates given above will apply.

Provinces other than Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam will get their supplies of Sulph Quinine from the Director, Botanical Survey of India, Shillpur, Howrah.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 2 to 4 p.m.

The system of payment is by—*Cash in advance*—by "*Treasury Chalang*", which should accompany the order or indent.

In cases where this is not possible, payment should be made by "*Remittance Transfer Receipts*" or crossed "*cheques*".

Indents unaccompanied by cash in advance will be sent Value Payable Post. Credit sale is not allowed except under special circumstances.

In the case of *Government Officers* payment will be recovered by *Book Transfer, i.e., Countersigned Invoices* in the event of *Cash* not accompanying the indent by "*Treasury Chalang*", *Remittance Transfer Receipt* or *Cheque*.

2. Price and postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post).

3. The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or Post. *Railway parcels are sent by passenger train only.*

4. A scale of postage is given below :—

For $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 4 annas, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 5 annas, 1 lb. 8 annas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 11 annas, 2 lbs. 14 annas, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Re. 1-1, 3 lbs. Re. 1-1, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Re. 1-4, 4 lbs. Re. 1-7, 5 lbs. Re. 1-13, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Re. 1-13, 6 lbs. Rs. 2.

Two different drugs are not packed in the same parcel and postage must be paid separately for each kind.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

Government reserve the right to alter the price without notice.

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette cannot be received after noon on Saturday.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1928.

PART VI.

Bills Introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly, and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

[AS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.]

A Bill to regulate and improve the Law Reports.

WHEREAS it is expedient to diminish the multitude and expenses of the Law Reports published in India and to improve their quality and to regulate their publications ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Law Reports Act, 192 .

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(3) It shall come into force on the.....

Definition.

2. " Authorised reports " means and includes reports of law cases published by, or under the authority of, the Government of India, or any Provincial Government, or the Court deciding the cases reported, or a Bar Council.

Authority given to only authorised reports.

3. No Court shall allow to be cited, or itself refer to, the report of any case decided after the coming into force of this Act other than a report published in the authorised reports.

Authority of judicial decisions.

4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to give to any judicial decision any further or other authority than it would have had if this Act had not been passed.

Repeal.

5. The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875, is hereby ^{XVIII} of 1875. repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The ever increasing number of Law Reports in India stands in need of check and proper regulation. All sorts of law journals and reports, good, bad and indifferent, are issued from different places. Mostly the same rulings are sooner or later published in different publications. Sometimes rulings which have ceased to be operative by the force of a subsequent ruling or change of law are published to swell the volume of reports, or to bring them up to the stipulated number of pages. With the same object numerous pages dealing with mere facts which have no bearing on the legal aspect of the case are also published. Sometimes rulings published in one journal are published in another after several months, thus causing confusion and embarrassment. The number and volume of Law Reports is becoming simply scandalous and requires check and regulation.

The 15th November 1926.

MUHAMMAD YAKUB.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1928.

SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

[Non-subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF WARDS', ATTACHED AND TRUST ESTATES IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1333 B.S. (1926-27).

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Revenue Department.

Land Revenue.

CALCUTTA, THE 10TH MARCH, 1928.

RESOLUTION—No. 3602 L.R.

READ—

The report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of Wards', Attached and Trust Estates in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1333 B.S. (1926-27).

1. **Number of Estates under management.**—At the beginning of the year, the number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was 79. During the year, six new estates were added and one was released, thus bringing the total number to 84 at the close of the year.

2. **Collection of rent and cesses.**—The total current demand on account of rent and cess was Rs. 61·18 lakhs and arrear Rs. 84·17 lakhs. Of the arrears, Rs. 31·94 lakhs were bad or doubtful. The total collection was Rs. 38·19 lakhs (or 62 per cent.) of the current demand and Rs. 25·08 lakhs (or 49 per cent.) of the good portion of the arrear. The Governor in Council hopes that more vigorous action will be taken for the collection of arrears, which are classed as recoverable.

3. **Debts of estates.**—During the year, the principal and interest repaid or otherwise reduced amounted to Rs. 11 lakhs leaving a debt (including arrear of interest) of Rs. 90·8 lakhs outstanding at the close of the year. The estates under management were taken over with debts aggregating Rs. 145 lakhs. The reduction in the debt is satisfactory but not as good as was anticipated when debt repayment schemes were drawn up. The estates for which schemes have been prepared have reduced their debts to Rs. 47 lakhs instead of to Rs. 28 lakhs according to the schemes.

4. **Management charges.**—The percentage of cost of management on current rent and cess demand was 13·7. In addition there are heavy law expenses of Rs. 5·1 lakhs or 8·4 per cent. of the current demand.

5. **Expenditure on schools, dispensaries and works of improvement.**—The Governor in Council observes with satisfaction that over Rs. 3 lakhs or nearly 5 per cent. of the current demand was spent on education, dispensaries and works of improvement.

6. The thanks of the Governor in Council are due to the Board of Revenue for the administration of the estates under the management of the Court of Wards. He also notices with pleasure the good work done by the Managers mentioned in the report.

By order of the Governor in Council,

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.)

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

Bye-election to elect a Councillor for the Muchipara (Non-Mahomedan) Constituency, Ward 9 of the Calcutta Corporation.

In compliance with section 49(4) (f) of Act III (B.C.) of 1923 and rule 15(z) of the Rules made by the Government under section 30 (1, 2) of the said Act, it is hereby notified that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has been declared duly elected as a Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta for the Muchipara (Non-Mahomedan) Constituency, Ward 9.

J. C. MUKERJEA, *Chief Executive Officer.*

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 22nd March 1928.*

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta under powers vested in them in this behalf have by a resolution, dated the 22nd February 1928, prescribed the alignment of a 40 feet projected public street in continuation of Police Hospital Road from South Road, Entally, to Sambhu Babu Lane running along portions of Onrait 1st Lane, and also the alignment to a width of 30 feet of the Bye-lane off Middle Road, Entally, connecting it with Onrait 1st Lane, both in Ward No. 19.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEA, *Chief Executive Officer.*

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 14th March 1928.*

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta under powers vested in them in this behalf have, by a resolution dated the 8th February 1928, prescribed the alignment of a 30 feet projected public street between Convent Road and the Calcutta Improvement Trust Alignment No. II in Ward No. 19.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEA, *Chief Executive Officer.*

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 16th March 1928.*

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given under section 47 (3) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta have applied to the Local Government for sanction to the Improvement Scheme No. XXXII (widening of a portion of Banstala Street) which was originally published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and in local newspapers on the 28th July 1927.

J. A. L. SWAN, *Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, *the 8th March 1928.*

Vital statistics of towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1928.

District.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.																								
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-borns).	Still-borns registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Kutis fever.	Measles.	Typhoid fever.	Kala-azar.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Pthiasis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding week of the previous year.			
																										Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	724,248	333,016	1,077,264	455	25	101	24	...	32	4	9	...	...	7	36	22	23	9	67	65	120	16	...	240	442	343	785	441	255	796
Bardwan	2	Asansol Mining Settlement.	176,814	152,639	329,353	110	1	2	1	1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	14	1	5	2	1	36	38	32	70	51	56	107
Howrah	3	Howrah	128,472	66,829	195,301	76	11	14	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	19	15	9	...	18	5	15	3	...	36	72	66	138	84	62	146
Dacca	4	Dacca	67,323	52,117	119,440	88	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	12	8	3	...	4	...	3	3	...	17	23	27	56	29	31	70
24-Parganas	5	Bhatpara	45,723	19,685	65,409	25	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	9	12	21	7	7	14
	6	Titagarh	26,532	15,918	42,451	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	7	12	11	4	15

* Actually occurred during the week ending the 3rd March 1928.

CALCUTTA, the 17th March 1928.

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Director of Public Health, Bengal.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 14th March 1928.

Summary.—Dry weather continued. Cultivation of jute and other autumn crops is being delayed for want of rain. Harvesting of spring crops is much advanced. Prospects of standing crops are not satisfactory owing to drought. Distress continues to prevail in parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Dinajpur, Nadia, Murshidabad, Birbhum and Malda. In the latter four districts the number of persons employed on test relief works was 709, 7,714, 316 and 2,177 respectively. The average price of common rice for the province has slightly fallen as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS...	0·00	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is going on in Basirhat and that of sugarcane continues in Baraset. Fodder and water are sufficient except in Baraset where water is getting scarce.
	Diamond Harbour.	Nil	6½	6½	
	Barrackpore ...	Nil	5	5	
	Baraset ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	6½	6½	
2	NADIA ...	Nil	4½	4½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are unfavourable. Distress continues: 709 men worked at test relief works on the 10th March; the expenditure during the week was Rs. 720 in five centres. Fodder and water are insufficient in Sadar and Meherpur.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	5	5	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	5	5	
	Chuadanga ...	Nil	5	5	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	5	5	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are not favourable. Test work continues in Kandi: 7,711 coolies earned Rs. 1,704 at Kali and Joshohari in Kandi. Fodder and water are insufficient.
	Lalbagh ...	Nil	5	5	
	Jangipur ...	(n)	(n)	5½	
	Kandi ...	Nil	5½	(n)	
4	JESSORE ...	Nil	6	6	Weather seasonable. Cultivation of lands for autumn crops continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Magura ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Narail ...	Nil	5	5	
	Bongaon ...	Nil	5½	5½	
5	KHULNA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Effects of weather on crops are not favourable. Rain is wanted. Cultivation of summer rice continues. Export of rice is going on. Fodder is sufficient but water insufficient.
	Satkhira ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	6	6	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	Nil	5	5	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are not good. Pressing of sugarcane in Asansol and harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops in Kalna are going on. Fodder and water are insufficient. Rice market is steady. Cattle-disease is reported from Monteswar.
	Asansol ...	Nil	6	6	
	Katwa ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kalna ...	Nil	5	5	
7	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	{ 5½ 6½(b)	{ 5½ 6½(b)	Weather seasonable. Test works continue. At Baswa Parulia road 20 persons worked on the 8th March and at Karimpur-Jajigram road on the 11th March 29 persons worked. Fodder is sufficient, but water is not so everywhere. Cattle-disease prevails in the district.
	Rampurhat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
8	BANKURA ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Fodder is sufficient, but water scarcity is acute in almost all parts of the district.
	Vishnupur ...	Nil	6	6	
9	MIDNAPORE ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Ploughing of lands is being delayed for want of rain in Sadar and Ghatal. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Contai ...	Nil	8	8	
	Tamluk ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Ghatal ...	Nil	5½	6½	
	Jhargram ...	Nil	6½	6½	
10	HOOGLY ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Rain is needed for ploughing of lands. Harvesting of potatoes continues. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Arambagh ...	Nil	5½	5½	
11	HOWRAH ...	Nil	6	6	Harvesting of potatoes and sugarcane is continuing. Lands are being prepared for jute. Rain is badly wanted.
	Uluberia ...	Nil	5½	5½	
12	RAJSHAHI ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Preparation of lands for jute and <i>aus</i> paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	(RAMPUR-BOALIA). Naogaon ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Nator ...	Nil	5½	5½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	Nil	6	6	Weather seasonable. Effects of weather on agricultural operations are fair. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	6	5½	
14	JALPAIGURI ...	Nil	5½	5½	Effects of weather are favourable on agricultural operations. Condition and prospects of standing crops are fair. No damage is reported.
	Alipur ...	Nil	5½	6	
15	DARJEELING ...	Nil	4	4	Potatoes and maize are growing. Cattle-disease exists in Jore Bungalow thana. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	Nil	5	4½	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	5	5½	
	Kalimpong ...	Nil	5½	5½	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	RANGPUR ...	Nil	4½	4½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Shaghatta.
	Nilphamari ...	Nil	5	5	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	4½	4½	
	Gaibandha ...	Nil	4½	4½	
17	BOGRA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Rain is wanted for ploughing and sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy.
18	PABNA ...	Nil	5	5	Prospects of crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Sirajganj ...	Nil	4½	4½	
19	MALDA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Ploughing of lands for jute and <i>bhudo</i> paddy and harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops have commenced. Planting of <i>boro</i> rice has been finished. Test relief work continues in this district : 2,477 men worked on the 12th March. No want of fodder and water.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Cutting of tobacco leaves and preparation of lands for jute and autumn paddy are going on, gathering of mustard seeds is finished. Condition and prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Rainfall at North Sadar (Kapasias) nil. Rain is wanted for the growth of standing crops. Cultivation of lands for jute and paddy is not going on in full swing for want of rain. Prospects of standing crops appear to be fair. Cattle-disease exists in many rural areas of Munshiganj subdivision. Fodder and water are not sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	Nil	5	5	
	Narayanganj ...	Nil	6½	5½	
	Munshiganj ...	Nil	5½	5½	
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	4½	4½	Weather rather hot. Prospects of standing crops are normal. Rice market is steady.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	5	5	
	Tangail ...	Nil	4½	4½	
	Netrakona	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kishorganj ...	Nil	5½	5½	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1		3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	Nil	5	5	Lands are being cultivated for jute and autumn paddy. Rain is badly wanted. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are not good. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Goalundo.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	Nil	5	5	
	Madaripur ...	Nil	6	6	
	Gopalganj (a) ...	Nil	5½	5½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good in Patuakhali and Bhola, but not hopeful in Sadar and Perojpur. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Patuakhali ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Dakshin Sha-bazpur (Bhola).	Nil	5½	5½	
25	CHITTAGONG ...	Nil	{ 6½ 6½*	6½ 6½*	Prospects of standing <i>rabi</i> crops are unsatisfactory owing to want of rain. Fodder and water are sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt sells at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and at 12 seers at Cox's Bazar. Cattle-disease is reported from Sadar subdivision.
	Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	6	(n)	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	Nil	5½	5½	Weather and prospects of standing crops are favourable. Cattle-disease is reported from Brahmanbaria.
	Brahmanbaria	Nil	5	4½	
	Chandpur ...	Nil	5½	(n)	
27	NOAKHALI ...	Nil	6	6	Weather fair. Condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ...	Nil	6½	6½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Nil	{ 6 (b) 5	5½ 6½(b)	Weather seasonable.
29	TRIPURA STATE	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Preparation of lands for jute and paddy and jungle-cutting for <i>jhum</i> are going on. Cattle-disease exists in Sonamura, Sabroom and Khowai. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cleansed cotton sells at Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 and jute at Rs. 6½ to Rs. 8 per maund.

* Burma rice.

(b) New.

(n) Not reported.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is not shown here.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 10th March 1928.

Date.	Hour.	Height above zero of gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1928					
4th March	... 7 A.M.	39 70	39 70	35 25	P. W. D. datum 6 25 feet above Kidderpur old dock sill. B. M. on Rajshahi College step 64 73. Value of zero = 0 00 P. W. D.
5th	... 7 " ...	39 60	39 60	35 30	
6th	... 7 " ...	39 45	39 45	35 30	
7th	... 7 " ...	39 40	39 40	35 25	
8th	... 7 " ...	39 30	39 30	35 25	
9th	... 7 " ...	39 15	39 15	35 25	
10th	... 7 " ...	39 00	39 00	35 25	

					P. W. D. datum.
Highest water-level on 10th September 1927	...	...	...	...	58 75
Lowest water-level on 26th May 1927	...	...	...	...	34 95

W. R. ROBSON, for *Subdivisional Officer,*
I. D., Rajshahi.

RAMPUR BOALIA, the 10th March 1928.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 10th March 1928.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1928					
4th March	... 7 A.M.	7 5	7 5	7 2	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench-mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat at Goalundo.
5th	... 7 "	7 5	7 5	7 3	
6th	... 7 "	7 5	7 5	7 4	
7th	... 7 "	7 6	7 6	7 6	
8th	... 7 "	7 7	7 7	7 7	
9th	... 7 "	7 7	7 7	7 6	
10th	... 7 "	7 6	7 6	7 4	

The gauge-readings commenced from 3rd October 1909.

Highest recorded flood during previous year	...	26 0 on 15th September 1927
Previous highest recorded flood	...	26 7 on 23rd and 24th August 1911, 25 5 on 15th September 1925, 25 75 on 28th August 1906, and 25 66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and 1st to 3rd September 1883.
Lowest recorded water-level during previous year	...	6 4 on 12th and 13th and 26th to 28th February and on 1st March 1927.
Previous recorded low water-level	...	1 0 on 8th February 1911.

R. K. GHOSE, for *Subdivisional Officer,*
P. W. D. Faridpur.

FARIDPUR, the 12th March 1928.

[illegible]

•Not reported.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1928.

11	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st December 1927 to 29th February 1928.	Normal rainfall from 1st December 1927 to 29th February 1928.	Station.	District.	Division.
...	Nil	1.8	Nil	1.12	Nil	Nil	1.69	Saugor Island ...	24-Parganas ...	Presidency.
...	Nil	2.1	Nil	1.30	Nil	Nil	2.03	Diamond Harbour.	...	
...	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2.1	0.02	1.37	0.02	0.13	2.05	Budge-Budge.	...
...	Nil	1.3	Nil	0.84	Nil	Nil	1.51	Canning Town.	...	
...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.6	0.03	1.10	0.03	0.20	1.64	Allpore.	...
...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.9	0.09	1.24	0.05	0.26	1.98	Barrackpore.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	...	1.12	...	...	1.76	Dum-Dum.	...	
...	Nil	2.0	Nil	1.24	Nil	Nil	1.99	Barasat.	...	
...	1	1.7	0.41	1.03	0.41	0.17	1.67	Bodhat.	...	
...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)	Gosabat.	...	
...	Nil	1.8	Nil	1.21	Nil	0.04	1.77	Ban-ghat	Nadia	Burdwan.
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	1.20	Nil	1.66	1.73	Krishnagar.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	1.11	Nil	0.28	1.63	Obadanga.	...	
...	Nil	1.8	Nil	1.03	Nil	0.20	1.53	Meherpore.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	0.96	Nil	Nil	1.41	Kushtia.	...	
...	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.35	Nil	0.32	0.60	Haringhata.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	0.92	Nil	0.29	1.13	Kandi	Murshidabad	
...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.7	0.04	0.88	0.04	0.61	1.35	Berhampore.	...	
...	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.4	0.09	0.70	0.09	1.19	1.13	Lalbagh.	...	
...	Nil	1.6	Nil	0.71	Nil	1.70	1.22	Azimganj.	...	
...	Nil	1.4	Nil	0.85	Nil	...	1.27	Jangipur.	...	
...	1	1.5	0.39	0.66	0.30	2.05	1.14	Akriamaj.	...	
...	Nil	1.5	Nil	0.68	Nil	Nil	0.97	Pitkabari.	...	
...	Nil	1.4	Nil	0.70	Nil	0.31	1.17	Dumkal.	...	
...	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.9	0.07	0.82	0.07	0.87	1.86	Kallyanganj (Jahulpur).	...	
...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	(n)	Khargam.	...	
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Talhar.	...	
...	0.05	1	2.0	0.25	1.21	0.20	0.72	1.62	Narail	Jessore	Burdwan.
...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.9	0.15	1.34	0.10	0.22	1.50	Jessore.	...	
...	0.31	...	...	...	1	1.8	0.31	1.23	0.31	0.89	1.77	Jhenida.	...	
...	Nil	1.9	Nil	1.09	Nil	0.47	1.60	Magura.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	1.17	Nil	Nil	1.76	Bongaon.	...	
...	Nil	1.9	Nil	1.08	Nil	0.06	1.67	Satkhira	Khulna	
...	Nil	1.8	Nil	1.16	Nil	Nil	1.81	Bazarghat.	...	
...	0.02	...	...	...	Nil	1.5	0.02	1.11	0.02	0.02	1.80	Khulna.	...	
...	Nil	2.0	Nil	1.13	Nil	Nil	2.13	Kaliganj.	...	
...	Nil	1.4	Nil	1.60	Nil	Nil	1.36	Nakipur.	...	
...	Nil	2.1	Nil	1.31	Nil	Nil	1.68	Dumuria.	...	
...	Nil	1.9	Nil	1.24	Nil	Nil	1.84	Rampal.	...	
...	Nil	1.9	Nil	0.99	Nil	0.10	1.58	Kalura.	...	
...	Nil	2.5	Nil	1.29	Nil	0.16	2.00	Paikgobha (Ranhi).	...	
...	Nil	2.1	Nil	1.40	Nil	Nil	1.89	Molhat.	...	
...	Nil	2.0	Nil	1.16	Nil	Nil	2.12	Moreganj.	...	
...	Nil	2.1	Nil	1.20	Nil	Nil	1.84	Samalkuti.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	1.14	Nil	0.05	1.68	Kolna	Burdwan	Burdwan.
...	Nil	1.8	0.01	1.25	0.01	0.83	1.76	Burdwan.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	1.09	Nil	Nil	1.61	Katwa.	...	
...	Nil	1.6	Nil	1.03	Nil	1.87	1.60	Assmol.	...	
...	1.4	...	0.02	...	...	...	1.47	Mankar.	...	
...	1.1	...	0.05	...	...	...	0.73	Manjalkot.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	1.13	Nil	Nil	1.30	Royna.	...	
...	Nil	2.4	Nil	1.51	Nil	0.94	1.51	Montoswar.	...	
...	1	1.8	1.60	0.86	1.60	2.43	1.33	Suri	Birbhum	
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	0.91	Nil	0.75	1.53	Hobampur.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	0.79	Nil	...	1.36	Rampurhat.	...	
...	1	1.5	0.32	0.72	0.32	0.89	1.18	Bolpur.	...	
...	Nil	1.4	Nil	0.69	Nil	1.26	0.89	Murari.	...	
...	Nil	1.4	Nil	0.61	Nil	0.31	0.88	Lalpur.	...	
...	Nil	1.9	0.02	1.04	0.02	0.44	1.63	Bankura	Bankura	Burdwan.
...	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.7	0.05	1.21	0.05	0.50	1.71	Vishnupur.	...
...	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.8	Nil	0.96	Nil	1.00	1.64	Mallara.	...
...	1	1.8	0.10	1.09	0.10	0.57	1.70	Khatra.	...	
...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.4	0.25	1.00	0.20	0.63	1.48	Indas.	...
...	1	1.5	...	1.10	...	...	1.55	Kotlipur.	...	
...	Nil	1.8	Nil	1.06	Nil	0.16	1.45	Onda.	...	
...	Nil	1.4	0.02	0.88	0.02	0.32	1.39	Gangajalghati.	...	
...	Nil	1.8	Nil	1.27	Nil	0.85	1.90	Balpur.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	1.21	Nil	0.32	1.73	Sonmukhi.	...	
...	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1.4	0.04	0.84	0.04	1.04	1.17	Taldangra.	...
...	1.2	...	0.79	...	...	...	1.19	Saranga.	...	
...	Nil	1.0	Nil	0.87	Nil	Nil	1.17	Indpur.	...	
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Arhra.	...	
...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	0.71	(n)	Barjara.	...	
...	1	(n)	0.35	(n)	0.35	0.05	(n)	Simipal.	...	
...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	1.46	(n)	Mejla.	...	
...	Nil	(n)	0.15	(n)	0.09	1.92	(n)	Siromulpur.	...	
...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	1.00	(n)	Palasanga.	...	
...	1	(n)	0.10	(n)	0.10	0.49	(n)	Chatna.	...	
...	1	(n)	0.13	(n)	0.10	0.95	(n)	Ranibandh.	...	
...	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	Saltora.	...	
...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	0.34	(n)	Joypur.	...	
...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	0.10	(n)	Ambikanagar.	...	
...	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	0.61	(n)	Jatrapur.	...	

(n) Not ascertained

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Burdwan—contd.	Midnapore...	Contai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ghatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kurrahali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Amlakura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panskura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dantan*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chandrakona*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pachet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagwanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kultikri Kashiyar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nayabawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Silda (Harpahari)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kharagpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gonaitore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Salboui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narayanganj*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi.	Hooghly ...	Raminagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mohanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jenka (Kharjri)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nandigram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Moyna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Plinga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Naraiole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kolaghat (Dainan)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balichak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jharkram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Scrapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Arambagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ohanditala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahesra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Utharia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Anta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Naugao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lalpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mahadebpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tanor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ohaugram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jorai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Budalgachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinajpur ...	Nithpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nawabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gangarampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ohuamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balrighat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Setabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Atwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Birganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Parbatipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patnitola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri...	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alipur Duars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Falakata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Debiguni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Buxa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kaichini*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kumargram*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling...	Siliguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mongpoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kurseong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pedong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Gatbandha).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pirganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kurigan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bagdogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Niphamari).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ulipur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sunderganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saidpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra ...	Sherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Panchbithi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khetlai*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Adamdighi*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dubchanchia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pabna ...	Shahzadpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sirajganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Iswardi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not reported.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524
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(n) Not ascertained.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENI

Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rajshahi— contd.	Malda	Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	0.13	...	...	...	...
		Chanchal	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.27	...	...	...	...
		Gazol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sibganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gomastapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca.	Dacca	Nawabganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nawabganj*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	Narsingdi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Manikganj	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Joydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kapasia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kishorganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Faridpur	Atia (Tangail)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sarisaibari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jamalganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Netrokona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Bakerganj...	Plingna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Durgapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sherpur (Toten)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dowarganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...
		Nalitabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rajbari (Coalundo)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haridaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Takernat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bakerganj...	Bhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Paug*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balakandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhusna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Bakerganj...	Patnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baruna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaurmadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bauphal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Tippera	Kutubdia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Satkanila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kodja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mirsrai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cumilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhali	Chandpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Brahmaubaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramchandrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nasirnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Daudkandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Feni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hrishpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tripura State	Ramganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chingalnaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hatiya*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lakshmipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangamati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Oooch Behar	Bandarban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Barkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maholchari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ramgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dooch Behar	Manikseri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dighinala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Maimukh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kaptai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nakhyongchhari†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong.	Dooch Behar	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinhata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Oooch Behar	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...
		Mickliganj*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...
		Machhabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dooch Behar	Fulbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(Tufanganj).	...	...	...	...	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...
		Fulbaria	...	...	...	...	0.07	...	...	...	0.54	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...
		Fulbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fulbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not reported.

† Newly opened from February 1928.

DACCA, the 14th March 1928.

FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1928—concl'd.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Heavy rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st December 1927 to 29th February 1928.	Normal rainfall from 1st December 1927 to 29th February 1928.	Station.	District.	Division.
...	0.26	2	1.7	0.52	0.84	0.26	3.16	1.44	Malda	Malda	Rajshahi— concl'd.
...	1	1.7	0.33	0.78	0.27	3.03	1.26	Ohanchal.	...	
...	Nil	1.6	Nil	0.72	Nil	1.9.	1.07	Gazol.	...	
...	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.4	0.24	0.75	0.18	2.76	1.41	Sibganj.	...	
...	...	0.40	...	0.11	1	1.7	0.21	0.93	0.21	2.71	1.26	Gomastapur.	...	Dacca.
...	3	1.8	0.70	0.70	0.40	2.52	1.16	Nawabganj.	...	
...	Nil	2.1	Nil	1.30	Nil	Nil	1.97	Munshiganj	...	
...	Nil	1.9	Nil	1.25	Nil	Nil	1.76	Dacca.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	1.07	Nil	Nil	1.45	Nawabganj.	...	Mymensingh
...	Nil	2.0	Nil	1.40	Nil	0.23	1.89	Narayaniganj.	...	
...	Nil	1.8	0.07	0.95	0.07	0.09	1.40	Narsingdi.	...	
...	Nil	1.9	0.14	1.18	0.09	0.27	1.72	Maulkiganj.	...	
...	1	1.6	0.13	1.02	0.12	0.23	1.51	Joydebpur.	...	Dacca.
...	Nil	1.4	Nil	0.54	Nil	0.08	0.98	Kapasia.	...	
...	0.10	2	1.9	0.27	0.17	0.56	1.64	Kishorganj	...	
...	Nil	1.7	0.06	0.93	0.06	0.07	1.42	Atia (Tangail).	...	
...	0.38	1	1.4	0.38	0.72	0.38	0.81	1.15	Sariabari.	...	Dacca.
...	1	1.7	0.14	0.94	0.14	0.33	1.34	Mymensingh.	...	
...	Nil	1.5	Nil	0.88	Nil	0.60	1.38	Jamalpur.	...	
...	0.02	Nil	1.9	0.05	0.03	0.21	1.38	Netrokona.	...	
...	Nil	1.2	Nil	0.84	Nil	0.19	0.98	Pingla.	...	Dacca.
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	0.50	Nil	Nil	1.19	Duckapour.	...	
...	1	1.4	0.11	0.73	0.11	0.31	1.12	Sherpur (Towan).	...	
...	1	1.1	0.10	0.56	0.10	0.50	0.87	Dewanganj.	...	
...	Nil	1.3	Nil	0.59	Nil	0.33	0.89	Nalitabari.	...	Dacca.
...	Nil	1.8	Nil	1.08	Nil	0.37	1.71	Madaripur	...	
...	Nil	2.2	0.05	1.32	0.03	0.23	1.89	Faridpur.	...	
...	Nil	1.9	Nil	1.21	Nil	0.08	1.72	Rajbari.	...	
...	Nil	1.9	Nil	1.02	Nil	Nil	1.51	(Goolando).	...	Dacca.
...	Nil	1.4	0.03	0.88	0.03	0.25	1.37	Harijapur.	...	
...	Nil	2.0	Nil	0.80	Nil	0.15	1.12	Takrhat.	...	
...	Nil	2.1	Nil	0.91	Nil	Nil	1.33	Bhanga.	...	
...	Nil	2.1	Nil	1.33	Nil	Nil	2.00	Paonga.	...	Dacca.
...	Nil	2.1	0.09	1.24	0.09	0.79	1.72	Hallakandi.	...	
...	Nil	2.5	Nil	1.40	Nil	Nil	1.98	Bhuna.	...	
...	Nil	2.5	Nil	1.40	Nil	Nil	1.98	Faloug.	...	
...	Nil	1.8	Nil	1.40	Nil	0.11	2.26	Patuakhali.	...	Dacca.
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	1.34	Nil	Nil	1.83	Barkuna.	...	
...	Nil	1.8	Nil	1.28	Nil	Nil	2.03	Pirozpur.	...	
...	Nil	1.9	0.09	1.08	0.09	0.09	1.85	Barisal.	...	
...	Nil	1.8	Nil	1.04	Nil	0.22	1.42	Gaurnadi.	...	Dacca.
...	Nil	1.7	0.04	0.92	0.04	0.04	1.68	Bhola.	...	
...	1	1.9	0.18	0.94	0.13	0.81	1.43	Daulatkhan.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	1.00	Nil	Nil	1.80	Bauphal.	...	
...	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.37	Nil	Nil	1.09	Oox's Bazar	...	Chittagong.
...	Nil	1.3	Nil	1.03	Nil	Nil	2.01	Chittagong.	...	
...	Nil	1.0	Nil	0.65	Nil	Nil	1.51	Kutubdia.	...	
...	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.40	Nil	Nil	1.00	Satkalia.	...	
...	Nil	1.5	Nil	0.79	Nil	Nil	1.65	Kodala.	...	Chittagong.
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	0.82	Nil	Nil	1.38	Mirsari.	...	
...	Nil	2.0	Nil	1.08	Nil	Nil	1.81	Cotilla.	...	
...	Nil	2.2	0.03	1.09	0.03	0.03	1.75	Ohandpur.	...	
...	Nil	2.1	0.15	1.19	0.03	0.10	1.91	Brahmanbaria.	...	Chittagong.
...	0.68	1	0.68	1.01	0.68	0.68	1.34	Ramchandrapur.	...	
...	0.78	1	0.78	1.02	0.76	0.76	1.52	Nasirnagar.	...	
...	Nil	1.5	Nil	1.05	Nil	Nil	1.82	Daudkandi.	...	
...	1	1.6	0.50	0.97	0.50	0.50	1.44	Kauba.	...	Chittagong.
...	Nil	1.9	Nil	1.21	Nil	Nil	1.87	Laksm.	...	
...	Nil	1.8	Nil	1.07	Nil	Nil	1.43	Noakhali	...	
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	0.97	Nil	Nil	1.82	Foul.	...	
...	1	1.4	0.30	0.70	0.30	0.30	1.57	Harihpur.	...	Chittagong.
...	Nil	1.5	Nil	1.02	Nil	Nil	1.49	Ramganj.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	0.16	0.95	0.09	0.16	1.47	Chhaganuaya.	...	
...	Nil	1.8	Nil	1.01	Nil	Nil	1.55	Hatiya.	...	
...	Nil	1.7	Nil	1.05	Nil	Nil	1.49	Lakshmipur.	...	Chittagong.
...	1	1.7	0.12	1.04	0.12	0.14	1.92	Rangamati	...	
...	Nil	1.1	Nil	0.64	Nil	Nil	1.32	Bandarban.	...	
...	Nil	1.1	Nil	0.93	Nil	Nil	1.72	Barkal.	...	
...	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.49	Nil	Nil	0.57	Mahachari.	...	Chittagong.
...	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.86	Nil	Nil	0.98	Lama.	...	
...	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.55	Nil	Nil	0.84	Rangarh.	...	
...	0.12	1	0.12	(a)	0.12	0.12	(a)	Manikseri.	...	
...	Nil	(a)	Nil	(a)	Nil	Nil	(a)	Dighinala.	...	Chittagong.
...	Nil	(a)	Nil	(a)	Nil	Nil	(a)	Maimunsh.	...	
...	Nil	(a)	Nil	(a)	Nil	Nil	(a)	Kapal.	...	
...	Nil	(a)	Nil	(a)	Nil	Nil	(a)	Nakhvongchhari.	...	
...	0.17	0.11	0.94	1.27	0.94	1.27	1.37	Agartala	...	Tripura State
...	2	1.5	0.25	0.66	0.12	0.61	1.17	Dinbata	...	Dooch Behar...
...	Nil	1.5	0.05	0.64	0.05	0.28	1.04	Cooch Behar.	...	
...	Nil	1.4	0.79	0.79	0.08	0.36	1.03	Mickiganj.	...	
...	Nil	1.6	0.11	0.67	0.08	0.36	1.03	Muthabanga.	...	
...	1	1.7	0.66	0.81	0.54	0.85	1.25	Fulbaria (Tufanganj).	...	

(a) Not ascertained.

H. D. BANERJI, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Form C—BENGAL.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending 9th March 1928.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	Number of bales pressed.		Number of bales pressed.		District included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1927 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ...	1,384 or 1,366·7072 bales of 400 lbs. each	875	12,901	10,833	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,

*Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.***Statement showing gifts over Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 5,000 in value made by private individuals for the construction of works of public utility in the districts of the Chittagong Division during the year 1927.**

Division.	District.	Name of donor.	Purpose.	Amount.	Total of district.	Total of division.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chittagong ...	Noakhali ...	Babu Prasanna Kumar Roy Chaudhuri.	Construction of an wooden bridge over Chaumuhani khal for public use.	Rs. 1,858	Rs. 1,858	Rs. 1,858	Verified by the District Engineer, Noakhali.

CHITTAGONG, the 12th March 1928.

M. C. MCALPIN, *Commissioner.*

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, THE
SANITARY BOARD AND THE CHIEF ENGINEER, PUBLIC HEALTH DEPART-
MENT, FOR THE YEAR 1926.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Local Self-Government Department.

Public Health.

CALCUTTA, THE 19th MARCH, 1928.

RESOLUTION—No. 708 P.H.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

READ—

The Report of the Director of Public Health, the Sanitary Board and the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, for the year 1926.

READ ALSO—

The annual statistical returns and short notes on Vaccination in Bengal for the year 1926-27.

1. **Public Health.**—(Statistical, Epidemiological and General Public Health Administration.)

Population.—For the purposes of this review the total population of Bengal, excluding the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is taken as 46,522,293 (1921 Census).

2. **Birth-rate and death-rate.**—During the year 1926 the number of recorded births in Bengal was 1,276,380 against 1,377,097 in 1925. The provincial birth-rate in 1926 was 27·4 per mille as compared with 29·6 per mille in 1925 and the quinquennial average of 28·9. The aggregate birth rate in the towns of Bengal during 1926 was 18·5 per mille against 19·8 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 6·6 per cent.

The provincial death-rate in 1926 was 24·7 per mille as compared with 24·9 per mille in 1925, the quinquennial average being 26·3 per mille. Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Burma returned lower death-rates than Bengal.

In this connection the Director of Public Health points out that “the registration of vital occurrences is very defective in urban areas and no improvement has taken place as yet, except in a few isolated areas.”

As regards verification of vital statistics the Director of Public Health also points out that “three hundred and thirty-one omissions of births and one hundred and nine of deaths were detected by the vaccination staff out of a total of 13,772 births and 9,451 deaths verified, giving a percentage of 2·4 for omissions of births and of 1·2 for those of deaths. Allowing for a recognised omission of 27 per cent. in each case the corrected birth and the death-rates of the province for the year 1926 should be 34·8 per mille and 31·4 per mille, respectively.”

3. **Infant mortality.**—In 1926, 251,184 infants died under the age of one year, as compared with 249,582 during the preceding year, the total mortality showing an excess of 8·6 per cent. In 1926, 3,228 deaths from child birth were reported as compared with 2,790 in 1925 and 1,972 in 1924. The Director of Public Health remarks that “the registration of such deaths is gradually improving, though calculating on the number of such deaths reported from Calcutta, where registration is comparatively more perfect, the total number for the province should have been much higher.”

In Calcutta the Lady Health Visitors and the midwives employed by the Corporation delivered 6,276 cases and removed 226 difficult cases of labour to hospitals. Excluding still-births, the rate of infantile mortality amongst cases attended by the Corporation midwives during the first ten days was only 25 per 1,000, while the general infantile rate during the first week was 116.1. There were only four maternal deaths among the women delivered by the Corporation staff. Similarly in the town of Dacca competent midwifery aid was rendered from two centres by the staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Trust. The total maternal mortality among the centre cases was 10 *i.e.*, a little less than 1 per cent. as against 35 deaths among 2,607 non-centre cases, *i.e.*, 1.3 per cent. There were 38 deaths of infants within the first ten days of birth, among the 1,005 centre cases, *i.e.*, a maternal mortality rate of nearly 3.8 per cent. as against 217 deaths of infants within the first week of life among the 2,607 non-centre cases, *i.e.*, a mortality rate of nearly 8.3 per cent. These figures show what can be accomplished by proper care of mothers and infants.

In comparison with the preceding year, the still-births showed an increase of 3.0 per cent. During the year under review grants-in-aid for *dai*-training were made to various local bodies for starting 100 training classes, consisting of 10 *dais* each. A total number of 1,094 *dais* received training in 101 classes started by 32 local bodies and 3 health societies.

Cholera.—There were 59,106 deaths from cholera in 1926 against 34,276 in 1925, showing a death rate of 1.3 per cent. against 7 per cent. in the previous year and a decrease of 7.1 per cent. compared with the decennial mean. The quantity of anti-cholera vaccine supplied in 1926 was nearly five times the quantity issued in the preceding year. As compared with only 16 districts in the previous year, inoculations were performed during the year under review in all the districts of the province, except Darjeeling, where the disease is rare. The number of inoculations performed relatively increased practically in all the districts in proportion to the incidence of cholera. It is satisfactory to note that the inoculation is steadily gaining in popularity and has been universally admitted to be the best preventive of this fell disease. Besides, its immediate effects have captured the imagination of the public in a wonderful manner.

Small-pox.—During the year under review the mortality from small-pox was 25,548 against 17,436 in the previous year, showing an increase of 25.0 per cent. The death-rate increased by 66.6 per cent. as compared with the previous decennium. The total number of vaccinations reported in 1926-27 was 3,278,581 as compared with 3,030,178 in 1925-26. Of the total operations 1,741,801 were recorded as primary and 1,536,780 re-vaccinations against 1,751,091 primary and 1,279,087 re-vaccinations during the year 1925-26. Thus primary vaccinations decreased by .53 per cent. while re-vaccinations increased by 20.1 per cent. During the year 1926-27, out of 992,566 infants requiring vaccination 271,511 or 27.3 per mille were reported to have been successfully vaccinated in the rural areas, as compared with 313,286 or 269.5 per mille during the preceding year. In four districts, including Calcutta, the proportion protected was reported to have been over 500 per mille. In municipal areas 589.2 per mille of the surviving infants were protected in 1926-27 against 482.4 per mille during the previous year.

Fever.—In 1926 the mortality from fever was 822,774 against 874,228 in 1925, showing a ratio of 17.7 per mille against 18.8 in the previous year. As compared with the year 1925, the mortality decreased in 1926 by 5.8 per cent., while it was less than decennial mean by 19.2 per cent. The percentage of deaths from fever to total mortality was also less by 5.3 per cent. than that of 1925.

Kala-azar.—The number of reported deaths from kala-azar was 14,275 in 1926 against 16,766 in 1925, 9,997 in 1924 and 4,565 in 1923. The number of kala-azar cases treated at dispensaries and special centres was 164,896 in 1926 against 188,949 in 1925, 139,085 in 1924 and 57,238 in 1923. The decrease in the number of kala-azar cases treated in 1926 is mainly attributable to the fact that the prevalence and severity of the disease itself is diminishing.

Sanitary Engineering.—Twelve water-supply and drainage schemes were prepared and eight detailed projects of municipal water-supply and sewerage were drawn up by the Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, in 1926. Ten water-supply and drainage schemes were under consideration, three water-supply and sewerage schemes were in progress, five water-supply and sewerage schemes were partially completed and four water-supply and sewerage schemes were completed during the year under review.

Personal.—Mr. G. Bransby Williams went on leave preparatory to retirement soon after the end of the year under report, and was succeeded by Mr. F. C. Griffin. Appropriate reference to the value of Mr. Bransby Williams's service to Government and the public was made in last year's Resolution. Government (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are confident that under Mr. Griffin the high standard of efficiency attained by the Engineering Branch of the Public Health Department will be fully upheld.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart acted as Director of Public Health from 1st January to 24th March, 1926, when he went on leave after a highly satisfactory period of officiating service. Dr. R. B. Khambata succeeded him and continued to officiate till 1st November, 1926, showing marked keenness and ability in the discharge of his duties.

Dr. Bentley returned from leave at the beginning of November, 1926, and the present Ministry associates itself with the testimony to Dr. Bentley's abilities and zeal paid in last year's resolution. Government fully endorse the remarks of the Chief Engineer and the Director of Public Health on the work of the officers subordinate to them, and would again make special mention of the services of the Publicity Officer, Rai Sahib Kalipada Ray. Sufficient data for the "critical estimate" of the work of the health staffs employed by local authorities mentioned in last year's resolution are not yet forthcoming but it is hoped to make an estimate of this kind a feature of next year's resolution.

By order of the Government of Bengal,
[Ministry of Local Self-Government (Public Health)].

J. G. DRUMMOND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1928.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Governor of Bengal, the Government of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, etc.

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

No. 3056A.—*The 20th March 1928.*—His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. O. Horne, 9th Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, as an Aide-de-Camp on his personal staff from the 23rd March 1928, *vice* Captain R. Allhusen, who reverts to regimental duty.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

No. 3305A.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

GENERAL.—No. 2859A.—*The 17th March 1928.*—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Mumin, Magistrate and Collector, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Director of Land Records, Bengal.

No. 2880A.—*The 17th March 1928.*—Mr. Nrisinha Ranjan Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the headquarters station of the Howrah district.

Howrah.

No. 2885 A.—The 17th March 1928.—Babu Amarendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Bakarganj district.

**Howrah.
Bakarganj.**

No. 2888 A.—The 17th March 1928.—Babu Tarak Chandra Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the headquarters station of the Tippera district.

Tippera.

No. 2891 A.—The 17th March 1928.—Babu Narendra Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the headquarters station of the Mymensingh district.

Mymensingh.

No. 2899 A.—The 17th March 1928.—Babu Nitya Gopal Ray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Munshiganj, Dacca, is transferred to the Narayanganj subdivision of that district.

Dacca.

No. 2901 A.—The 17th March 1928.—Mr. C. A. Noronha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Dinajpur district.

**Chittagong.
Dinajpur.**

No. 2904 A.—The 17th March 1928.—Babu Dharendra Mohan Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinajpur, is transferred to the headquarters station of the Chittagong district.

**Dinajpur.
Chittagong.**

No. 2987 A.—The 19th March 1928.—Mr. Sudhindra Kumar Haldar, I.C.S., officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, Bakarganj, is appointed temporarily to act, in addition to his own duties, as District and Sessions Judge of that district.

Bakarganj.

No. 2990 A.—The 19th March 1928.—Mr. D. G. Davies, I.C.S., officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, is appointed temporarily to act, in addition to his own duties, as District and Sessions Judge of that district.

Mymensingh.

No. 2994 A.—The 19th March 1928.—Khan Bahadur Abul Khair Kabiruddin Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the headquarters station of the 24-Parganas district.

24-Parganas.

No. 3058 A.—The 20th March 1928.—Mr. Satyendra Nath Roy (No. 1), I.C.S., is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector, Faridpur.

Faridpur.

No. 3061 A.—The 20th March 1928.—Rai Sahib Amal Krishna Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the headquarters station of the Faridpur district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Faridpur.

No. 3085 A.—The 22nd March 1928.—Maulvi Saiyid Abbas Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Rajshahi Division.

Rajshahi Divn.

No. 3088 A.—The 22nd March 1928.—Babu Phani Lal Mukharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is posted to the Rajshahi Division.

**24-Parganas.
Rajshahi Divn.**

No. 3161 A.—The 23rd March 1928.—In modification of the orders of the 17th March 1928, Babu Pramodranjan Das Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Serampore subdivision of the Hooghly district.

Hooghly.

No. 3165 A.—The 23rd March 1928.—In modification of the orders of the 17th March 1928, Babu Haran Chandra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Patuakhali subdivision of the Bakarganj district.

Bakarganj.

No. 3170 A.—The 23rd March 1928.—Babu Kali Charan Mukharji, Sub-Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Chittagong Division.

Chittagong Divn.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*No. 3002 A.—The 19th March 1928.*—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 3 of Act V (B.C.) of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. J. Twynam, I.C.S., to be a member of the Christian Burial Board for the town and suburbs of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. A. G. R. Henderson, I.C.S., resigned.

Calcutta.

No. 3005A.—The 19th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 4 of Act V (B.C.) of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. J. Twynam, I.C.S., to act, until further orders, as Chairman of the Christian Burial Board for the town and suburbs of Calcutta, vice Mr. A. G. R. Henderson, I.C.S., resigned.

Calcutta.

LEAVE.

GENERAL.—No. 2909A.—The 17th March 1928.—Pabu Jogendra Lal Nandi, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 26th March 1928.

Khulna.

No. 2912A.—The 17th March 1928.—Maulvi Ahmed Meah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tangail, Mymensingh, is allowed leave on average pay for three months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 10th April 1928.

Mymensingh.

No. 2974A.—The 17th March 1928.—Babu Subodh Kumar Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Narayanganj, Dacca, is allowed leave on average pay for three months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Dacca.

No. 2976A.—The 17th March 1928.—Mr. E. A. Rampezotti, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bakarganj, is allowed leave on average pay for eight months, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 20th April 1928 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Bakarganj.

No. 2979A.—The 17th March 1928.—Babu Lalbihari Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tippera, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Tippera.

No. 3000A.—The 19th March 1928.—Maulvi Tasnimuddin Ahmad, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for three months, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 13th October 1927, viz., leave on average pay for two months under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, and leave on half average pay for the remaining period under rule 81 (d) of those rules.

No. 3091A.—The 22nd March 1928.—Maulvi Fazlul Karim, No. I, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nilphamari, Rangpur, is allowed leave on average pay for three months, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Rangpur.

No. 3121A.—The 22nd March 1928.—Maulvi Mizanur Rahman, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave on average pay for one month, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 26th March 1928.

Hooghly.

No. 3125A.—The 22nd March 1928.—Mr. E. W. Holland, I.C.S., is allowed leave for six months and twenty-one days, viz., leave on average pay for two months under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 26th March 1928, and leave on half average pay for the remaining period under rule 81 (d) of those rules.

No. 3130A.—The 22nd March 1928.—Babu Kshetra Mohan Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tangail, Mymensingh, is allowed leave on average pay for fifteen days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 10th April 1928.

Mymensingh.

No. 3134A.—The 22nd March 1928.—Mr. Akshay Kumar Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave on average pay for one month and fifteen days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 10th April 1928.

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

No. 3153A.—The 22nd March 1928.—Babu Surendra Mohan Basu, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nadia, is allowed leave on average pay for four months, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 26th February 1928.

Nadia.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3099A.—The 22nd March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule XII A of the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Classification Rules and rule 3 (2) (a) of the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Delegation Rules, 1926, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council under section 96 B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Local Government are pleased to make the following rules:—

PART I.

I. These rules may be called the Bengal Selection Board (Constitution and Functions) Rules, 1928.

II. (i) In these rules the expressions "provincial services," "subordinate services" and "special posts" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Classification Rules.

(ii) Unless the context otherwise requires "Government" shall mean the local Government as defined in section 134 (4) of the Government of India Act.

III. (1) To advise Government upon the first appointment of officers to the provincial services there shall be constituted by Government a permanent Selection Board. This Board shall be called the Bengal Selection Board.

(2) Its primary function shall be to advise Government on any question connected with recruitment to the provincial services specified in Schedule I in the manner laid down in Part II of these Rules.

(3) In addition, the Board shall perform such functions with regard to any other services or special posts as may be delegated to it by general or special order of Government:

Provided that no such function shall be delegated to the Board unless the Board has been previously consulted, and, if the Board is opposed to the delegation, unless the matter has been referred to the Governor to be placed before his Executive Council or his Ministers, and an express order of Government has been made directing the delegation.

IV. (1) The Selection Board shall consist of not less than three and not more than five members who shall be appointed by Government in April each year for a period of one year.

(2) There shall be a President of the Board who shall be nominated by Government from among the members of the Board.

(3) The Secretary of the Board shall be appointed by Government and shall not himself be a member.

(4) No person who is not an official, as defined in section 134 of the Government of India Act, shall be eligible to be appointed a member of the Board.

PART II.**Functions of the Board in regard to recruitment to Provincial services.**

V. In compliance with such general or special orders as may be made by Government in this behalf, consistently with these rules the Selection Board shall perform all or any of the following functions:—

(A) In connection with first appointment by promotion, it shall—

(i) receive nominations for promotion made by such authorities and through such channels as Government may prescribe;

(ii) consider the claims of candidates so nominated and interview such candidates as Government may direct or the Selection Board may consider it desirable to interview;

(iii) advise Government in respect of each candidate nominated whether his qualifications are sufficient and whether his past record proves him to be of the requisite character and ability for the service to which it is proposed to appoint him;

(iv) forward to Government in such form as Government may prescribe a list of candidates arranged in order of preference.

(B) In connection with first appointment by selection, it shall—

- (i) advise Government in regard to the rules regulating the submission of applications;
- (ii) receive applications forwarded through channels prescribed by Government for appointment to such vacancies as may have been announced in accordance with the Bengal Provincial Services Recruitment Rules;
- (iii) consider all applications received and interview such candidates as Government may direct or as it may consider it desirable to interview;
- (iv) submit to Government a list consisting of such number as Government may fix of the candidates whom it considers most suitable for appointment, in the order of preference;

Provided that Government shall, if they think fit, appoint an officer to represent the service or department for which recruitment is being made, who shall be present at and take part in the interview referred to in rule V (B) (iv).

(C) In connection with first appointment by competitive examination, it shall if so directed by Government—

- (i) advise Government in regard to regulations prescribing the—
 - (a) qualifications of candidates,
 - (b) conditions of admission to the examination, and
 - (c) syllabus of the examination;

Provided that without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council no standards shall be prescribed for admission to any service which are lower than those regulating admission to that service on the 9th March 1926;

- (ii) receive nominations of candidates made by authorities prescribed by Government in accordance with the Bengal Provincial Services Recruitment Rules;
- (iii) determine the eligibility of candidates so nominated;
- (iv) select from candidates so nominated who are eligible to appear at the examination such numbers as may be prescribed from time to time by Government;
- (v) issue selection certificates to such candidates;
- (vi) make all arrangements for the conduct of the examination and for the payment of fees to examiners;
- (vii) arrange the candidates in order of merit on the results of examinations; and
- (viii) forward to Government a list of candidates so arranged.

PART III.

Procedure.

VI. Every question at a meeting of the Selection Board shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting on the question, and in case of an equal division of votes the President shall have a second or casting vote.

VII. If the President is unable to be present at a meeting of the Selection Board, he shall appoint one of the members to act for him, and the member so appointed shall have all the powers of the President at that meeting.

If the President fails for any reason to be present at a meeting, or to appoint one of the members to act for him at a meeting, the members present at the meeting shall elect one of themselves to be President and the member so elected shall have all the powers of the President at that meeting:

Provided that, unless the President otherwise directs, no action shall be taken upon any decision arrived at in a meeting at which he was not present, until he has been informed of such decision; and upon being so informed, he may direct that any such decision shall be reconsidered at a meeting at which he is present.

VIII. In the exercise of their functions the Selection Board are empowered to call from candidates for appointment for such proof or evidence as it considers necessary to establish their qualifications or eligibility and may require them to attend for *viva-voce* examination and make enquiries about their character.

IX. The proceedings of the Selection Board shall not be invalidated by any vacancy in the office of a member.

X. The quorum for a meeting of the Selection Board shall be 2 when the Board consists of 3 members, and 3 when it consists of 4 or 5, but the President may adjourn any business at a meeting if he is of opinion that it cannot conveniently be transacted owing to the non-attendance of any member.

XI. All decisions of the Selection Board shall be recorded by the Secretary, and it shall be open to any member who dissents from a decision to record his dissent and, if he thinks fit, his reasons for dissenting.

XII. Whenever under these rules the Selection Board is required to give advice or to submit proposals to, or to be consulted by Government, the decision of the Board shall be communicated in a letter signed by the Secretary, and, in a case where the decision is not unanimous, neither the fact of, nor the ground for, dissent, shall be communicated unless the President so directs.

XIII. The Selection Board may refer any matter to an individual member or to a committee consisting of one or more members or to either of these together with such other persons, if any, as the Selection Board may appoint, for consideration and report to the Board.

XIV. (i) In matters for which no provision is made by these rules, the Board may regulate its proceedings in such manner as it thinks fit.

(ii) When any matter under consideration of the Board specially concerns any particular department of Government, the Board may, and if the Local Government in any case so directs shall, consider the advice of not more than two persons deputed by Government to represent the department concerned.

SCHEDULE I.

List of Provincial Services.

1. Bengal Civil Service (Executive).
2. Bengal Junior Civil Service.
3. Bengal Excise Service.
4. Bengal Junior Excise Service.
5. Bengal Veterinary Service.
6. Bengal Agricultural Service.
7. Bengal Engineering Service (Roads and Buildings).
8. Bengal Engineering Service (Irrigation).
9. Bengal Factories Service.
10. Bengal Boilers Service.
11. Bengal Smoke Nuisances Service.
12. Bengal Medical Service (Upper).
13. Bengal Educational Service.
14. Bengal Gardeners' Service.
15. Bengal Forest Service.
16. Bengal Police Service.
17. Assistant Commissioners of Police, Calcutta.
18. Bengal Public Health Service.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4115 P.—The 20th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (1 of 1871), the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe with effect from the 1st April 1928 the following scale of fines in accordance with which the pound keeper shall levy a fine for each animal seized and impounded under that Act within the limits of the Cantonment at Barrackpore, in the district of the 24-Parganas, namely:—

	Rs.	A.
1. Elephant	4	0
2. Camel or buffalo	1	0
3. Horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	0	8
4. Calf, ass or pig	0	4
5. Ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	0	2

Notification No. 4300 J., dated the 11th November 1902, (published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 1902 Part I, page 1487), is hereby cancelled.

No. 4119 P.—The 20th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (1 of 1871), the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe with effect from the 1st April 1928 the following scale of fines in accordance with which the pound keeper shall levy a fine for each animal seized and impounded under that Act within the limits of the Cantonment at Dum Dum, in the district of the 24-Parganas, namely:—

	Rs.	A.
1. Elephant	4	0
2. Camel or buffalo	1	0
3. Horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	0	8
4. Calf, ass or pig	0	4
5. Ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	0	2

Notification No. 3652 J., dated the 17th November 1908 (published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 1908, Part I, page 1857), is hereby cancelled.

No. 4123 P.—The 20th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (1 of 1871), the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe with effect from the 1st April 1928 the following scale of fines in accordance with which the pound-keeper shall levy a fine for each animal seized and impounded under that Act within the limits of the Cantonment at Jalapahar, in the district of Darjeeling, namely:—

	Rs.	A.
1. Elephant	4	0
2. Camel or buffalo	2	0
3. Horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow, heifer, pig and hog	0	8
4. Calf or ass	0	4
5. Ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	0	2

No. 4127 P.—The 20th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (1 of 1871), the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe with effect from the 1st April 1928 the following scale of fines in accordance with which the pound keeper shall levy a fine for each animal seized and impounded under that Act within the limits of the Cantonment at Lebong, in the district of Darjeeling, namely:—

	Rs.	A.
1. Elephant	4	0
2. Camel or buffalo	2	0
3. Horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow, heifer, pig and hog	0	8
4. Calf or ass	0	4
5. Ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	0	2

No. 4131 P.—The 20th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (Act XLVIII of 1920), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following as members of the Advisory Committee, Indian Territorial Force. They will hold office for the year ending the 31st March 1929:—

1. Captain J. N. Banarji.
2. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Haq.
3. Adjutant, 2nd (Calcutta) Battalion University Training Corps (*ex officio*).

2. The Governor in Council is also pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by rule 29 (2) of the Indian Territorial Force Rules, 1921, to appoint Captain J. N. Banarji President of the said Committee.

No. 4331 P.—The 22nd March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 284 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve and confirm the following bye-laws framed by the Cantonment Authority, Barrackpore, under sections 119, 282 and 283 of the said Act.

Notification No. 200 F.M., dated the 23rd September 1893, issued under the Calcutta Hackney-carriage Act, 1891 (Bengal Act II of 1891), and extending the provisions of the said Act to the Cantonment of Barrackpore, and the bye-laws made under the said Act are hereby cancelled :—

Bye-laws for the Barrackpore Cantonment under sections 119 (2), 282 (1), 282 (2), 282 (4), 282 (5), 282 (7), 282 (21), 282 (25) (b) and (c), (26) and (27), 282 (29) and 282 (30), 283 and 284 of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

Penalties.

1. The penalty for the contravention of any of these bye-laws shall be—
 - (a) A fine not exceeding the sum stated at the foot of the bye-law,
 - (b) In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a similar contravention, a fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated in that behalf at the foot of the bye-law, and
 - (c) In the case of a continuing contravention, a further fine not exceeding the sum (if any) stated at the foot of the bye-law as the daily fine, which daily fine may be imposed for every day after receipt of a notice from the Cantonment Authority by the person contravening the bye-law requiring such person to discontinue such contravention.

Registration and control of dogs.

2. (1) Every person who keeps a dog within the limits of the Cantonment shall cause the same to be registered in the office of the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Every person who keeps a registered dog shall put a collar round the neck of such dog, to which shall be attached a metal token to be issued by the registration authority on payment of a fee of four annas.

(3) Any person who brings a dog into the Cantonment shall, within fifteen days from the day when he brings it in, cause it to be registered.

Fine, Rs. 5 ; daily fine Rs. 1 for each day the dog is kept unregistered.

3. The Officer Commanding each Military Unit shall register at the office of the Cantonment Authority all dogs kept within the lines occupied by his unit.

4. Any dog found straying in any public place without a token shall be detained at a place provided for the purpose.

5. A fee of seven annas a day for each dog as a detention fee shall be charged, and unless the dog is claimed and the fee in respect thereof paid within seven days from the date of detention, the dog shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

6. The Cantonment Authority shall maintain registers of all births and deaths occurring in the Cantonment.

7. No fee shall be charged for the registration of any birth or death.

8. The head for the time being of every house or family in which any birth occurs shall, within eight days from the event, report the same to the Executive Officer in writing, together with the following particulars, namely :—

- (a) The date of the birth and the sex and name (if any) of the child ;
- (b) The name, place of residence and occupation and the caste or religion (if any) of the father ; and
- (c) The name and place of residence of the person making the report.

Fine, Rs. 15 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

9. The head for the time being of every house or family in which any death occurs shall, within three days from the event, report the same in writing to the Executive Officer, together with the following particulars, namely :—

- (a) The date of the death, the sex, name, age and occupation and the caste or religion (if any) of the deceased at the time of death.
- (b) The name of the father, or if the deceased was a married woman, the name of her husband ; and
- (c) The name and place of residence of the person making the report.

Fine, Rs. 15 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

10. In the case of births and deaths occurring in dispensaries, hospitals, or other Government institutions, the officers in charge shall, within eight days in the case of a birth and three days in the case of a death, report the occurrence to the Executive Officer in Form A or Form B appended to these bye-laws.

11. In the case of births and deaths occurring in such places as clubs, hotels, boarding houses, mosques, temples, dharamsalas or serais, the head of such institution shall, within eight days in the case of a birth, and three days in the case of a death, report the occurrence to the Executive Officer in Form A or Form B appended to these bye-laws.

12. On receipt of a report under bye-law 8, 9, 10 or 11, the Executive Officer shall register or cause to be registered by persons authorised by him in that behalf every birth or death in the appropriate register.

13. After registering any such event, the Executive Officer shall issue a certificate of such registration signed by him and sealed with the seal of the Cantonment Board to any person applying for such certificate on payment of the following fees :—

				Rs.	A.
For a first certificate	...	...	...	1	8
For a duplicate certificate	...	...	...	0	8

14. In the case of the death of a person from an infectious or contagious disease information shall immediately be given to the Executive Officer in Form B appended to these bye-laws.

Fine, Rs. 100.

Compulsory Vaccination.

15. On receipt of a notice issued by the Executive Officer, guardians shall present their children for vaccination at the time and place indicated in such notice.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

16. In case of any epidemic, if the Health Officer so directs, all residents other than *pardahnashin* females shall attend for vaccination or re-vaccination or inoculation at such time and place as may be indicated.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

17. During an epidemic arrangements shall be made for the vaccination of *pardahnashin* females by a female vaccinator, and they must comply with such arrangements. An application shall be made by such females for vaccination by a female vaccinator.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

18. No fee shall be charged for any vaccination under these bye-laws.

Control of Traffic.

19. Any person driving along a street shall keep to the left when passing a vehicle coming from the opposite direction, and to the right when passing a vehicle going in the same direction.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

20. No person shall ride any animal or drive any animal or vehicle in any street in a rash or negligent manner or at a speed exceeding 15 miles per hour.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

21. No person shall leave any vehicle or animal on a street without placing it under proper control.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

22. No animal shall be trained, broken in, or led for exercise on any street at any time or place prohibited by a notice issued by the Cantonment Authority.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

23. No person shall cause any vehicle to remain or stand so as to cause obstruction in any street longer than is absolutely necessary for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

24. No person shall leave any vehicle or fasten any animal in such a manner as to cause obstruction in any street.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

25. No person shall expose any article for sale whether upon a stall or booth or in any other manner so as to cause obstruction in any street.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

26. No person shall in any manner wilfully obstruct any street or cause obstruction to the free passage of any person using any street.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

27. Any person driving an elephant or a camel on a street shall remove the same to a safe distance on the approach of a vehicle drawn by animal.

Fine, Rs. 20 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 30.

Prevention and extinction of fire.

28. No person shall—

- (a) stack or collect dry grass, straw or any other highly inflammable material, or
- (f) build a matted structure or a cooking place,

within 100 yards of a public building having a thatched roof, or in any other place in which the collection or placing of highly inflammable materials is prohibited by a notice issued by the Cantonment Authority.

Fine, Rs. 100.

29. The Cantonment Authority shall, by notice in writing, require any person who has stacked or collected any grass, straw, or other highly inflammable material, or who has built a matted structure or a cooking place, in contravention of bye-law 28, to remove such stack, collection or structure as aforesaid within the time specified in the notice.

Fine, Rs. 20 ; daily fine, Rs. 10.

30. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Cantonment Authority, let off rockets, or fire-works of any description, or send up a fire balloon or light a bonfire.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

31. No person shall set a naked light on or near any building in any street or public place in the Cantonment in such a manner as to cause danger of fire :

Provided that this bye-law shall not apply to the use of lights with the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority for purposes of illumination on the occasion of a festival or a public or private entertainment.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

Regulation of the grazing of animals.

32. No person shall graze any animal on any land other than lands notified by the Cantonment Authority from time to time for this purpose.

Fine, Rs. 5 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

33. Animals shall be led out for grazing by a route to be notified by the Cantonment Authority, who shall also notify the hours during which grazing is permissible.

Fine, Rs. 5 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

34. The owner or other person in charge of an animal out for grazing shall keep it under proper care and control.

Fine, Rs. 10.

Hackney-carriages.

35. No carriage shall be plied for hire unless and until a license has been obtained for this purpose from the Cantonment Authority.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

36. Such license shall be issued from the Cantonment Authority's office in Form C appended to these bye-laws on payment of the fee prescribed by bye-law 37 (3) and after the carriage and horses have been examined and approved by the Executive Officer or any other officer appointed by the Cantonment Authority who shall determine the class to which the carriage shall belong.

37. (1) Hackney-carriages shall be of three classes as detailed below :—

- (a) *First class*.—Rubber-tyred barouches, wagonettes, landaus, and phaetons of modern design and first class rubber tyres.
- (b) *Second class*.—*Palki* gharries and such barouches, wagonettes, landaus and phaetons as are not up to the standard of first class.
- (c) *Third class*.—*Palki* gharries and such barouches, wagonettes, landaus and phaetons as are not up to the standard of second class.

(2) The conditions of the license shall be—

- (a) *First class*.—(1) The carriage must be good in all its parts, and of modern design and provided with two good carriage lamps.
- (2) There must be two horses not less than 11 hands in height, nor less than four years old, and they must be in good condition, free from vice and properly broken in.
- (3) The harness must be complete, in first class condition and properly fitted.
- (b) *Second class*.—(1) The carriage must be good in all its parts including paint.
- (2) It must be provided with two good lamps.
- (3) There must be two good horses not under 13-2 hands in height, nor under four years old and they must be in good working condition and free from vice.
- (4) The harness must be complete, suitable and properly fitted.
- (c) *Third class*.—(1) The carriage must be strong, in good repair and provided with two good lamps.
- (2) The horses must not be less than 13 hands in height, nor less than four years old, and they must be in good working condition, free from vice and properly broken in and the harness must be serviceable and strong : provided that where the horses are really strong and equal to the draught required of them, the prescribed height will not be rigidly adhered to.

(3) The fees for carriage licenses shall be :—

					Rs.
First class	...	...	...	...	4 per annum.
Second class	...	...	...	...	3 "
Third class	...	...	...	...	2 "

38. Licenses for hackney-carriages issued under these bye-laws shall continue in force from the 1st October to the 30th September following, but they shall be liable to revocation within that time by order of the Executive Officer on proof before him that the proprietor or driver or his agent has been guilty of any infringement of any of these bye-laws, or has been convicted of any offence under these bye-laws, or that the conditions on which the license was granted are not fully maintained.

39. An application for the renewal of a license shall be made one month before the expiry of the year for which the license is issued, and the renewed license shall be granted in the same way and by the same officers as is provided in bye-law 36 and on payment of the same fees as for the original license.

40. When a carriage is transferred to a new proprietor during the year for which the license is issued, the name of such proprietor shall be duly reported by the transferer to the Cantonment Office and shall be substituted in the license for the name of the transferer without any payment.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

41. Each license shall bear a serial number which shall be painted in English in a conspicuous place on the carriage.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

42. All licenses shall be produced for inspection on demand when required by any Magistrate, the Executive Officer or an officer of the Cantonment Authority.

43. No carriage shall be employed for carrying a person suffering from, or the corpse of any person who has died from cholera, small-pox, leprosy or any other infectious disease.

Fine, Rs. 15 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 20.

44. No carriage shall wait for hire except at the stands specified in Appendix IV to these bye-laws, or at such other places as may from time to time be declared to be carriage stands by the Executive Officer on behalf of the Cantonment Authority.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

45. The driver or proprietor of a licensed carriage shall at any time of the day or night be bound to give such carriage on hire when waiting at a public stand to any person demanding the same, unless for good or sufficient reason, the burden of proving which shall be on the driver or proprietor so refusing.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

46. The maximum number of persons which may be carried by each class of carriage shall not exceed the following number :--

By carriage of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class, 6 persons, including the driver and *ayce*.

Fine, Rs. 5 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

17. (1) The maximum load, inclusive of luggage, which may be carried by each class of carriage shall not exceed 9 maunds.

(2) For the purposes of this bye-law each adult person shall be considered as one and a half maunds and each child under ten years of age as three-fourths of a maund.

Fine, Rs. 5 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

48. Every hackney-carriage shall have affixed to it a list of the fares ; such list shall be printed in English and Bengali. One copy shall be provided yearly at the time of licensing by the Cantonment Authority, but the removal of a list which has become destroyed or defaced shall rest with the proprietor, who shall renew it at once, at his own expense.

Fine, Rs. 5 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

49. In the absence of any private agreement between the proprietor, agent or driver of a licensed carriage and the hirer, the fare payable shall be as specified in Appendix V to these bye-laws.

Fine, Rs. 5 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

50. The maximum speed at which a carriage shall be driven shall be six miles per hour, and the horses shall not be driven at a pace faster than a trot.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

51. Property found in licensed carriages shall be deposited at the police-station by the proprietor or driver of such carriage.

Fine, Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 according to the value of the property.

52. (1) No person shall act as a driver of a licensed vehicle except with a license in Form D appended to these bye-laws to be granted by the Executive Officer.

(2) A driver's license is not transferable and shall be current for the same period as a carriage license issued under bye-law 38. It shall be liable to revocation for cruelty beating, ill-treating, over-driving or misusing any horse driven in a licensed carriage, or for any breach of these rules.

Fine, Rs. 20 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 50.

53. Every driver so licensed shall wear, while driving a licensed carriage plying for hire, a brass plate on which shall be engraved the name of the Cantonment and the number of the carriage which he is licensed to drive. He shall also wear a coat or *kurta* and a *pyjama* or *dhoti*.

Fine, Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

54. The fee for a driver's license shall be—

For a driver of a 1st, 2nd or 3rd class carriage, Rs. 2 per annum.

55. A driver's license shall not be granted to any person who is not of good character or who is under 18 years of age or who is infirm from age or incapable from any other cause.

56. In the case of a licensed carriage being hired by a private person for a period of more than one month on the written application of the owner of the carriage to the Executive Officer, such person may be exempted from bye-law 48 and the driver from bye-law 53.

57. Every licensed carriage shall be produced for inspection by the license-holder or his agent before the Executive Officer or any officer appointed by the Cantonment Authority in that behalf on the 1st April and the 1st October or thereabouts as may be notified ; and the Executive Officer or the officer appointed by the Cantonment Authority may take away the license of any carriage so produced or reduce the carriage to a lower class as may be considered necessary.

Motor Vehicles.

58. Every person who keeps a motor vehicle for commercial purposes or for letting on hire within the Cantonment shall obtain a license from the Cantonment Authority for which the following fees shall be paid :—

	Rs.
(1) For every motor or steam vehicle constructed to carry one ton and less than two tons	25 half-yearly.
(2) For every motor omnibus or <i>char-a-banc</i> constructed to carry ten or more persons	25 "
(3) For every four-wheeled motor vehicle constructed to carry less than ten persons and more than three	12 "

Bicycles.

59. No person shall propel a bicycle unless there is a bicycle bell affixed, and no person shall use any other mechanical means of warning on such bicycle.

Fine, Rs. 2; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 5.

Lighting of vehicles.

60. No person shall drive any of the undermentioned vehicles on any street between half-an-hour after sunset and half-an-hour before sunrise, unless lights are provided as follows :—

- (a) every vehicle driven, led or propelled and moving at a walking pace must carry a suitable light on its right side ;
- (b) every vehicle driven, led or propelled and moving faster than a walking pace must carry two conspicuous lights, one on each side ;
- (c) every bicycle must carry one conspicuous light in front ;
- (d) every bullock and buffalo cart must carry a suitable light suspended from the axle of the cart.

Fine, in cases (a) and (b) Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 15.

Fine, in cases (c) and (d) Rs. 5 ; on a second or subsequent conviction, Rs. 10.

Agents for absentee owners of buildings or lands.

61. The owner of any building or buildings, or any land or lands in the Cantonment who is absent therefrom, shall appoint some person residing within or near the Cantonment to act as his agent for all the purposes of the Cantonments Act, 1924, or any rule or bye-law made thereunder and shall notify such appointment to the Executive Officer in writing.

Fine, Rs. 100 ; daily fine Rs. 10 for each day the appointment of an agent is postponed or kept unnotified.

Prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases.

62. The Cantonment Authority shall order any person or persons suffering from an infectious or contagious disease to be segregated at the Cantonment Segregation Camp, or, in the alternative, in his or their own house and in a separate room under the supervision of the Health Officer.

Fine, Rs. 100.

APPENDIX I.

Form A.

(See bye-laws 10 and 11.)

Ward No.

Births Registered in the Cantonment of Barrackpore during the month of 192 .

[illegible]

APPENDIX II.**Form B.**

(See bye-laws 10, 11 and 14.)

Deaths Registered in the Cantonment of Barrackpore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Serial No.	Date of death.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex	Age.	Profession.	Cause of death.	Name of medical attendant, if any, during last illness.	Residence at the time of death. Not a nature of home (pucca or hut).	Residence previous to last illness.	Signature, description and residence of informant.	Date of Registration.	Signature of Magistrate.	Remarks.

APPENDIX III.**Form C.**

(See bye-law 36.)

1. Number.
2. Date of issue of license.
3. Date of expiry.
4. Name and address of proprietor or agent.
5. Class of carriage.
6. Licensed to be drawn by two horses and to carry four passengers or nine maunds of luggage.

APPENDIX IV.**List of Stands.**

(See bye-law 44.)

1. Opposite the Subdivisional Court at Barrackpore.
2. At the corner opposite to the British Station Hospital, Barrackpore.
3. Near the Orderly Room of the British Infantry Lines, Barrackpore.

APPENDIX V.

(See bye-law 49.)

	Rs. A.
<i>For 1st class carriage--</i>	
For a single hour or portion of an hour	0 12
For each hour or portion of an hour after the first hour, and up to five hours	0 8
For a day of nine hours	4 12
<i>For 2nd class carriage--</i>	
For the first hour or portion of an hour	0 8
For each hour or portion of an hour after the first hour, and up to five hours	0 6
For a day of nine hours	3 8
<i>For 3rd class carriage--</i>	
For the first hour or portion of an hour	0 6
For each hour or portion of an hour after the first hour, and up to five hours	0 3
For a day of nine hours	2 12

APPENDIX VI.**Form D.**

(See bye-law 52.)

1. Number of license.
2. Date of issue of license.
3. Date of expiry.
4. Name of driver son of and address.
5. Remarks,

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1636 Pl.—The 19th March 1928.—Whereas the Governor in Council has reason to believe that the members of a gang of burglars and dacoits residing in the jurisdiction of police-stations Janjira and Madaripur in the district of Faridpur and Lohajang in the district of Dacca, and commonly known as “Rajkumar Mandal’s gang” are addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences :

Now, therefore, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924), hereby declares the said gang to be a criminal tribe for the purposes of that Act.

No. 1637 Pl.—The 19th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924), the Governor in Council hereby directs that every registered member of “Rajkumar Mandal’s gang”, which has been declared by notification No. 1636 Pl., dated the 19th March 1928, to be a criminal tribe, shall, in the prescribed manner, report himself at fixed intervals and notify his place of residence, any change or intended change of residence, and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

No. 1640 Pl.—The 19th March 1928.—Whereas the Governor in Council has reason to believe that the members of a gang of burglars, river dacoits and thieves, ordinarily residing in the jurisdictions of police-stations Rajair and Madaripur, in the district of Faridpur, and commonly known as “the Telikandi-Kodialia gang” are addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences :

Now, therefore, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924), hereby declares the said gang to be a criminal tribe for the purposes of that Act.

No. 1641 Pl.—The 19th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act (VI of 1924), the Governor in Council hereby directs that every registered member of “the Telikandi-Kodialia gang” which has been declared by notification No. 1640 Pl., dated the 19th March 1928, to be a criminal tribe, shall, in the prescribed manner, report himself at fixed intervals and notify his place of residence, any change or intended change of residence, and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PROCLAMATION.

No. 1740 Pl.—The 22nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (6) of section 15 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Proclamation No. 404 Pl. D., dated the 4th October 1926, providing for an additional police force within the local limits of Patuakhali Municipality as described therein, in the district of Bakarganj, be continued in force up to the 3rd July 1928.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

No. 7587, dated Calcutta, the 26th March 1928.—Dr. Rai Jogendra Nath Mitra Bahadur made over charge of the Comilla Jail to Dr. Aghor Nath Ghose on the afternoon of the 7th March 1928.

W. G. HAMILTON, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

Orders by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

The following draft of a notification, which, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, proposes to issue under section 62 (1) (c) of the Calcutta Police Act (Bengal Act IV of 1866), is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 22nd April 1928, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned by that time will be duly considered :—

Draft notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (c) of section 62 (1) of the Calcutta Police Act, IV of 1866, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, hereby makes the following rules for the regulation of traffic at the Saturday Club, Wood Street, Calcutta :—

(1) All vehicles shall approach the Saturday Club entrance from Wood Street and after setting down their occupants at the Club entrance proceed east and be parked as follows :—

(a) One line of cars on the east side of Hungerford Street facing south.

Surplus vehicles shall proceed *via* Hungerford Street and Theatre Road into Wood Street and be parked *in one line* on the east side of Wood Street facing *north* between Theatre Road and the Club entrance on Wood Street and facing south between the Club entrance and Short Street. Any overflow shall be parked in Theatre Road on the south side in one line facing west. No cars shall be parked nearer than 15 feet to the crossings of Hungerford Street-Theatre Road, Wood Street-Theatre Road, Theatre Road-Upper Wood Street. No cars shall be parked in Upper Wood Street itself.

C. A. TEGART,

Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, the 20th March 1928.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 3306A.

POWERS.

No. 2907A.—The 17th March 1928.—Babu Pramodranjan Das Gupta, Deputy Magistrate, who has been posted to Serampore, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

No. 2915A.—The 17th March 1928.—Maulvi Mazharul Islam, Deputy Magistrate, Tippera, is vested with powers under section 190 (1) (c) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 3049A.—The 20th March 1928.—The officers, named below, are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class and are directed, under the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to take down evidence in the English language :—

**Dacca.
Mymensingh.**

(1) Maulvi Azizur Rahman Khan, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Dacca.

(2) Maulvi Abdur Rahim (No. II), Sub-Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Mymensingh.

No. 3038A.—The 21st March 1928.—The officers, named below, are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class :—

**Nadia.
Jessore.
Bankura.
Midnapore.**

Mr. Basanta Bihari Sarkar, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Meherpur, Nadia.

Mr. Kanti Chandra Basak, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Jhenidah, Jessore.

Mr. Motiram Khushiram Kirpalani, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Vishnupur, Bankura,

Mr. Sudhansu Kumar Halder, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Tamlik, Midnapore.

No. 3083A.—*The 21st March 1928.*—Babu Pramodranjan Das Gupta, Deputy Magistrate, Serampore, Hooghly, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

No. 3140A.—*The 22nd March 1928.*—Maulvi Muhammad Hafizur Rahman, Deputy Magistrate, on probation, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

No. 3159A.—*The 23rd March 1928.*—Babu Surendra Nath Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate, Midnapore, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

W. D. R. PRENTICE,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

No. 2536J.—*The 19th March 1928.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Maulvi Tafazzal Ahmad Chaudhury the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, in the district of Bakarganj, for a period of three years from the 28th March 1928, in respect to such cases as may be made over to him within the limits of the Pirojpur subdivision of the said district, and

(b) to direct that he shall, in addition to sitting singly, sit as a member of the Pirojpur bench in the said district.

No. 2615J.—*The 21st March 1928.*—Maulvi Hasibuddin Ahmad, munsif of Diamond Harbour in the district of the 24-Parganas is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, *vice* Babu Bipin Bihari Mukharji, appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas.

No. 2617J.—*The 21st March 1928.*—Babu Nripendra Kumar Ghosh, who last acted as munsif of Khatra, Bankura, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a munsif in the district of the 24-Parganas, to be ordinarily stationed at Diamond Harbour, *vice* Maulvi Hasibuddin Ahmad.

No. 2619J.—*The 21st March 1928.*—Maulvi Abdur Rabban, who recently acted as munsif at North Raojan in the district of Chittagong, is appointed to act as a munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Patiya, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jamini Kishore Ray, munsif, or until further orders.

No. 2772J.—*The 7th March 1928.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14 and 15 and the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(a) to confer upon Rai Sahib Dasarathi Bhattacharji the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a period of three years from the 9th March 1928,

(b) to direct him to sit as a member of the Bhatpara bench in the said district, and

(c) to direct him to take down evidence in the English language.

No. 2774J.—*The 26th March 1928.*—Babu Phani Bhusan Banarji, munsif of Barisal, in the district of Bakarganj, is appointed temporarily to act as Subordinate Judge of the same district, *vice* Mr. Bihari Lal Sarkar, appointed as Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, or until further orders.

No. 2776J.—*The 22nd March 1928.*—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct Babu Manmatha Nath Chatterji, Honorary Magistrate of the Baraset bench in the district of the 24-Parganas, to take down evidence in the English language.

LEAVE.

No. 2765J.—The 26th March 1928.—Babu Gopal Das Ghosh, Subordinate Judges, now employed as Additional Subordinate Judge, **Khulna**, is allowed ordinary furlough from the 21st January 1928 to the 26th January 1928, both days inclusive, under article 325, Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 2nd December 1927.

RESIGNATION.

No. 2768J.—The 22nd March 1928.—The Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. W. D. Webster of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Titagarh bench in the district of the 24 Parganas.

M. C. GHOSH,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 2420J.—The 16th March 1928.—In Political (Police) Department notification No. 6023P., dated the 17th April 1916, regarding rules for the working of the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, Calcutta, published at page 775 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Part I, dated the 19th April 1916, for the words "Sukea's Street" in line 16 *substitute* the words "Amherst Street."

M. C. GHOSH,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 914M.—The 19th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to appoint Rai Bahadur Badridas Goenka, M.L.C., to be a member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta in place of Rai Bahadur Ram Deo Chokhani, with effect from the 31st March 1928.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 921M.—The 20th March 1928.—The following draft of an amendment which, in exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) propose to make in the rules published with notification No. 2180M., dated the 4th July 1925, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st June 1928, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrates before that date will be duly considered :—

After clause (4) of rule 2 *add*—

"and, in pursuance of a general notice issued by the Chairman at least six months before the date of election, has within the period of twenty-one days of the said notice applied to get his name registered as a voter for the ward of which he is a resident".

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 994M.—The 27th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 5 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal Act III of 1923), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta :—

- (1) The Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, *ex officio*.
- (2) Mr. L. T. Maguire, M.L.C.
- (3) " K. C. Rai Chaudhuri, M.L.C.
- (4) Captain Hadji Dabiruddin Ahmad, I.A.R.O.
- (5) Mr. P. N. Guha, M.L.C.
- (6) Miss L. I. Lloyd.
- (7) Mr. Gholam Hossain Shah, M.L.C.
- (8) " Saurendra Mohan Basu.
- (9) Rai Debendra Nath Ballabh Bahadur.
- (10) Mr. Charu Chandra Biswas.

2. Under section 39 of the said Act, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are further pleased to direct that these Councillors shall hold office for one year only with effect from the 1st April 1928.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 934M.—The 20th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to sanction the imposition by the Commissioners of the Pabna Municipality of a rate on the annual value of holdings situated within the said municipality, in lieu of the tax on persons, with effect from 1st April 1928.

Pabna.

2. Notification No. 1432M., dated the 31st March 1927, is hereby cancelled:

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 963M.—The 22nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 82 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to direct that notification No. 1015M., dated the 19th March 1926, as amended by notification No. 10T.-M., dated the 18th April 1927, shall not apply to the municipality of Dacca until the 1st April 1929.

Dacca.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 974M.—The 22nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to sanction the levy, by the Commissioners of the Suti Municipality, in the district of Birbhum, under sub-section (1) of section 279 of that Act, of a water-rate within the same municipality.

Birbhum.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of the first proviso to section 279 of the same Act, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased further to direct that the water-rate shall not be levied upon any house or land within the said municipality, no part of which lies within a radius of 1,320 feet from the nearest stand-pipe or other supply of water available to the public.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 976M.—The 22nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Netrokona Municipality in the district of Mymensingh:—

Mymensingh.

Maulvi Asanali.
" Royhanuddin Ahmed.

Maulvi Muhammad Enamuddin.
Dr. Gopal Chandra Sen.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 978M.—The 26th March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Chandrakona Municipality in the district of Midnapore:—

Midnapore.

Babu Rabindra Kumar Deb, M.B.
Babu Sushil Pati Ray.

Babu Janaki Pada Dutt.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 965L.S.-G.—The 22nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), and after consideration of the views of the Mymensingh District Board and the Kishoreganj local board, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to direct that each of the following local areas in thana Karinganj in the Kishoreganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district shall be declared a union for the purposes of the Act.

Mymensingh.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to establish union boards for each of the unions hereby declared and to fix nine as the number of members of each union board.

3. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 6 of the said Act the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to direct that

one-third of the members of each union board shall be appointed by the District Magistrate on the grounds that the electors are inexperienced and that such appointment is necessary for the due representation of minorities:—

Name of District Board—Mymensingh.

Name of local board—Kishoreganj.

Name of thana or police-station—Karimganj.

Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting a local area with jurisdiction number.		Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting a local area with jurisdiction number.	
I—Kadirjanganj	Chandpur ...	182	VI—Gundhar	Gundhar ...	220
	Latnair ...	183		Sudhi ...	223
	Lujargati ...	184		Asataka ...	240
	Bhati Monoharpur ...	185		Ujan Baratia ...	228
	Litna ...	186		Bhati Gangatia ...	229
	Gangail ...	187		Indu Chulli ...	231
	Lakkhala ...	188		Urdighi ...	227
	Kadirjanganj ...	189		Khairat ...	226
				Sultannagar ...	224
II—Guzadia ...	Guzadia ...	256		Madan ...	225
	Tamni ...	260		Kadim Majhihati ...	219
	Bandagomara ...	259		Dari Latifnagar ...	218
	Char Karanshi ...	257	VII—Joyka ...	Ratanpur ...	221
	Khod Karanshi ...	258		Joyka ...	222
III—Karimganj	Karimganj ...	190		Kandail ...	212
	Noakandi ...	191		Nansri ...	143
	Lakhpur ...	253		Mathurapara ...	213
	Kiraton ...	254		Kamaratia ...	214
	Aila ...	255		Parakul ...	215
	Baragaria ...	241		Lanahar ...	217
IV—Niamatpur	Khamardehunda ...	252	VIII—Jafrabad	Jafrabad ...	195
	Char Dehunda ...	251		Bhangakhali ...	194
	Bhatia ...	250		Singua ...	192
	Shakna ...	249		Malamkhar char ...	206
	Digarkatta ...	247		Jhautala ...	207
	Uttar Montosh ...	248		Andhar Manik ...	208
	Niyamapur ...	246		Noabad ...	205
	Ranha ...	245		Kumuria ...	193
	Bhayra ...	243		Sadherjanganj ...	198
	Chartola ...	244		Bade Sreerampur ...	196
	Dakshin Montosh ...	242		Kakardia ...	165
V—Sutarpara	Darigangatia ...	230		Jallabad ...	166
	Saguly ...	334		Subardi ...	167
	Chang Nogaon ...	233		Majherkona ...	163
	Khagsiri ...	235		Modakhala ...	164
	Baliapara ...	237		Kursa ...	197
	Uttar Goneshpur ...	236		Radharchar ...	199
	Bharpara ...	239		Mati Kata ...	203
	Sutarpara ...	232		Larabalia ...	204
	Dakshin Goneshpur ...	238		Halgora ...	209
				Sindrip ...	210
				Ulukhola ...	211
				Saitula ...	200
				Baje Latdhar ...	202

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

No. 1225 Medl.—The 19th March 1928.—Lt.-Col. A. C. MacGilchrist, I.M.S. (retired), is appointed to be Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th February 1928.

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1078 Edn.—The 19th March 1928.—Babu Krishnadhan Banarji, Professor, Sanskrit College, Calcutta, was on leave on half average pay, under rule 81(d) of the Fundamental Rules, for the period from the 31st January to the 29th February 1928 (both days inclusive), in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1114 Edn.—The 21st March 1928.—Maulvi Abdur Rahman Khan, officiating District Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi, is confirmed in the appointment with effect from the 1st February 1928, *vice* Babu Upendra Chandra Sarkar, deceased.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1115 Edn.—The 21st March 1928.—Babu Durga Charan Sarkar, Subdivisional Inspector of Schools, Ulubaria, Howrah, now officiating District Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, is appointed substantively as District Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, and in the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Maulvi Abdur Rahman Khan, confirmed as District Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1116 Edn.—The 21st March 1928.—Babu Kalipada Mukharji, Subdivisional Inspector of Schools, Jhargram, Midnapore, now officiating District Inspector of Schools, Noakhali, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Bengal Educational Service, as District Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment, *vice* Babu Sarat Chandra Mitra, now officiating District Inspector of Schools, Howrah.

No. 1119 Edn.—The 22nd March 1928.—Mr. C. A. Price, Middle School teacher, Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong, is appointed to act as English master in that school with effect from the date on which he takes over charge, *vice* Mr. T. W. Clark, on leave, or until further orders.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1139 Edn.—The 23rd March 1928.—Babu Jatindra Mohan Singha, Subdivisional Inspector of Schools, Rampurhat, Birbhum, is appointed to act in the Bengal Educational Service as District Inspector of Schools, Bankura, with effect from the 16th February 1928, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Abinash Chandra Banarji, or until further orders.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 1163 Edn.—The 26th March 1928.—Babu Purna Chandra Kundu, Officiating Vice-Principal, Chittagong College, acted in addition to his own duties as Principal of the college, in the Indian Educational Service, for the period from the 17th January to the 7th February 1928 (both days inclusive) during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. M. Bottomley.

J. H. LINDSAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REGISTRATION.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 331 Regn.—The 20th March 1928.—Babu Ramesh Chandra Ray, Sadar Second Joint Sub-Registrar of Dacca, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar in charge of the Sadar Registration office at Dacca, with effect from the date on which he takes over charge until he is relieved by Maulvi Qazi-Mahmudur-Rahman.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 336 Regn.—The 22nd March 1928.—It is notified for general information that the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to sanction the retention of the office of the Joint Sub-Registrar of Rampur-Boalia, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Sadar Sub-Registry office at Rampur-Boalia, in the district of Rajshahi, for a further period of one year with effect from the 1st April 1928.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 338 Regn.—The 22nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Azizur Rahman, Muhammadan Registrar of Rajabari, in the district of Dacca, to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Ghior in the same district.

Dacca.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 339 Regn.—The 22nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Azizur Rahman, Kazi of Rajabari, in the district of Dacca, to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Ghior in the same district.

Dacca.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 342 Regn.—The 22nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Shafiuddin, Muhammadan Registrar of Meherpur, in the district of Nadia, to be a Muhammadan Registrar within the police-station of Rajabari and unions Nos. V, VI, VII, X and XI of the police-station of Tangibari in the district of Dacca.

**Nadia.
Dacca.**

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 343 Regn.—The 22nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Shafiuddin, Kazi of Meherpur, in the district of Nadia, to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within the police-station of Rajabari and unions Nos. V, VI, VII, X and XI of the police-station of Tangibari in the district of Dacca.

**Nadia.
Dacca.**

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 348 Regn.—The 23rd March 1928.—Babu Kailash Chandra Bhuiyan, officiating Sadar Sub-Registrar of Midnapore, acted as Sadar Sub-Registrar of Suri, in the district of Birbhum, for the period from the 12th December 1927 to the 16th January 1928 (both days inclusive).

**Midnapore.
Birbhum.**

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 351 Regn.—The 23rd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Hakim Muhammad Yasin Siddique to be a Muhammadan Registrar within chowkidari unions Nos. I to X of the police-station of Bharatpur in the district of Murshidabad.

Murshidabad.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 352 Regn.—The 23rd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Hakim Muhammad Yasin Siddique to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within chowkidari unions Nos. I to X of the police-station of Bharatpur in the district of Murshidabad.

Murshidabad.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 355 Regn.—The 23rd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Abdur Rashid to be a Muhammadan Registrar within chowkidari unions Nos. XI to XIV of the police-station of Bharatpur in the district of Murshidabad.

Murshidabad.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 356 Regn.—The 23rd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 of the Kazis' Act, 1880 (Act XII of 1880), the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Education) are pleased to appoint Maulvi Muhammad Abdur Rashid to be the Kazi for the celebration of marriages and the performance of other rites and ceremonies within chowkidari unions Nos. XI to XIV of the police-station of Bharatpur in the district of Murshidabad.

Murshidabad.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur.

No. 361 Regn.—The 23rd March 1928.—Maulvi Abu Sayeed, Sub-Registrar of Bankura, acted as Sadar Sub-Registrar of that place on the 3rd February 1928, *vice* Babu Santosh Nath Mukharji, on leave.

J. H. LINDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Orders by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

BENGAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

No. 14B.—The 16th March 1928.—Miss Mabel Singh, Assistant Inspectress of Schools, 24-Parganas, Jessore and Khulna, in the Women's Branch of the Bengal Educational Service, is granted, under the proviso to rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, leave on medical certificate for two months, in extension of the leave sanctioned to her in this office notification No. 6B, dated the 24th January 1928.

No. 15B.—The 19th March 1928.—Shamsul-Ulama Maulna Muhammad Yahya, additional maulvi, Arabic Department, Calcutta Madrasah, in the Bengal Educational Service, is granted, in terms of rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, leave on average pay, out of India and Ceylon, for the period from 28th March 1928 to 3rd May 1928.

2. He is permitted to prefix Sunday, the 19th February 1928, and the Ramzan vacation of the Calcutta Madrasah extending from 20th February 1928 to 27th March 1928 and to affix the Summer vacation of the Madrasah extending from 4th May 1928 to 30th June 1928, and Sunday, the 1st July 1928, to his leave.

A. MACDONALD,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal (offg.).

Orders by the Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

No. 155.—The 17th March 1928.—Babu Jitendra Lal Basu, Sub-Registrar of Ketugram in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave on average pay for two months under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 156.—The 17th March 1928.—Babu Surendra Nath Mukharji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Serampur in the district of Hooghly, is allowed leave on average pay for two months under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

No. 157.—The 17th March 1928.—Babu Sarbabijay Ray Chaudhuri, Sub-Registrar of Mathurapur in the district of the 24-Parganas, is appointed to act until further orders as Sub-Registrar of Serampur in the district of Hooghly, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment.

No. 158.—The 21st March 1928.—Babu Sashi Bhusan Datta, Sub-Registrar of Khanakul in the district of Hooghly, is allowed leave on average pay for twenty-one days under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 14, dated the 17th January 1928.

No. 159.—The 21st March 1928.—Babu Kashi Nath Hazra, Sub-Registrar, attached to Suri in the district of Birbhum, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Khanakul in the district of Hooghly, with effect from the 30th January 1928, *vice* Babu Sashi Bhusan Datta, Sub-Registrar, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 160.—The 21st March 1928.—Babu Sarbabijay Ray Chaudhuri, Sub-Registrar of Mathurapur in the district of the 24-Parganas, is allowed leave on average pay for twenty-two days under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 144, dated the 3rd March 1928.

No. 161.—The 21st March 1928.—Maulvi Alauddin Ahmad, Sub-Registrar of Sirajdikhan in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave on average pay for fifteen days under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 142, dated the 3rd March 1928.

No. 162.—The 21st March 1928.—Maulvi Khajah Muhammad Salim, probationary Sub-Registrar of Dacca, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Sirajdikhan in the same district, with effect from the 21st February 1928, *vice* Maulvi Alauddin Ahmad, Sub-Registrar, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 163.—The 21st March 1928.—Maulvi Kazi Abdul Majid, Sub-Registrar of Ghior in the district of Dacca, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Barangail in the same district.

No. 164.—The 21st March 1928.—Maulvi Muhammad Qazimuddin, Sub-Registrar of Munshiganj in the district of Dacca, under orders of transfer to Rajabari in the same district, is allowed leave on average pay for three months under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 11th March 1928.

No. 165.—The 21st March 1928.—Maulvi Abdul Khaleq Khan, Sub-Registrar of Kasiani in the district of Faridpur, is allowed leave on average pay for eleven days under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 81, dated the 6th February 1928.

No. 166.—The 21st March 1928.—Maulvi Muhammad Manir, Sub-Registrar of Potashpur in the district of Midnapore, is allowed leave on average pay for one month under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 103, dated the 16th February 1928.

No. 167.—The 21st March 1928.—Babu Atulya Dhan Bagchi, Sub-Registrar attached to Malda, is allowed leave on average pay for fourteen days, under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 7th March 1928, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 168.—The 21st March 1928.—Maulvi Saiyid Abu Sayid Muhammad Taifoor, Sub-Registrar of Kaliganj in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave on average pay for three days under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 734, dated the 16th December 1927.

No. 169.—The 21st March 1928.—Maulvi A. A. Muhammad Hamid Bakht, probationary Sub-Registrar of Dacca, acted as Sub-Registrar of Kaliganj in the same district from the 3rd January 1928 to the 15th January 1928 (both days inclusive), *vice* Maulvi Saiyid Abu Sayed Muhammad Taifoor, Sub-Registrar, on leave.

No. 170.—The 21st March 1928.—Maulvi Khadim Rusul, Sub-Registrar of Nasirnagar in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave on average pay for two months under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 727, dated the 14th December 1927.

No. 171.—The 21st March 1928.—Babu Subodh Kumar Bhattacharji, Sub-Registrar of Lalmanirhat in the district of Rangpur, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Tushbhandar in the same district.

No. 172.—The 21st March 1928.—Babu Pramatha Bhusan Mukharji, Sub-Registrar of Tushbhandar in the district of Rangpur, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Lalmanirhat in the same district.

No. 173.—The 21st March 1928.—Babu Jogendra Chandra Nath, Sub-Registrar of Kendua in the district of Mymensingh, on leave, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Kathiadi in the same district.

No. 174.—The 21st March 1928.—Maulvi Abdul Alim Muhammad, Sub-Registrar of Kathiadi in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be 2nd Joint Sub-Registrar of Kishoreganj in the same district.

No. 175.—The 21st March 1928.—Babu Bankim Chandra Chakrabatti, 2nd Joint Sub Registrar of Kishoreganj in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Kendua in the same district.

No. 176.—The 21st March 1928.—Maulvi Muhammad Hanif, Sub-Registrar of Bharatkhalī in the district of Rangpur, under orders of transfer to Palashbari in the same district, is allowed leave on average pay for one month under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 49, dated the 24th January 1928.

No. 177.—The 21st March 1928.—Maulvi Syed Mohiuddin Ahmed, probationary Sub-Registrar of Mymensingh, is allowed extraordinary leave without allowances for ten days under rule 85 (a) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 86, dated the 6th February 1928.

No. 178.—The 21st March 1928.—Maulvi Enayat Rasul, Sub Registrar, is allowed leave on average pay for two months under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him in this department notification No. 78, dated the 3rd February 1928.

No. 179.—The 21st March 1928.—Babu Surendra Nath Mukharji, Sub-Registrar, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Serampur in the district of Hooghly, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd March 1928, *vice* Maulvi Qazi Mahmud-ur-Rahman, Sub-Registrar on deputation to act as Sadar Sub-Registrar or until further orders.

J. N. RAY,

Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

AUDIT.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

The Fundamental and Subsidiary Rules (1st edition).

No. 1433F.—The 26th March 1928.—The following corrections have been authorised and are published for information :—

Page 76.—S. R. 182 (a).—*Insert* the following as note 4 :—

“NOTE 4. Non-official persons appointed as members of or assessors at a Marine Court under the provisions of Chapter IV of the Inland Steam Vessels Act (Act I of 1917) shall be treated as first grade officer for journeys undertaken for the purpose of attending the Court or transacting business in connection with their duties as members or assessors.”

Date of effect—12th March 1928.

The Bengal Financial Rules (1st edition).

Pages 135-136.—S. R. 35, Clause (1) (ii).—*Insert* the following as note 2 under this rule, renumbering the existing note as note :—

“Piec need not be eliminated in exchange accounts between one Government or Department and another, if it is not possible to remove them from the original transactions.”

Page 138.—T. O. 16.—Insert the following as S. R. 41A :—

"41-A. In the case of time-scales of pay with efficiency bars at certain stages, an Audit Officer will not authorise any Government servant to draw pay at a rate above the stage at which an efficiency bar is fixed, until he has received a declaration from the authority empowered to make the promotion that it has satisfied itself that the Government servant in question is fit to pass the bar.

In order to prevent the passing of an efficiency bar becoming a mere matter of form, it is imperative that every case should be carefully scrutinised by the sanctioning authority before signing the declaration described above."

Page 182.—Appendix 3, Rule 11-II.—(1) Insert the following as a note under clause (d) of this rule :—

"NOTE. Telegraph offices are required to show in a receipt for a State telegram the amount paid for it in service stamps and also to write prominently on the receipt the word 'State'."

Rule 11-II (e).—(2) Delete the word "then" in line 3 of this rule.

Page 372.—T. O., Form No. 3.—Add the following as certificate No. 6 in this form :—

"6. Certified that no person for whom house rent allowance has been drawn in this bill has been in occupation of rent-free Government quarters during the period for which the allowance has been drawn."

Page 105, Rule 330.—Reconstruct this Rule as under :—

"330. Statutory Rules made by the Secretary of State in Council have effect from the date on which they are passed, and executive orders issued by the Secretary of State take effect from the date of issue of the despatch, letter or telegram in which the sanction is conveyed.

A sanction of the Government of India or a sanction relating to central subjects of a Local Government or other authority has effect from the date of the orders conveying the sanction.

In all cases these rules are subject to any special provisions as to the date of effect in the rules, orders or sanctions themselves."

Page 133.—S. R. 35, Clause (c).—In line 8 of this clause for the word "have" read "leave".

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1804Com.—The 21st March 1928.—Mr. F. C. Greenway, Assistant Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Stather Hale, or until further orders.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 22 Marine.—The 20th March 1928.—Mr. H. A. Cooper, Branch Pilot, is permitted to remain in command of the S. P. V. "Andrew" for a further period of one year with effect from the 2nd April 1928.

No. 23 Marine.—The 20th March 1928.—Mr. J. Hudson, Branch Pilot, is granted under Fundamental Rule 81 (b)(i), leave for seven months and twenty-six days, viz., leave on average pay for one month and eighteen days and on half average pay for the remaining period with effect from the 24th March 1928.

No. 24 Marine.—The 22nd March 1928.—Mr. A. F. Paull, Branch Pilot, is granted leave on average pay for six months, under Fundamental Rule 81 (b)(i), with effect from the 15th April 1928 or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Orders by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

No. 61L.—The 17th March 1928.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Noapara Joutha Bank (registered No. 765 of 1917), in the district of Tippera, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the Society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said Society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint Babu Manindra Mohan Deb, M.A., B.L., Director, Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, to be liquidator of the said Society.

No. 62L.—The 17th March 1928.—Whereas I am of opinion, as the result of an enquiry held into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Srinathpur Satigachha Co-operative Bank (registered No. 360 of 1923), in the district of Nadia, under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, that the Society ought to be dissolved.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 39 of the same Act, I hereby cancel the registration of the said Society.

And further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 42 of the same Act, I hereby appoint Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Ranaghat, to be liquidator of the said Society.

J. M. MITRA,

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal.

Office of the Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

No. 54Exc.—The 22nd March 1928.—Maulvi Rahamuddin Biswas, temporary Inspector of Excise and Salt, Midnapore, now on deputation to Naogaon, in connection with the supervision of ganja cultivation work, is posted to Messrs. Bathgate & Co.'s Laboratory in Calcutta, on the expiry of the period of deputation.

2. Babu Bimal Krishna Bose, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Calcutta, now on deputation to Naogaon, in connection with the supervision of ganja cultivation work, is posted to the Naogaon Ganja Gola, on the expiry of the period of deputation, *vice* Maulvi Jalaluddin Khan, transferred.

3. Maulvi Jalaluddin Khan, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Ganja Gola, Naogaon, is transferred to the Excise Intelligence Bureau.

4. The order transferring Babu Aswini Kumar Roy, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Chittagong, to Dacca, is cancelled.

5. Babu Kulada Prasad Neogi, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Dacca, is transferred to Burdwan. This cancels the order of his transfer to Cox's Bazar, Chittagong.

6. Maulvi Abul Hossain Khondkar, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Burdwan, is transferred to Dacca.

No. 55Exc.—The 22nd March 1928.—Maulvi Abdus Sobhan, Inspector of Excise and Salt, Calcutta, was on leave on average pay for two months and thirteen days from 20th November 1927 to 1st February 1928, in continuation of the leave already granted in notification No. 16Exc., dated the 24th August 1927.

G. P. HOGG,

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 7460L.R.—The 26th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 103B of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that a record-of-rights has been finally published under section 103A, sub-section (2) of the said Act, in respect of every village included in the police-stations Rampurhat, Muraroi, Nalhati and Mayureswar, in the district of Birbhum.

Birbhum.

No. 7483 L.R.—The 26th March 1928.—Under section 4 of the Bengal Survey Act, 1875 (Act V of 1875), Mr. I. Newton, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is appointed as an Assistant Superintendent for the purpose of carrying out the survey directed to be made under Government Notification No. 2639 L.R., dated the 22nd February 1928.

No. 7485 L.R.—The 26th March 1928.—Under the provisions of section 3(17) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), the undermentioned Settlement Kanungos are authorised to discharge, in the district of Chittagong, the functions of a Revenue Officer, under Chapter X of that Act, so far as they relate to surveys and the preparation of record-of-rights:—

Babu Ram Dev Gyan.	Babu Parbati Charan Nandi.
„ Sadananda Mukharji.	Maulvi Ahmeduddin Shah.
Maulvi Maminuddin Khan.	Babu Prafulla Kumar Gupta.
	Babu Anukul Chandra Das Gupta.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.)

ERRATUM.

No. 7462 L.R.—The 26th March 1928.—In notification No. 208 L.R., dated the 6th January 1928, published at page 68, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th January 1928, read sub-section (3) for sub-section (2) in line 2.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.)

LAND ACQUISITION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 7090 L.A.—The 19th March 1928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from acquisition of the piece of land measuring, more or less, 0·0630 of an acre which was notified for acquisition under declaration No. 4410 L.A., dated the 8th April 1925, published at pages 584-85, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 16th idem, and required by the Dacca Municipality for opening out a lane from Swarighat to Chhotokatra in the town of Dacca, in mahallas Swarighat and Chhotakatra, pargana Jahangirnagar, zilla Dacca.

No. 7093 L.A.—The 19th March 1928.—The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the notification No. 3015 L.A., dated the 24th February 1927, published under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, at pages 472-73, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd March 1927, in respect of proposed acquisition of 0·323 of an acre of land required by the Chittagong Municipality for a public latrine in the village of Mithaimondi, thana Kotowali, zilla Chittagong.

No. 7099 L.A.—The 19th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Kalna Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, for a public purpose, viz., for building and other necessary purposes of the said Kalna Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, in the village of Shyamganj Shyambag or Ambika, in Kalna Municipality, Ward No. III, mahalla Kansaripara, pargana Ambika Raipur, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2·11 acres, bounded on the—

North—By Birendra Kumar Mullick's waste land and Mani Tapashi homestead land,

East—By the municipal road to Kalna Court station,

South—By the Kalna recreation club compound,

West—By gali path and Birendra Kumar Mullick's waste land,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Shyamganj Shyambag or Ambika, in Kalna Municipality, ward No. III, mahalla Kansaripara.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Collector, Kalna.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Burdwan.

No. 7102 L.A.—The 19th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for a public purpose, viz., for the street scheme known as scheme No. XVIA (Diamond Harbour Road widening—Sterndale Road to No. 42, Diamond Harbour Road) in wards Nos. 23 and 24 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose five pieces of land altogether measuring, more or less, 4.1652 acres, bounded on the:—

PLOT No. 1 :

North—By Sterndale Road,

East and South—By the remaining portion of premises No. 8, Alipore Road,

West—By Diamond Harbour Road,

PLOT No. 2 :

North—By Ekbalpore Road,

East—By Diamond Harbour Road,

South—By new lane leading to Braunfeld Square,

West—By Braunfeld Square and premises No. 40, Ekbalpore Road,

PLOT No. 3 :

North—By Budge Budge Road,

East—By Diamond Harbour Road,

South—By premises No. 54, Diamond Harbour Road,

West—By premises No. 1, Budge Budge Road,

PLOT No. 4 :

North—By Momiupore Gullee,

East—By Diamond Harbour Road,

South—By Government land at premises No. 43, Diamond Harbour Road,

West—By premises No. 45-3, Diamond Harbour Road, Mominpore Lane, a private passage, Mominpore Gullee, the remaining portion of premises No. 46-3, Diamond Harbour Road, premises No. 46, Diamond Harbour Road, and premises No. 5-1, Mominpore Gullee,

PLOT No. 5 :

North—By Government land at premises No. 43, Diamond Harbour Road,

East—By Diamond Harbour Road,

South and West—By premises No. 45, Diamond Harbour Road,

(excluding all roads, drains, dargahs and temples)

are likely to be required within the aforesaid wards Nos. 23 and 24 of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Second Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition hereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Second Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

No. 7105 L.A.—The 19th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Kashianala Irrigation

Birbhum. Scheme, in the village of Barla, pargana Shahajadpur, zilla Birbhum, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising a portion of settlement plot No. 709 and measuring, more or less, '04 of an acre, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Barla.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Land Acquisition Collector of Rampurhat.

No. 7468 L.A.—The 26th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bansberia Municipality for a

Hooghly. public purpose, viz., for constructing a coolie shed in the village of Bansberia, jurisdiction list No. 51, thana Chinsura, pargana Arsha, zilla Hooghly, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, '638 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Bansbati station road,

East—By municipal road,

South—By the lands of Babu Rajendra Chandra Kundu and other,

West—By East Indian Railway fencing,

is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Bansberia.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Hooghly.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

Any person interested in the above land, who has any objection to the acquisition thereof, may, within thirty days after the date on which public notice of the substance of this notification is given in the locality, file an objection in writing before the Collector of Hooghly.

No. 7471 L.A.—The 26th March 1928.—The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the notification No. 17452 L.A., dated the 7th December 1927, under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, published

Jessore. at page 2615, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, in respect of the proposed acquisition of '062 of an acre of land required by the Jessore Municipality for the construction of a methors' shed for the methors of the Jessore Municipality in the village of Barandi, pargana Emadpur, zilla Jessore.

No. 7487 L.A.—The 26th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor-in-Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing Reach No. V of the Damodar Main Canal in the villages of Uro and Sanko, pargana Bagha, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 37.47 acres, bounded on the west by the acquired lands of Reach No. IV and running generally in an easterly direction through villages Uro and Sanko and varying in width from 150 feet to 300 feet and being 9,763 feet in length, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Uro and Sanko.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Executive Engineer, Damodar Canal Construction Division, Burdwan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (4) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply in this case.

No. 7493 L.A.—The 26th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor-in-Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing Reach No. VI, mile 24 of the Damodar Main Canal, in the village of Nolla, pargana Burdwan, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 17.36 acres, bounded on the west by Reach No. VI, mile 23, and commencing from chainage 58693 and proceeding generally in an easterly direction varying in width from 150 feet to 290 feet and being 4,760 feet in length, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Nolla.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Executive Engineer, Damodar Canal Construction Division, Burdwan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (4) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5A of the Act shall not apply in this case.

No. 7559 L.A.—The 27th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing Reach No. VI of the Damodar main canal, in the villages of Sanko and Sasanga, parganas Bagha and Burdwan, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby notified that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 27.00 acres, bounded on the west by the lands of Reach No. V and commencing from chainage 47,263 running generally in an easterly direction through villages Sanko and Sasanga, varying in width from 160 feet to 335 feet and being 6,160 feet in length, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Sanko and Sasanga.

This notification is made, under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Executive Engineer, Damodar Canal Construction Division, Burdwan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the officers for the time being engaged in the undertaking, with their servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey the land and do all other acts required or permitted by that section.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (4) of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1923, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 5-A of the Act shall not apply in this case.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 7562 L.A.—The 27th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing Reach No. VI of the Damodar main canal in the villages of Sanko and Sasanga, parganas Bagha and Burdwan, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 27.00 acres, bounded on the west by the lands of Reach No. V and commencing from chainage 47,263 feet running generally in an easterly direction through villages Sanko and Sasanga, varying in width from 160 feet to 335 feet and being 6,160 feet in length, is required within the aforesaid villages of Sanko and Sasanga.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Executive Engineer, Damodar Canal Construction Division, Burdwan.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 7108 L.A.—The 19th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the union board of Shekharnagar for a public purpose, viz., for a tank at Shekharnagar, in the village of Shekharnagar, pargana Nurullapur, Tappa Mirakpur, zilla Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land comprising settlement plots Nos. 450, 451, 452 and measuring, more or less, 1.57 acres, is required within the aforesaid village of Shekharnagar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Subdivisional Officer of Munshiganj.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 7465 L.A.—The 26th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for goods shed and siding at Bheddeah station of the East Indian Railway in the village of Bheddeah, pargana Monoharshahi, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2.26 acres, as bounded on the—

North and West—By East Indian Railway lands,

East—By the lands of Hossein Box, Tincouri Mukherjee and Sreepati Dutta, Bagaldas Bairagya and Mrityunjoy Mukherjee,

South—By lands of Sreepati Dutta, Satkouri Chattarjee, Bireswar Chattarjee and Tarapada Chattarjee

is required within the aforesaid village of Bheddeah.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Superintendent, Way and Works, Asansol.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 7474 L.A.—The 26th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in

Malda.

Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Nawabganj Municipality, Malda, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the excavation of tanks of the Nawabganj water-supply scheme in mauza Huzrapur, parganas Rukunpur, Huzrapur and Chandlai, zilla Malda, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, a piece of land consisting of Deara Survey plots Nos. 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290 (western portion), 291 (western portion), 292 (western portion), 293, 294, 295 (western portion), altogether measuring more or less 11.60 acres, is required within the aforesaid mauza Huzrapur.

This declaration is made, under the provision of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Malda.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 7477 L.A.—The 26th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in

Burdwan.

Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for assisted siding at mile 130½ to Mr. E. N. Forber's property for loading fire clay, Ondal loop, East Indian Railway, in the village of Jayanagar, pargana Shergarh, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 0.19 of an acre bounded on the—

North, East and South—By the land of Bengal Coal Company, Limited,

West—By the land of the East Indian Railway,

is required within the aforesaid village of Jayanagar.

Mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines and minerals as it may be necessary to dig, or carry away, or use, in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired are not needed.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and section 3, clause (1), Act XVIII of 1885, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Superintendent, Way and Works, East Indian Railway, Asansol.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 7480 L.A.—The 26th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in

Calcutta.

Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Corporation of Calcutta for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the Corporation Teachers' Training College in Vidyasagar Street in Ward No. IV of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, comprised in premises No. 1, Vidyasagar Street (old No. 1-1, Vidyasagar Street), and measuring, more or less, 0.4957 of an acre, bounded on the—

North—By Vidyasagar Street,

East—By a common passage,

South—By premises No. 14, Parsibagan Lane,

West—By premises Nos. 40 and 42, Badurbagan Street, and the remaining portion of premises No. 1, Vidyasagar Street (old No. 1-1, Vidyasagar Street),

is required within the aforesaid Ward No. IV of the Calcutta Municipality in the city of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Second Land Acquisition Collector, at No. 2, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 7490 L.A.—The 26th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a purpose, viz., for constructing Reach No. V of the Damodar Main Canal in the villages of Uro and Sanko, pargana Bagha, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 37·47 acres, bounded on the west by the acquired land of Reach IV and running generally in an easterly direction through villages Uro and Sanko and varying in width from 150 feet to 380 feet and being 9763 feet in length, is required within the aforesaid villages of Uro and Sanko.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Executive Engineer, Damodar Canal Construction Division, Burdwan.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

DECLARATION.

No. 7496 L.A.—The 26th March 1928.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing Reach No. VI—mile 24 of the Damodar Main Canal—in the village of Nolla, pargana Burdwan, zilla Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 17·36 acres, bounded on the west by Reach No. VI, mile 23, and commencing from chainage 58,693 and proceeding generally in an easterly direction, varying in width from 150 feet to 290 feet and being 4,760 feet in length, is required within the aforesaid village of Nolla.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Burdwan, as well as in that of the Executive Engineer, Damodar Canal Construction Division, Burdwan.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

ERRATUM.

No. 7499 L. A.—The 26th March 1928.—In lines 6 and 7 of declaration No. 4972 L. A., dated the 28th April 1926, published at page 653, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th May 1926, in respect of the land required by the Corporation of Calcutta for improving the junction of Paharpur road and Mudially road, in the village of Fatepur, pargana Magura, zilla 24-Parganas, for the words "10 chitaks and 24 square feet of standard measurement equivalent to '0108 of an acre," read "7 chitaks and 33 square feet of standard measurement, equivalent to '0079 of an acre".

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 21.—The 22nd March 1928.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876 (Bengal Act III of 1876), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that after the 1st July 1928 the water of the Berai River with that of all tributaries lying within the Bankura district, from its source near Ratanpur village in thana Onda to 1,000 feet below the junction of the Berai River and the Hingai Nadi, the left bank at the latter point lying in Mandiha mauza and the right bank in the Arabani mauza in thana Onda, will be applied for the purposes of the projected Berai Canal.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

[Third publication.]

No. 1 I.—The 5th March 1928.—The following draft of revised rules and rates of tolls for the line of navigation known as the Madaripur Bhil Channel and the Lower Kumar River as defined in Notification No. 128, dated the 26th June, 1900, and Notification No. 162, dated 22nd July, 1902, paragraphs 17 and 18, which in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 11 of the Canals Act, 1864 (Bengal Act V of 1864), the Governor in Council intends to make in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, is hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 26th April, 1928, and any objections or suggestions received by the undersigned before that date will be considered.

W. H. NELSON,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (Offg.).

Draft Rules.

1. Every vessel passing through the line of navigation known as the Madaripur Bhil Channel shall stop at the prescribed toll stations notified in the Schedule attached for the purpose of assessment, or check, of toll charges.

2. For the purposes of these rules, vessels other than rafts, timbers, bamboos or other floating material shall be divided into two classes as below:—

Class I—To include all vessels of the usual native types of build.

Class II—To include all steamers, flats and barges, and such other square built boats as should, in the opinion of the Collector of Tolls, be included.

3. The net tonnage of every vessel of Class I, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of these rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

(A) The product of one-quarter the length of the vessel from stem to stern, measured along the water-line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the interior greatest depth from the water-line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as equal to the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

(B) The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches; the measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of a foot, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

(C) The maundage on which tollage shall be charged shall be a simple multiple of $12\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, rejecting any remainder by which the maundage, calculated as above, may exceed such simple multiple.

4. For vessels in Class II the tonnage shall be determined as follows:—

The tonnage of steamers shall be the registered tonnage as given in the certificate of the survey of the steamer.

Toll shall be levied on the actual weight of cargo on steamers, flats, barges and other vessels included in this class, as declared in the manifests.

When the registered tonnage of a steamer or the manifest for cargo of a flat is not available, the tonnage will be taken as arrived at under rule 3.

For square built boats the total maundage, as determined under rules for Class I, shall be increased by half, and for steamers one-third of the total maundage shall be deducted for engine space.

5. Every vessel except as exempted under rule 10 shall be furnished at the toll station of entry with a ticket on which the name of the serang, manjhi or other person in charge of the vessel, the date of entry, the maundage of the vessel, the nature and weight of the cargo it contains, the amount of toll charged and the number of days for which the ticket will remain current, shall be entered.

6. This ticket may be demanded and checked by any Navigation Officer while the vessel is within the toll-limits of the Bhil Channel and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. The ticket must be given up at the exit toll station. If the ticket is not produced on demand by a Canal Officer, such officer shall assess the amount of toll payable and the vessel will be liable to seizure and detention under the provisions of section 9 of the Act until such sum is realised.

7. Vessels leaving the channel between two toll stations shall obtain a permit for so doing in Form No. 1 from the Toll Collector of the toll station of entry. In such cases the Toll Collector will issue a ticket in the usual form and also collect the same before the vessel is permitted to proceed.

8. A vessel, which has been detained under these rules or under section 9 of the Act, may not be removed from the channel without the order of the Collector of Tolls until the toll due has been paid. During such detention the manji, owner or agent must make arrangements for the safety of the vessel and cargo.

9. All tolls are payable on demand and shall be paid at the toll station before a vessel is permitted to proceed. Provided that the Collector of Tolls appointed under section 8 of the Act may, at his discretion, permit vessels belonging to individuals or firms of recognised standing to proceed without prepayment, on an undertaking that the bills for tollage due shall be liquidated monthly on presentation.

10. (i) In the case of steamers and flats falling under the latter portion of rule 9 a copy of the traffic manifest must be handed in at the exit toll station, a receipt for which in Form No. 2 will be issued by the Toll Collector to the person in charge of the vessel; in such cases no ticket in the usual form will be issued. If the traffic manifest is not produced at the exit toll station the procedure as laid down in rules 6 and 8 will be adopted.

(ii) The traffic manifest or the receipt for the same may be demanded by any Navigation Officer while the vessel is within the limits of the Bhil Channels between the Manickdah entrance and Charmaguria.

11. The term "Navigation Officer" as used in rule 6 shall include the Collector of Tolls appointed under section 8 of the Act, and the officer, or the subordinate duly authorised by such officer of the Irrigation Department in charge of the subdivision or section within which the channel is situated.

12. Duplicates of lost tickets will be granted by the Toll Collector who originally issued the tickets on payment of a fee of one-fourth of the amount of toll payable, subject to a maximum of one rupee and eight annas and a minimum of eight annas. The duplicate will be issued only when the Toll Collector is satisfied concerning the identity of the boat.

13. No person shall wilfully or negligently allow a vessel to sink in the channel.

14. (i) In every case of a sunken vessel, whether due to negligence or otherwise, the Supervisor and his subordinates shall offer every assistance in removing the same.

(ii) If, three days after the occurrence of a wreck, it is seen that prompt measures are not being taken by the owner to remove the sunken vessel from the line of navigation, the Supervisor and his subordinates shall make their own arrangements for the removal of the same at the expense of the owner, provided that when the wreck obstructs the fairway they shall take action at once to remove the same.

15. When a sunken vessel has been recovered, the Supervisor shall cause notices to be posted at the toll offices, or other prominent places, calling on those concerned to pay the Collector of Tolls all toll or demurrage which may be due, as well as the expenses incurred in the recovery of the vessel and cargo. Should the sum due be not paid within fifteen days of the date of notice, the boat and its furniture, or so much of it as may be necessary for the recovery of the dues, will be sold under the procedure directed in section 9 of the Act.

16. The purchaser of a vessel sold under the provisions of section 9 of the Act shall have the right to take it out of the channel on the day of purchase, or within such time as may be allowed by the Collector of Tolls, without payment of tolls.

17. When any laden vessel, which has sunk, has been recovered, or when any laden vessel has been seized under the provisions of the Act or of these rules, the Supervisor shall give immediate notice of the recovery or seizure to the owner of the cargo or his agent, requiring the removal of the cargo without delay, and informing him that he will be required to pay all expenses necessary for the proper custody and storage of the cargo until removed.

18. If the Supervisor be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or the abode of the owner of the cargo of such vessel, the notice prescribed in rule 16, shall be effected by a notice exhibited in his office, and by advertisement in at least one English and one vernacular Calcutta and local newspaper.

19. *Lights and signals.*—All vessels, whether travelling or moored in the channel, between sunset and sunrise, must carry a white light in a lantern on the fore-part of the vessel where it can be distinctly seen from all sides. All steam-vessels in motion shall carry the lights prescribed by the Board of Trade Regulations. Barges or boats attached to a steam-vessel, whether in motion or moored, shall carry the light prescribed in the first paragraph of this rule. This rule does not apply to small uncovered dinghies not exceeding 10 cubits in length while moored along the bank.

20. Every vessel proceeding in the Madaripur Bhil Route and Lower Kumar river should limit her speed as follows:—

	Miles an hour.
From Haridaspoore to Takerhat	8
From Takerhat to Char Muguria	6
While passing a dredger in the above channels ...	4

They should, however, limit their speed to 5 miles an hour in any reach as determined by the Supervisor and marked by white discs.

21. At places where mooring posts have been provided by the Supervisor, vessels desiring to moor shall be made fast in a single line along the banks to such posts in such manner as the Supervisor may direct and shall not be moored in any other manner.

22. The Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, may fix the limit within which vessels are permitted to remain free of toll and may also define the limits within which no loading or unloading shall be permitted.

23. No vessel or raft shall be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety or obstruct the passage of other vessels.

24. When a red cone is hoisted at Haridaspoore, upward bound vessels must stop and make fast in the entrance channel. When a white ball is exhibited, vessels may proceed.

25. When a red cone is hoisted at Tentulia, downward bound vessels must stop above the toll station until a white ball is exhibited, when they may proceed.

26. Downward bound vessels must stop in the Urialkhan river when a red cone is hoisted at the mast below the entrance to the Kumar river. When a white ball is hoisted they may proceed.

27. Upward bound vessels must stop, and make fast and single out flats when a red cone is exhibited opposite Messrs. R. Sim's premises. When a white ball is raised, they may proceed.

28. At night a red light will take the place of a red cone, and two white lights one above the other will take the place of the white ball.

29. On *hât* days all vessels must slow down when passing Bherarhat, Satpur, Jalirpar, Takerhat, Rajore and Charmuguria.

● 30. No country boat shall anchor, be moored or remain stationary in the Bhil Channel at Boltali, Jalirpar or Tentulia except within the boat docks which have been specially provided for this purpose at these places.

31. Between the Madhumati entrance at Manickdah and Fatteypur all boats except when crossing the channel shall travel along the right-hand side of the channel, *i.e.*, boats going westwards will keep to the northern side and those going eastwards to the southern side.

32. No log rafts will be allowed in the above channels except with special permission of the Supervisor.

33. No log shall be kept half in and half out of water, *i.e.*, all logs shall be drawn up on the bank well above the level of the water in the channel.

34. For any infringement of the rules, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 the person in charge of the vessel or other person in fault shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 or Rs. 5 a day for any continuing infringement.

Special Rules.

1. No country boat shall anchor or remain stationary except alongside the bank of the river or within the area between the south bank and the marks placed to mark the fairway.
2. No log rafts or boats with timbers lashed alongside shall be allowed inside the Lower Kumar river without special permission of the Supervisor.
3. Boats, except the municipal ferry boats, shall not be moored along the north bank except for the purpose of loading or unloading cargo, and then only in a single line and they should be parallel to the bank.
4. No flat shall be moored in the channel except during actual loading or unloading cargo and then as close to the bank as possible.
5. Mooring of boats along any reach of the canal can be prohibited by special orders of the Superintending Engineer, for a definite time, the reach being marked by sign boards at either end on which the prohibition will be written.
6. Vessels passing through the river shall keep in separate lines in accordance with the rules in force as laid down by the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, from time to time.
7. No person shall deposit goods of any description on the slopes of the river between the water-line and the high bank except during the actual process of loading or unloading vessels, without the previous permission of the Supervisor.
8. In the Lower Kumar river between Fatteypur and Charmuguria steam-propelled vessels proceeding against the current should give way to those proceeding with the current.
9. The Executive Engineer will have powers to decide, in consultation with the Steamer Companies concerned, the dates each year within which only one flat towage will be permitted in the Lower Kumar river.
10. For any infringement of the rules 1 to 8 the person in charge of the vessel or other person in fault shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 or Rs. 5 a day for any continuing infringement.

Schedule of Tolls.

		Rates.	
		Rs.	As.
1.	On steamers to and from Goalundo direct or proceeding to Assam, etc., <i>via</i> Goalundo, per ton on the registered tonnage	0	2
2.	On cargo carried on steamers or on flats plying to and from Goalundo direct or proceeding to Assam, etc., <i>via</i> Goalundo, per 100 maunds	0	12
3.	On steamers plying to or from Narainganj and Chandpur direct and to Cachar <i>via</i> Narainganj, per ton on registered tonnage	0	1
4.	On cargo carried on steamers or on flats plying to or from Narainganj and Chandpur direct and to Cachar <i>via</i> Narainganj, per 100 maunds	0	4
5.	On all steamers other than those mentioned in Nos. 1 and 3, per ton.	0	4
6.	On cargo carried on all steamers or on flats other than those mentioned in Nos. 2 and 4, per 100 maunds	1	8
7.	On all cargo and passenger boats of native build employed on local traffic, per 100 maunds.	1	8
8.	On floats of timber, each log of timber	0	4
9.	On rafts of bamboos for every 100, or portion of 100 bamboos.	0	6
10.	Minimum toll on any boat	0	1
11.	On empty flats, per flat, per single trip	10	0
12.	On empty barges, per barge, per single trip	2	0
12.	(a) Minimum toll on any flat	10	0
12.	(b) Minimum toll on any barge	2	0
12.	(c) On all passenger steamers plying only between Gopalganj and Madaripur on the Madaripur Bhil Route, per single trip	5	0

13. Excess tolls—if a vessel's tonnage is found to be greater than at entry due either to loading fresh cargo in the route, or from any other cause, the difference of toll at the highest rate will be leviable at the exit station.
14. *Demurrage*.—Vessels will be allowed three days for the passage through the route, with an additional day for each 50 maunds of tonnage. Demurrage at the rate of one-fourth of original amount of toll per diem will be levied on vessels remaining in the channel in excess of the above period.
15. *Monthly tickets*.—Monthly tickets at eight times the ordinary toll will be issued to boats of 100 maunds and under. Such boats should be branded with a number at the toll offices at a charge of eight annas each before a monthly ticket is issued to it.

Tolls are to be levied at Tentulia in the third mile from the Madhumati river and at Jalirpar in the 18th Mile from the Madhumati river.

NOTE.—In the case of items 2, 4 and 6 of the above schedule the maundage to be charged will be that shown by the manifests of cargo. In the absence of any such manifest and in the case of item 7, the maundage will be twice that determined by measurements in accordance with the rules in force for this line of navigation.

All vessels are liable for toll except those exempted by the provisions of the Bengal Government Circular Order No. 1-I., dated the 11th July, 1906.

Toll Form No. 1.

(Not transferable.)

This vessel having taken out a ticket and paid toll in accordance with the rules is permitted to leave the channel between this and the toll station.

Name of manjhi—

Nature of cargo—

Number and date of ticket issued—

Maundage assessed—

Toll realised—

Number of days allowed—

Toll Collector.

Toll Form No. 2.

Pass steamer/flat*.....the traffic manifest having been delivered at the undermentioned toll office:—

Toll Station—

Dated.....

Toll Collector.

*Name or names of steamer and flats.

Orders by the Conservator of Forests, Bengal.

No. 1552 For.—The 17th March 1928.—Babu Shib Chandra Chatarji, who was promoted to be an Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in Revenue Department (Forests) notification No. 17532 For., dated the 8th December 1927, is posted to the charge of the Apalchand Range, Jalpaiguri Division, with headquarters at Katambari, with effect from the 16th December 1927.

No. 1554 For.—The 17th March 1928.—Babu Ram Lal Acharya, who was promoted to be an Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in Revenue Department (Forests) notification No. 17532 For., dated the 8th December 1927, is posted to the charge of the Sukna Range, Kurseong Division, with headquarters at Sukna, with effect from the 8th December 1927.

E. O. SHEBBEARE,

Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Bengal (offg.).

BOARD OF REVENUE, BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3429 Sales.—The 22nd March 1928.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of section 3 of Act XI of 1859, that the Board of Revenue, Bengal, has determined and fixed the 1st May as the latest date of payment, in the district of the 24-Parganas, of all permanently settled holdings in the Government estate Shahiban Bagicha, of all arrears of revenue and all demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue; in default of which payment on or previous to that date, the holdings in arrear, except as provided in the Act, shall be sold by public auction to the highest bidders.

L. R. FAWCUS,

Secretary, Board of Revenue, Bengal.

TREASURY NOTICES.

Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Babu Braja Nath Ray is placed in charge of the Murshidabad Treasury, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th March 1928, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries from that date.

BERHAMPORE, *the 19th March 1928.*

J. C. FRENCH, *Collector.*

Orders by the Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

It is notified that the Income tax Officer, Military Circle, Meerut, has brought into use refund order book No. 1709—of blue colour—containing 50 vouchers from 9th March 1928.

B. K. CHATTERJI,

Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

THE TREASURY, CALCUTTA, *the 16th March 1928.*

It is notified that the Refund Order Book No. 458 bearing number 1 to 50 (both inclusive) of Pink colour is being used by the Income-Tax Officer, Miscellaneous Salaries Circle, Calcutta, from the 10th March 1928.

B. K. CHATTERJI,

Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

THE TREASURY, CALCUTTA, *the 17th March 1928.*

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

CIVIL.

The 19th March 1928.

No. 4117A.—Babu Gajanan Banarji, munsif of Diamond Harbour, in the district of the 24-Parganas, is vested under section 19, sub-section (2) of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887 (XII of 1887), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), with powers to try, under the ordinary procedure, original suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000 arising within the local limits of the Diamond Harbour munsifi.

The 22nd March 1928.

No. 4264A.—The officers mentioned in the following Schedule are vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value, and within the local limits, shown against each :—

Schedule.

Name.	Value of suits.	Local limits.
	Rs.	
Babu Gobinda Chandra Chakrabatti, munisif of Raiganj, Dinajpur.	100	Raiganj munsifi.
Babu Manindra Nath Bhanja, munisif of Chuadanga, Nadia.	100	Chuadanga munsifi.
Babu Satish Chandra Banarji, Addi- tional munisif of Howrah, Hooghly.	100	Howrah munsifi.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—CIVIL.

The 21st March 1928.

No. 4206A.—Maulvi Abdul Khaliq, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge of Bakarganj, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500, within the local limits of the Barisal munsifi.

By order of the High Court,

H. C. STORK,

Registrar.

ORDERS BY COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 872J.G.—Maulvi Abdur Rakib, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector on probation, Birbhum, and now on Settlement training in the district of 24-Parganas, is allowed leave on average pay for the period from the 3rd April to the 4th May 1928 (both days inclusive), under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules.

CHINSURA, *the 20th March 1928.*

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner.*

No. 892J.G.—Babu Radharaman Singh, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, now on settlement training, is posted to the district of Midnapore as Circle Officer, Pingla, *vice* Babu Satya Charan Halder, transferred.

This cancels this office notification No. 785J.G., dated 12th March 1928, posting him to Arambagh, Hooghly, as Circle Officer.

CHINSURA, the 21st March 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 898J.G.—Babu Satya Charan Halder, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, and Circle Officer, Pingla, Midnapore, is transferred to the subdivision of Ghatal in the same district as Second officer, *vice* Babu Bama Charan Mallik, granted leave.

CHINSURA, the 21st March 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 902J.G.—Babu Apurba Ratan Ghosh, Sub-Deputy Collector, on probation Burdwan, is allowed leave on average pay for one month and ten days under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 19th March 1928, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

CHINSURA, the 22nd March 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 841J.G.—In accordance with the provision of rule 63 (2) of Chapter IV of the Bengal Jail Code, I hereby appoint Munshi Mahinuddin Mahammad to be a non-official visitor of the Contai Subsidiary Jail in the district of Midnapore for a period of two years from the date of this notification.

CHINSURA, the 17th March 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 352M.—It is hereby notified for general information that the next general election of Commissioners of the Kotrung Municipality in the district of Hooghly will be held on the 25th August 1928.

CHINSURA, the 20th March 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 638L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rules 24 and 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Jadu Nath Roy has been appointed by the District Magistrate of Bankura to be a member for Ward No. II of the Harmasra union board in police-station Taldangra in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Bankura, *vice* Babu Bibhuti Bhusan Roy, resigned.

CHINSURA, the 20th March 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

No. 643L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), read with rule 35 of the Rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, etc., Babu Srimohan Singha has been duly elected to be a member for Ward No. IV of the Patuli union board in police-station Purbasthali in the Kalna subdivision of the district of Burdwan, *vice* Babu Promotha Nath Sircar, resigned.

CHINSURA, the 20th March 1928.

A. W. COOK, *Commissioner*.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1121G.—It is hereby notified for general information that Mr. J. A. Oliver is appointed to be a non-official visitor of the Chittagong Jail for a term of two years.

CHITTAGONG, the 19th March 1928.

M. C. MCALPIN, *Commissioner*.

No. 1207G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, V of 1919, read with rule 35 of the rules for the election and appointment of members of union boards, Munshi Nural Islam Bhuiya has been duly elected to be a member of the Barisal union board, No. 7, in police station Brahmanbaria of the district of Tippera, *vice* Munshi Rehanuddin Ahmed, deceased.

CHITTAGONG, *the 22nd March 1928.*

M. C. MCALPIN, *Commissioner.*

DACCA DIVISION.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1506J.—Babu Bijay Kumar Bhattacharji, Sub-Deputy Collector and Circle Officer, Orakandi, in the district of Faridpur, is allowed leave on average pay for eighteen days under rule 81 (b) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 5th March 1928.

DACCA, *the 21st March 1928.*

A. H. CLAYTON, *Commissioner.*

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 505R.G.—The following Sub-Deputy Collectors of this division who are now on settlement training are posted to the stations noted opposite their names :—

Babu Sambhu Chand Roy	... Basirhat, 24-Parganas.
„ Jatindra Kumar Biswas	... Jhenidah, Jessore.
„ Birendra Nath Maitra	... Sadar, Khulna.
„ Sudhanya Kumar Guha	... Barrackpore, 24-Parganas.
Maulvi Muhammad Hossain	... Sadar, Murshidabad.
Syed Abdul Ali	... Magura, Jessore.
Maulvi Enamal Kabir	... Sadar, Khulna.
„ Abdul Majid Khondkar	... Sadar, Jessore.
„ Muhammad Abdur Rauf	... Sadar, Nadia.

2. Babus Sambhu Chand Roy, Jatindra Kumar Biswas, Sudhanya Kumar Guha and Maulvi Syed Abdul Ali are appointed to be Circle Officers in their respective stations.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th March 1928.*

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner.*

No. 523R.G.—Maulvi Abdul Ghafur No. 1, Sub-Deputy Collector, is temporarily posted to the Meherpur subdivision in the district of Nadia as Circle Officer.

CALCUTTA, *the 21st March 1928.*

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner.*

No. 264J.G.—It is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred on me under the revised rule 63 (2) of the Bengal Jail Code, 1919, I appoint the following gentlemen to be non-official visitors of the Meherpur sub-jail in the district of Nadia for a period of two years with effect from the date of this notification :—

• Babu Pramatha Nath Biswas.

Syed Zeaul Haq.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th March 1928.*

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner.*

No. 20.M.—It is hereby notified for general information that Monday, the 15th October 1928, has been fixed as the date for holding the next general election of Commissioners of the Murshidabad Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, in place of those who, having been elected at the last general election of Commissioners or subsequently thereto, will complete their term of office under sections 21 and 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act.

CALCUTTA, the 21st March 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner*.

No. 21 L.S.-G.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under rule 23 of the dispensary rules, Dr. Surendra Nath Ghose, M.B., has been appointed by the Budge Budge Municipality to be a member of the committee for the management of the Budge Budge Municipal dispensary in the 24-Parganas district in the place of Mr. W. C. Henderson, resigned.

CALCUTTA, the 22nd March 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner*.

No. 16 L.S.-G.—Whereas Government in their letter No. 345 L.S.-G., dated the 2nd February 1928, have transferred the management and income of the provincial ferries at Radharghat and Gorabazar in the district of Murshidabad to the District Board of Murshidabad and have also directed the Commissioner to issue a notification under section 35 of the Bengal Ferries Act in respect of the said two ferries, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers delegated to me by the Government notification No. 217 L.S.-G., dated the 12th January 1905, I direct under section 35 of the aforesaid Bengal Ferries Act that the ferries at Radharghat and Gorabazar in the Murshidabad district shall be managed by the District Board of Murshidabad and that one-half of the proceeds and the fines levied and compensation received under the said Act in respect of the said two ferries shall be paid into the District Fund of Murshidabad, the other half being credited to the fund of the Berhampore Municipality with effect from the 1st April 1927.

CALCUTTA, the 2nd March 1928.

F. A. SACHSE, *Commissioner*.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1381.J.—Maulvi Saiyid Abbas Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rajshahi Division, is posted to the headquarter station of the Pabna district.

JALPAIGURI, the 22nd March 1928.

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.)*.

No. 915.M.—It is hereby notified for general information that a bye-election will be held on Saturday, the 21st April 1928, for the election of a Commissioner for Ward No. III of the Old Malda Municipality in the district of Malda, *vice* Babu Bejoy Gopal Agarwala, resigned.

JALPAIGURI, the 22nd March 1928.

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner (offg.)*.

No. 828.M.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act V of 1919), Hari Mamud Sarkar has been appointed by the District Magistrate, Rangpur, to be a member of the Madankhali union board in Pirganj police-station in the district of Rangpur, *vice* Yakub Ali, resigned.

JALPAIGURI, the 20th March 1928.

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner*.

No. 831.M.—It is hereby notified for general information that under section 13 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act (Bengal Act V of 1919), Dinanath Shaha has been appointed by the District Magistrate, Rangpur, to be a member of the Mirzapur union board in Mithapukur police-station in the district of Rangpur, *vice* Jogneswar Sarkar, deceased.

JALPAIGURI, the 20th March 1928.

J. N. ROY, *Commissioner*.

No. 918M.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Act V of 1919), the following gentlemen have been duly elected to be members of the undermentioned union boards in the Sadar subdivision of the Pabna district :—

Union No. IV—Ekdanta, police-station
Atgharia.

Union No. V—Dasuria, police-station
Sara.

Ward No. I—

Munshi Fayezuddin Sarkar.
Muhammad Ershad Ali Khondkar.

Ward No. I—

Babu Satya Charan Sanyal.
„ Gopal Chandra Saha.

Ward No. II—

Babu Benode Behari Ghosh.
Munshi Muhammad Mayezuddin
Sarkar.

Ward No. II—

Babu Amrita Lal Chakravarti.
„ Upendra Nath Adhikari.

Ward No. III—

Doctor Rahimuddin Ahmed.
Babu Govinda Nath Chakravarti.

Ward No. III—

Munshi Itimar Rahaman Dewan.
„ Jahiruddin Ahmed.

2. Under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the said Act, the following gentlemen have been appointed by the District Magistrate of Pabna to be members of the abovementioned union boards :—

Union No. IV—Ekdanta.

Babu Beni Madhab Ghosh.
„ Hem Chandra Ghosh.
Munshi Nasimuddin Ahmed.

Union No. V—Dasuria.

Munshi Rajab Ali Sarkar.
„ Mafizuddin Malitha.
Babu Gadai Chandra Dutta.

JALPAIGURI, the 22nd March 1928.

J. N. ROY, Commissioner (offg.).



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PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

New Delhi, the 12th March, 1928.

No. F.-63-11/28-C. & G.-I.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Mr. J. A. Woodhead of his office of Member of the Council of State.

No. F.-63-11/28-C. & G.-II.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 26 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Kiran Chandra De, C.I.E., being an official, to be a Member of the Council of State.

No. F.-5-VII/28-A. (I).—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. S. N. Roy of his office of Member of the Legislative Assembly.

The 15th March, 1928.

No. F.-5-VII/28-A. (II).—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 26 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Satyendra Nath Roy, being an official, to be a Member of the said Legislative Assembly.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.*New Delhi, the 14th March 1928.*

No. 177G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. B. M. V. Gasper as Acting Honorary Consul for Portugal at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Gregory C. Moses.

DENYS BRAY,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

*New Delhi, the 3rd March 1928.***PART A.****APPOINTMENTS.****ARMY IN INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS.**

No. 279.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Army in India Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates noted against their names and posted as specified :—

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
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To be Lieutenants.

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
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Veterinary.

Satchidananda Datta. Dated 29th November 1927.

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*New Delhi, the 17th March 1928.***PART B.****PROMOTIONS.****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.***Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.*

No. 381.—The following promotion is made, with effect from the date specified :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

John Oswald Little. Dated 1st March 1928.

RESIGNATIONS.**AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.***The Calcutta Scottish.*

No. 389.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his commission with effect from the date specified and is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps on retirement :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Merry Craddock, D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C. Dated 11th February 1928.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

New Delhi, the 8th March 1928.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 15-F-16.—In pursuance of sub section (1), section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (No. IX of 1890), and in supersession of the notification No. 15-F-2-16, dated the 14th October 1926, so far as it relates to Gouripur in Iswarganj police-station, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Assam-Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule annexed hereto the taxes specified in the second column thereof :—

Schedule.

District. I (1)	Local authority. I.		Tax. II
	Police-station. I (2)	Name of local authority, i.e., Municipality. I (3)	
Mymensingh ...	Iswarganj	... Gouripur	... Holding rate and latrine tax.

No. 15-F-16-1.—In pursuance of sub-section (1), section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (No. IX of 1890), and in supersession of the notification No. 15-F-2-16, dated the 14th October 1926, so far as it relates to Gouripur in Iswarganj police-station, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Assam-Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof :—

Schedule.

District. I (1)	Local authority. I		Tax. II
	Police-station. I (2)	Name of local authority, i.e., union board. I (3)	
Mymensingh ...	Iswarganj	... Gouripur	... Union rate.

J. KAUL,
Secretary, Railway Board.



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PART IB.

Educational Notices.

NOTIFICATION.

Examination of Compounders at the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.

In accordance with the Government of Bengal notification No. 1410 Medl., dated the 7th July 1913, notice is hereby given that the next half-yearly examination of compounders will begin at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 25th, 26th and 27th April 1928.

Male candidates must forward to the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School before the 16th April 1928 an examination fee of Rs. 5. Female candidates will be examined free of charge.

No certificate or fee will be received on Sundays or public holidays.

Should any candidate fail to pass the examination he will forfeit his fee.

NOTE.—The attention of candidates and of the persons granting them certificates is drawn to rules 9, 10, 11 and 14 (3) and to the certificate forms C, D, E and F, in the Schedule of the Government of Bengal's aforesaid notification.

W. L. HARNETT, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CALCUTTA, the 9th March 1928.

NOTIFICATION.

Dressers' Examination at the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.

Passed compounders, who have completed the further three months' course of dressing prescribed in rule 13, and students of the Licentiate class of this school, on the completion of their second year's course, will be allowed to appear at the Dressership Examination to be held on Saturday, the 28th April 1928, at 8 A.M.

Male candidates must forward to the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School, before the 16th April 1928, an examination fee of Rs. 2. Female candidates will be examined free of charges.

No certificate or fee will be received on Sundays or public holidays.

Should any candidate fail to pass the examination he will forfeit his fee.

NOTE.—This examination is also open to persons qualified for admission to the examination prescribed under the rules for the grant of certificates to compounders on production of a certificate that they have received instruction in a hospital or dispensary recognised by Government in bandaging, preparation of antiseptic lotions and dressings, sterilization of dressings and instruments and in the duties of a hospital dresser. Such persons shall be required to pay a fee of Rs. 2 for this examination.

W. L. HARNETT, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CALCUTTA, the 9th March 1928.

NOTIFICATION.

Preliminary Test Examination for admission into the Compounders Class, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.

It is hereby notified for general information that the next examination for admission of students to the Compounders class, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, will be held on Monday, the 30th April 1928, at 11 A.M.

Candidates desirous of sitting at this examination must send their applications with a fee of Rs. 2 to the Superintendent, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, between the 1st and 16th April 1928.

Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University are eligible for admission without examination. They must submit their applications for registration of their names between 1st and 16th April 1928, and they must attend for personal interview on the above date and hour bringing their Matriculation Certificates with them at the large Lecture Theatre of this Institution.

No fee or application will be received on Sundays and public holidays.

Should any candidate fail to appear at the examination he will forfeit his fee.

W. L. HARNETT, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

CALCUTTA, the 9th March 1928.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that the selection of candidates for admission into the Compounders' Class, Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh, will be held on Wednesday, the 25th April 1928, at 10 A.M. and subsequent days.

S. J. V. FOX, CAPTAIN, I.M.D.,

Superintendent, Lytton Medical School.

MYMENSINGH, the 8th March 1928.

NOTICE.

Examination of Compounders at the Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh.

The next qualifying examination of compounders will be held at the Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh, on Wednesday, the 18th April 1928, at 10 A.M. and subsequent days.

The examination will be conducted in accordance with Bengal Government notification No. 1410 Medl., dated the 7th July 1913.

(a) The Examination Committee will consist of—

Superintendent, Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh	...	<i>President.</i>
Teacher of Anatomy, Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh	...	} <i>Members.</i>
Teacher of Compounder Class, Lytton Medical School, Mymensingh	...	

No person will be admitted to this examination unless he produces certificates as required by rules 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Government notification No. 1410 Medl., dated the 7th July 1913.

(b) All candidates must forward to the undersigned an examination fee of Rs. 5 at least one week before the commencement of the examination. A fresh fee must be paid on each occasion that the candidate enters for the examination, but a candidate, who, after payment of the fee, is unable, through illness, to attend the examination, will be allowed, on producing a satisfactory medical certificate to that effect, to attend the next examination without payment of a fresh fee.

S. J. V. FOX, CAPTAIN, I.M.D.,

Superintendent, Lytton Medical School.

MYMENSINGH, the 8th March 1928.

NOTICE.

Mahamahopadhyay Kaviraj Gananath Sen Saraswati, M.A., L.M.S., is appointed to be a member of the Managing Committee of the Sanskrit Collegiate School for three years with effect from the Session 1927-28, *vice* Dr. Pasupati Nath Shastri, M.A., Ph.D., deceased, as representative of the guardians of the pupils.

A. N. MUKHERJEE, *Principal, Sanskrit College.*

CALCUTTA, the 14th March 1928.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.**NOTIFICATION.****Post-Graduate Research Scholarships to be awarded in 1928.**

Three Post-Graduate scholarships will be awarded for the encouragement of original research to candidates who have high and special qualifications and appear to be likely to conduct original research with success. The value of each scholarship is Rs. 100 a month and each is tenable for a maximum period of three years.

2. Ordinarily one scholarship will be awarded annually to a student who proposes to carry on original research in scientific subjects, including such branches as natural and physical science, chemistry, mathematical science, etc., and another scholarship will similarly be awarded for research in literary subjects, including such branches as languages, comparative philology, palæography, epigraphy, philosophy, history, archaeology, anthropology, etc., and the third scholarship will be awarded for research either in scientific or in literary subjects. No application for a research scholarship will be considered unless a candidate submits certificates showing that he has the capacity for undertaking the research proposed and a programme of work indicating a definite course of enquiry.

3. Election will be made in the first instance for one year only, with effect from the 1st July 1928, but a scholarship may be renewed from year to year, up to the limit of three years, provided the scholar has throughout the year vigorously prosecuted original research in the subject selected by him.

4. Each candidate for a scholarship should submit his application, through the head of the institution in which he last studied, to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, on or before the 10th May next, and must produce evidence of having passed from a college or other institution in Bengal the M.A. or M.Sc. examination of the Calcutta or Dacca University or of having obtained some other equivalent or higher degree of either of these Universities in 1925 or 1926 or 1927. He must state as definitely as possible the subject or part of a subject in which he intends, if elected to a scholarship, to carry on his original investigation. He must also state the name of the institution in which he proposes to work, with evidence that the authorities of the institution are able and willing to provide facilities for him, or if no institution is mentioned, the circumstances or conditions under which he proposes to work should be stated.

5. Each candidate is required to submit with his application a declaration to the effect that, if selected, he will not study law or prepare himself for any competitive examination during the tenure of his scholarship.

6. Applications for this year's scholarships should be submitted in prescribed forms which are obtainable from the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

A. MACDONALD,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal (offg.).

CALCUTTA, the 16th March 1928.

Orders by the Executive Council of the University of Dacca, dated the 15th March 1928.

In modification of the orders of the Executive Council, dated the 9th February 1928, so far as it relates to the result of Rasamay Sur, Roll No. 166 of Jagannath Hall, at the B. L. Examination, Part I, held in November and December 1927, as published on page 126, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 23rd February 1928, it is hereby notified for general information that Rasamay Sur who was declared to have passed in (1) Roman Law, (2) Hindu Law, (3) Law of Contracts and Torts, (4) Jurisprudence and (5) Evidence and Civil Procedure, at the B. L. Examination, Part I, held in November and December 1927, is declared to have passed also in "Muhammadan Law" at the said examination.

N. AHMAD, *Registrar.*

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, RAMNA, DACCA, the 17th March 1928.

NOTIFICATION.

The Government Commercial Institute Final and Special Examinations, 1928, will be held at the following centres on the dates and at the hours noted below :—

CENTRES.

- (1) The Government Commercial Institute, 285, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
- (2) Commercial Academy, Dacca—Special Examinations in Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping (Junior and advanced) only.

30th April	...	Final and Special Examinations in Shorthand (80, 120 and 150 words per minute)	...	11 A.M.
30th "	...	Final and Special Examinations in Shorthand (100, 140 and 160 words per minute)	...	2 P.M.
1st May	...	Final and Special Examinations in Typewriting (Speed tests)	...	11 A.M.
1st "	...	Final and Special Examinations in Typewriting (Tabulating tests)	...	2 P.M.
2nd "	...	Special Examination in Advanced Book-keeping	...	11 A.M.
2nd "	...	Final and Special Examinations in Junior Book-keeping	...	2 P.M.
3rd "	...	Final Examination	...	11 A.M.
4th "	...	Ditto	...	11 A.M.
5th "	...	Ditto	...	11 A.M.
7th "	...	Ditto	...	11 A.M.
8th "	...	Ditto	...	11 A.M.
9th "	...	Ditto	...	11 A.M.
10th "	...	Ditto	...	11 A.M.
11th "	...	Ditto	...	11 A.M.

Students of the Government Commercial Institute, *bona fide* private candidates and those from institutions affiliated to this Institute are allowed to appear at these examinations.

Applications in prescribed forms available at the Institute, together with the necessary fees as under, will be received at this office from 16th to 21st April 1928.

	Rs.
Fees for Final Examination	8
Fees for each subject in Special Examinations	5

G. K. SEN,

Secretary, Government Commercial Institute Board (offg.).

CALCUTTA, the 15th March 1928.

Orders by the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.

The following candidates are permitted to join the First Year Class of the Dow Hill Training College, Kurseong, in March 1928. They will be on probation for two months, and if at the end of that period the Principal of the College recommends that they are likely to profit by further instruction, they will be permitted to continue with their training (*vide* Art. 115 of the European Schools Code) :—

Names of the candidates.	Address.
1. Miss Lovice Norma Bluebell Young-Hart	Custom House, Diamond Harbour.
2. " Victoria Thaddeus	42, Dharamtalla Street, Calcutta.
3. " Margaret Mary Medlycott	82, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
4. " Esme' Ridley Martin	6-10, Kyd Street, Calcutta.
5. " Veronica Helen Watkinson	Hastings House, Alipore.
6. " Lilian Norah Humphries	St. Paul's School, Jalapahar, Darjeeling.
7. " Minora Alice Pope	Selimbong, Nagrispur, Lonada.
8. " Marjorie Cosserat	13, Theatre Road, Calcutta.
9. " Sarah Raphael	2, Weston Street, Calcutta.
10. " May Esther Glewis	Bungalow No. 207, 2nd Avenue, Kharagpur.
11. " Vida Edna Coleman*	73, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta.
12. " Winifred Francis Ritchie*	31-2, Russa Road (South), Tollygunge, Calcutta.

* They are permitted to join in August after finishing their Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination which will be held in July 1928.

W. F. PAPWORTH, *Inspector of European Schools, Calcutta.*

CALCUTTA, the 14th March 1928.

NOTIFICATION.

Admission into the Compounder class at the Ronaldshay Medical School, Burdwan.

It is hereby notified that all applications for admission into the Compounder class at the Ronaldshay Medical School will be received by this office up to 17th April 1928.

Candidates must be between 17 and 28 years of age. Their applications for admission must be supported by certificates of residence and respectability from any Government officer not below the rank of Deputy Magistrate of their district, or from the headmaster of the school where they last studied, or from any person deemed satisfactory by the Superintendent.

The candidates who are matriculates of an Indian University are exempted from the preliminary test examination, but must send a copy of their matriculation certificate with their application and must appear personally at the school with the original certificate at 11 A.M., on the 19th April 1928.

Non-matriculates must sit for a preliminary test examination in reading and writing English and in Arithmetic. This examination will be held at 11 A.M., on the 19th April 1928, at the school and a fee of Rs. 2 will be charged.

[ILLEGIBLE], CAPTAIN, I.M.D.,

Superintendent, Ronaldshay Medical School, Burdwan.

BURDWAN, the 17th March 1928.

NOTIFICATION.

Examination of Compounders at the Ronaldshay Medical School, Burdwan.

In accordance with the Government of Bengal notification No. 1410Medl., dated the 7th July 1913, notice is hereby given that the next-half yearly examination of Compounders will be held on the 18th April 1928, at 11 A.M.

The candidates must deposit an examination fee of Rs. 5 to the Superintendent on or before the 12th April 1928.

[ILLEGIBLE], CAPTAIN, I.M.D.,

Superintendent, Ronaldshay Medical School, Burdwan.

BURDWAN, the 17th March 1928.

Departmental Examinations of Training Schools, Session 1926.

The following additional candidates are declared to have passed the Departmental Examinations of Training Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, held in December 1926 :—

Second Departmental Examination.

Low (2).

No.	Name of candidate.	Age.	Name of school.
(Arranged alphabetically.)			
Y. M.			
1	Majibar Rahman Mia	... 20 0	C. M. S. Training School, Krishnagar.
2	Punardan Bala	... 20 0	Ditto.

First Departmental Examination.

(Arranged alphabetically.)

Y. M.			
1	Shuklal Ray	... 19 9	C. M. S. Training School, Krishnagar.
2	Joel Kumar Das	... 18 0	Ditto.
3	Provasch Chandra Biswan	... 17 10	Ditto.
4	Samuel Sovan Tudu	... 19 0	Ditto.

W. E. GRIFFITH, *Principal, David Hare Training College.*

CALCUTTA, the 20th March 1928.

Departmental Examinations of Training Schools, Session 1927.

The following additional candidates are declared to have passed the Departmental Examinations of Training Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, held in December 1927 :—

Second Departmental Examination.

MEDIUM.			
No.	Name of candidate.	Age.	Name of school.
(Arranged alphabetically.)			
Y. M.			
1.	Barnabas Mandal	... 21 0	C. M. S. Training School, Krishnagar.

First Departmental Examination.

Low (4).

(Arranged alphabetically.)

Y. M.

1.	Surendra Nath Das	... 17 0	C. M. S. Training School, Krishnagar.	
2.	Lalit Mohan De	... 15 11	Ditto	ditto.
3.	Bisram Mullik	... 17 0	Ditto	ditto.
4.	Rastom Hossain Mia	... 16 10	Ditto	ditto.

W. E. GRIFFITH, *Principal, David Hare Training College.*

CALCUTTA, the 20th March 1928.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.**NOTIFICATION.**

One of the two scholarships of Rs. 25 a month tenable for two years with effect from the 1st June 1927, open to Muhammadan graduates passing the Intermediate Examination from the Presidency College, is awarded to the candidate named below :—

Name of scholar.	College from which graduated.	Where tenable.
Obaidur Rahman	Presidency College	King's College, London.

AHSANULLAH,
*Assistant Director of Public Instruction for
Muhammadan Education, Bengal (offg.).*

CALCUTTA, the 13th March 1928.

DACCA MEDICAL SCHOOL.**NOTICE.****Examination of compounders and Dressers at the Dacca Medical School.**

It is hereby notified for general information that the next half-yearly examination of compounders will be held on the 25th April 1928 and subsequent days.

(a) No person will be admitted to this examination unless he produces certificates as required by rules 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Government notification No. 1410Medl., dated the 7th July 1913.

(b) All male candidates must forward to the Deputy Superintendent, Dacca Medical School, an examination fee of Rs. 5 at least one week before the commencement of the examination. A fresh fee must be paid on each occasion that the candidate enters for the examination; but a candidate, who, after payment of the fee, is unable, through illness, to attend the examination, will be allowed, on producing a satisfactory medical certificate, to attend the next examination without payment of fresh fee.

(c) Women candidates are examined free of charge.

(d) Passed compounders who have completed a further three months' course of dressing prescribed in rule 13, and students of the licentiate class of this school, on the completion of their second year's course, will be allowed to appear at an examination in bandaging, sterilization of dressings and instruments, and in minor duties of hospital work. A fee of Rs. 2 shall be charged for this examination.

This examination is also open to persons qualified for admission to the examination prescribed under the rules for the grant of certificates to compounders, on production of a certificate that they have received instruction in a hospital or dispensary recognised by Government in bandaging, preparation of antiseptic lotions, and dressings, sterilization of dressings and instruments and in the duties of hospital dresser. Such persons shall be required to pay a fee of Rs. 2 for this examination.

C. R. O'BRIEN, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Medical School, Dacca.

DACCA, the 12th March 1928.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the next examination for admission of students, to the compounders' class, Medical School, Dacca, will be held on the 30th April 1928 at 9-30 A.M.

Candidates desirous to sit at this examination shall send their applications with a fee of Rs. 2 to the Deputy Superintendent, Dacca Medical School, on or before 25th April 1928.

N.B.—Owing to the large number of matriculates, the vacancies for non-matriculate students are very limited.

C. R. O'BRIEN, I.T.-COL., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Dacca Medical School.

DACCA, *the 12th March 1928.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Mitter, Kt., C.I.E.

1. The following particulars regarding the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, are published for general information.

2. The school provides high grade instruction in Mining Engineering and in Geology.

3. The school is situated at Dhanbad in the province of Bihar and Orissa on the East Indian Railway.

4. The third session commences on the 1st November 1928.

5. Application forms for admission may be obtained from the Principal, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

6. Applications must be submitted on the prescribed form so as to reach the Principal, complete in all respects, not later than the 15th July.

7. Entrance Examination will be held in August at various centres convenient to applicants. The minimum qualification is a pass in the I. Sc. Examination or its equivalent.

8. Full particulars of the qualifications, etc., are given in the prospectus of the school which is stocked for sale in the office of the Principal, Indian School of Mines, or the Manager, Central Publication Branch, Government of India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

9. Three scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 70, Rs. 40 and Rs. 10 are awarded by the Government of India each year, on the results of the Entrance Examination.

10. The Government of Bengal will award four scholarships of Rs. 50 each per mensem, tenable for nine working months in the year for three years. Two of these scholarships will be reserved for qualified Muhammadan candidates. In case Muhammadan candidates are not available, the scholarships will be given to non-Muhammadans. The scholarships will be awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination. One of these will be reserved for a student who has completed the three years' evening mining course at any of the lecture centres in the Bengal coal-fields, should such a candidate be available and eligible in other respects.

11. Scholars will be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Government of Bengal on completion of their studies, should that Government desire to employ them.

12. For further particulars apply to Dr. Penman, Principal, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

A. T. WESTON, M.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.,
Director of Industries, Bengal (offg.).

CALCUTTA, *the 8th March 1928.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Preliminary Examination in Law held in January, 1928 :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Chaudhuri, Jaychandra	...	Earle Law College, Gauhati.
2	Sengupta, Niradblushan	...	University Law College.
3	Ranth, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
4	Chattopadhyay, Ramanimohan	...	Ditto.
5	Das, Mahikanta	...	Ditto.
6	Ray, Lilankasasi	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
7	Chattopadhyay, Satindranath	...	University Law College.
	Nag, Kamalkrishna	...	Ditto.
9	Basu, Sudhirkumar	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
10	Mahanti, Kisorimohan	...	University Law College.
11	Mitra, Phanibhushan	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Abdul Hakim Biswas	...	Ripon Law College.
	Abdul Jabbar	...	University Law College.
	Abdul Malik	...	Ditto.
	Abdul Rashid	...	Ditto.
	Abdul Wahed	...	Ditto.
	Abdur Rashid Soudh	...	Ditto.
	Abdur Roaf Chaudhury	...	Ditto.
	Acharyya, Gopalchandra	...	Ripon Law College.
	Acharyyachaudhuri, Harendranarayan	...	University Law College.
10	Ali Amjad	...	Ditto.
	Atiqur Rahman	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
	Bagebi, Bhupendranath	...	University Law College.
	" Hemendramohan	...	Ditto.
	" Jitendramohan	...	Ditto.
	" Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Nirendranarayan	...	Ditto.
	" Saradindu	...	Ditto.
	" Satyasaran	...	Ripon Law College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Achyutanmohan	...	University Law College.
20	" Ambujkanta	...	Ditto.
	" Basudeb	...	Ditto.
	" Bijanbihari	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
	" Binalchandra	...	University Law College.
	" Binaybhushan	...	Ditto.
	" Chintaharan	...	Ditto.
	" Harendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Hemantakumar	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
	" Joannanjan	...	University Law College.
	" Naliniranjan	...	Ditto.
30	" Narayanchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Nirmalchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Panchanan, H	...	Ditto.
	" Radheshchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Ramprasad	...	Ditto.
	" Satyacharan	...	Ditto.
	" Sibnath	...	Ditto.
	" Sibnath	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
	" Sibaram	...	University Law College.
	" Sudhirschandra	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
40	" Tarakmohan	...	University Law College.
	" Tarapada	...	Ditto.
	Banik, Nanigopal	...	Ditto.
	" Harischandra	...	Ditto.
	Bara, Padmadhar	...	Earle Law College, Gauhati.
	Baragohain, Surendranath	...	Non-collegiate student, Earle Law College, Gauhati.
	Barua, Anukulchandra	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Basabchandra	...	Earle Law College, Gauhati.
	" Girikanta	...	Ditto.
	" Kartikchandra	...	Ditto.

50	Basarat Ali Chowdhury	...	University Law College.
	Basarat Ulla Mandal	...	Ripon Law College.
	Basistha, Jugendrakumar	...	Ditto.
	Basu, Abinasechandra	...	University Law College.
	" Amalkrishna	...	Ditto.
	" Amarendranath, I	...	Ditto.
	" Indubikas	...	Ditto.
	" Jatindranath	...	Ditto.
	" Purnendrasekhar	...	Ditto.
	" Rabindranath	...	Ripon Law College.
60	" Rabindranath, II	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
	" Ramratan	...	University Law College.
	" Ratneswar	...	Ditto.
	" Sachindranath II	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Saratchandra	...	University Law College.
	" Sudhansukumar	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
	Basuchandhuri, Nirmalkrishna	...	University Law College.
	Bhadra, Priyadal	...	Ripon Law College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bibhutibhusan	...	University Law College.
	" Brajendrakisor	...	Ripon Law College.
70	" Debendranath	...	Non-collegiate student, Earle Law College, Gauhati.
	" Jibendranath	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Kaminiikumar	...	University Law College.
	" Kripasindhu	...	Ditto.
	" Krishnaprasad	...	Ditto.
	" Madhusudan	...	Ditto.
	" Manibhushan	...	Ditto.
	" Narendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Pranathanath	...	Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Bhabesechandra	...	Ditto.
80	" Sureschandra, I	...	Ditto.
	Blunia, Satisechandra	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
	Bhose, Amarendranath	...	University Law College.
	Biswas, Anantakumar	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Anilkumar	...	University Law College.
	" Asitkumar	...	Ditto.
	" Hiranmay	...	Ditto.
	" Janiniranjan	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Jatindranath	...	University Law College.
	" Kshirodbihari	...	Ditto.
90	" Radharaman	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
	" Sisirkumar	...	University Law College.
	" Suryyakanta	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Upendranath	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
	Chakrabarti, Anilkumar	...	University Law College.
	" Bankimchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Baradabhusan	...	Ditto.
	" Baradacharan	...	Ripon College.
	" Basantakumar	...	University Law College.
	" Bhubanmohan	...	Ditto.
100	" Bhupendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Chandrakumar	...	Ditto.
	" Jyotisechandra, I	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
	" Harshanath	...	University Law College.
	" Kalipada	...	Ditto.
	" Krishnagobinda	...	Ditto.
	" Kunjamohan	...	Ditto.
	" Nagendrachandra	...	Ditto.
	" Phanibhushan	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Pramodranjan	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
110	" Rabindranath	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Rajendranath	...	University Law College.
	" Sasadhar	...	Ditto.
	" Sudhirkumar	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Alok Nath	...	Ditto.
	" Anathnath	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Atulechandra	...	Ditto.
	" Bankimchandra	...	University Law College.
	" Gopinimohan	...	Non-collegiate student, University Law College.
	" Nalinaksha	...	University Law College.
120	" Navigopal	...	Ditto.
	" Pasupati	...	Ditto.
	" Satkari	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Sibsankar	...	University Law College.
	" Umapada	...	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
	" Bhabendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Brajakisor	...	Ditto.
	" Dulalchandra	...	Earle Law College, Gauhati.
	" Jitendrakumar	...	University Law College.

290	Mitra, Dinabandhu	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	" Haridas	...	University Law College.
	" Lalitmohan	...	Ditto.
	" Madhusudan	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	" Praphullakumar	...	University Law College.
	" Subodhchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Sudhirkrishna	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	Mohammad Hossain, I	...	University Law College.
	Mohammed Phul Khan	...	Ditto.
	Mozaffer Hussain	...	Ditto.
300	Mohammad Shoah	...	University Law College
	Mohanta, Trailokyamohan	...	Ripon Law College.
	Muhammad Shamsheerul Din	...	Ditto.
	Muhammad Yunus	...	University Law College.
	Mutabhar Ali	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Balaichandra	...	Ditto.
	" Charuchandra	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Dwijendranath	...	University Law College.
	" Karunamay	...	Ditto.
	" Kiritibhushan	...	Ditto.
310	" Kumarischandra	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	" Makhanlal	...	University Law College.
	" Mihirkumar	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College)
	" Narendranath	...	University Law College.
	" Prabhaschandra	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Sailendrakumar	...	Ditto.
	" Saileschandra	...	Ditto.
	" Satischandra	...	University Law College.
	" Satyabandhu	...	Ditto.
	" Sisirkumar	...	Ditto.
320	" Sudhinchandra	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	" Sukumar	...	University Law College
	" Umapada	...	Ditto.
	Munsi, Ramankanta	...	Ditto.
	Mutsuddi, Bhupendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Sachindranath	...	Ditto.
	Muhammad Asir	...	Ditto.
	Muhammad Aziz Messer	...	Ditto.
	Nandi, Manindrakrishna	...	Ditto.
	Nath, Jnaneschandra	...	Ripon Law College.
330	" Mahendranath	...	University Law College.
	" Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
	" Ramcharan	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Rasmohan	...	University Law College.
	Nur Mohammad Meah	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Akshaykumar	...	University Law College.
	" Gopeschandra	...	Ripon Law College
	" Manoranjan	...	University Law College.
	" Nakuleswar	...	Ditto.
	" Santoshkumar	...	Ripon Law College.
340	" Sudhakar	...	University Law College.
	Palechandhuri, Mohinimohan	...	Ditto.
	Panah Ullah Ahmed	...	Ripon Law College.
	Panda, Bidhubhushan	...	University Law College.
	Phukan, Bipinchandra	...	Earle Law College, Gauhati.
	Pramanik, Polinchandra	...	University Law College.
	Quazi Abdul Bari	...	Ditto.
	Rabut, Upendranath	...	Ripon Law College.
	Rakshit, Amarendranath	...	University Law College.
	Ray, Amiyakanta	...	Ditto.
350	" Ardhendusekhar	...	Ditto.
	" Bankubihari	...	Ditto.
	" Bhadreswar	...	Ditto.
	" Bhubanchandra	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Brajendralal	...	University Law College.
	" Byomkes	...	Ditto.
	" Dhireschandra	...	Ditto.
	" Diptischandra	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	" Kumudbandhu	...	University Law College.
	" Lalitmohan	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
360	" Nagendramohan	...	University Law College.
	" Niharranjan	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Phanibhushan	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	" Praphullachandra	...	University Law College.
	" Rudhacharan	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	" Sailendrachandra	...	University Law College.
	" Sailendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Sarasimohan	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	" Satischandra	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Sripatikanta	...	University Law College.

370	Ray, Sudhinchandra	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	" Syamapada	...	University Law College.
	Raychaudhuri, Ajitkumar	...	Ditto.
	" Girijabhushan	...	Ditto.
	" Kisorchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Sachindranath	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	" Sailendranath	...	Ripon Law College.
	Reyaz Uddin Ahmed	...	University Law College.
	Saha, Debendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Hiralal	...	Ripon Law College.
380	" Jogeslal	...	University Law College.
	" Krishnachandra	...	Ditto.
	" Nrisinhasprasad	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Radhakisor	...	University Law College.
	" Radhikamohan	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	" Surendramohan	...	University Law College.
	" Upendrachandra	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	Parasnath Sahay	...	University Law College.
	Samanta, Prabodhchandra	...	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Makhanchandra	...	Ditto.
390	" Phanindramohan	...	Ditto.
	Sariatulla Biswas	...	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Bhabeschandra	...	Ditto.
	" Bijaykrishna	...	Ditto.
	" Girijabhushan	...	Ditto.
	" Harendranath	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Hirendranath	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	" Krishnachandra	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Sankarananda	...	University Law College.
	Sarma, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
400	Sarmabarkataki, Dambarudhar	...	Earle Law College, Gauhati
	Sen, Binaykumar	...	University Law College
	" Binodlal	...	Ditto.
	" Chittaranjan	...	Ditto.
	" Jiteudranath	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	" Sachindrakumar	...	Ditto.
	" Sailendubhushan	...	University Law College.
	" Saileschandra	...	Ditto.
	" Saileskumar	...	Ditto.
	Senchaudhuri, Sudhirkumar	...	Ditto.
410	Sengupta, Abhayapada	...	Ditto.
	" Bimalchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Chittaranjan	...	Ditto.
	" Nareschandra	...	Ditto.
	" Prabhaschandra	...	Ditto.
	" Rabindranath	...	Non-collegiate student (Ripon Law College).
	" Sasankakumar	...	University Law College.
	" Susilkumar	...	Ditto.
	Shamsul Huk	...	Ripon Law College.
	Shaik Beshiruddin Ahmed	...	University Law College.
420	Shaikh Farrukh Ahmad	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
	Shaikh Golam Kader	...	Ditto.
	Shamsuddin Ahmed	...	University Law College.
	Sheikh Kasem Ali	...	Ditto.
	Sikdar, Jagadis	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Ramanimohan	...	University Law College.
	Sil, Rajendralal	...	Ditto.
	Sinha, Amarendranarayan	...	Ditto.
	" Batakrisna	...	Ditto.
	" Birajananda	...	Non-collegiate student (University Law College).
430	" Kailaspati	...	University Law College.
	" Saileschandra	...	Ditto.
	" Satiskamal	...	Ripon Law College.
	" Subodhchandra	...	University Law College.
	Som, Nabadwipchandra	...	Ditto.
	Sukur Uddin Ahmed	...	Ditto.
	Sultan Ahmad	...	Ditto.
	Sultan Mahmud Majumder	...	Ditto.
	Suraj Bhan Singh	...	Ditto.
	Suraj Deo Jha	...	Ditto.
440	Syam, Radhikaranjan	...	Ditto.
	Syed Abul Kasem	...	Ripon Law College.
	Syed Farhat Ali	...	University Law College.
	Syed Shafiuddin Hossain	...	Ditto.
	Taraphdar, Birendrakumar	...	Ripon Law College.
	Tewari, Satishchandra	...	University Law College.
	" Satyagopal	...	Ditto.
	Tiwari, Dwarkadhish	...	Ditto.
	Tofazzol Hossain	...	Ripon Law College.
449	Zahir Uddin Ahmad	...	University Law College.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1928.

PART II.

Advertisements.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 18th March 1928.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Subscribed Capital		11,25,00,000	0 0	Government Securities		18,55,29,000	0 0
Capital paid up		5,62,50,000	0 0	Other authorized securities under the Act		2,03,88,000	0 0
Reserve		5,12,50,000	0 0	Loans		14,19,35,000	0 0
Public Deposits		6,01,40,000	0 0	Cash Credits		32,86,78,000	0 0
Other Deposits		71,30,29,000	0 0	Inland bills discounted and purchased		14,01,17,000	0 0
Loans against securities per contra ... ..		.....		Foreign bills discounted and purchased		41,79,000	0 0
Loans from the Government of India under section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		8,00,00,000	0 0	Bullion ... ..		.....
Contingent liabilities ... ..		.....		Dead Stock		2,78,66,000	0 0
Sundries		70,01,000	0 0	Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra ... ..		.....
				Sundries		88,03,000	0 0
				Balances with other Banks		1,85,000	0 0
						85,26,30,000	0 0
				Cash		11,50,40,000	0 0
		96,76,70,000	0 0			96,76,70,000	0 0

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 904,100
Advances and investments in London	£ 990,600
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 12,600

Percentage 13·37

Bank Rate 7 per cent

N M. MURRAY,

Managing Governor.

(567—1)

Notice.

PURSUANT to the orders of Government, dated the 29th June 1881, particulars of the undernoted articles ex s.s. "Calcutta" sunk at Fulta Point on the 30th August 1927, held by the Calcutta Port Commissioners as Receivers of Wrecks, each article being of value exceeding Rs. 100, are published for general information in accordance with the provision of section 276 of Act XXI of 1923 :—

Number and date in Recovery Register.	Drums.	Importers.	Gauged quantity in Imperial Gallons.	Remarks.	Approximate value.	Where lying.
3 P. A., dated the 14th March 1928.	9	Arratoon & Co. ...	142·2	8 drums empty...	Rs. A. 1,229 11	Custom House, Calcutta.
	4	Davidson & Co. ...	140·5	3 " " ...		
	1	Trading Co. Orient ...	Nil	1 drum " ...		
	6	Marks nil ...	Nil	6 drums " ...		

C. V. L. NORCOCK, Deputy Conservator (offg.).

Port Commissioners' Office, Calcutta, the 14th March 1928.

(522—3)

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

IT is notified under section 118 of the Calcutta Port Act, III of 1890, and sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act, IX of 1890, that the following consignments of grain and seeds and other articles, if not removed within 15 days on payment of all charges due, will be sold by public auction :—

Item No.	Particulars of articles.		Particulars of receipt.	Senders.	Consignees.	Where lying.
	Quantity.	Description.				
1	1 bag ...	Linseed ...	Ex Chauradana to Kantapukur. Inv No. 34 5911 of 28-5-1927.	Brij Raj Ranghali ...	Selves. Buyers Nopo Chand Mugniram.	Kantapukur.
2	1 case ...	Merchandise...	(Contg. Habul Babul and Medicines)...	Account Haji Azim Ali	.....	Ideto.
3	12 tons ...	Coal ...	Lying at No. 20 Berth (Coal Dock) ...	Account Divakar Dharamsi & Co.	.....	Coal Dock.
4	2 bags ...	W. sugar ...	Marked M V P Sup ex ss. "Cape Recife"	Importers H. S. Gunny & Co.	.....	Kantapukur.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1928.

H. H. HUDSON, Traffic Manager (offg.)

(529—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Khulna.**WAKF CASE No. 2 OF 1928.**

THIS is to give notice to all that the Matwali Amina Khatoon, of Rambejoypur, police station Bagerhat, district Khulna, has submitted statement of the wakf property of late Shaikh Abdus Samad of Rambejoypur, police station Bagerhat, district Khulna

W. McC. SHARPE, District Judge.

Khulna, the 20th March 1928. (532—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Khulna.**WAKF CASE No. 3 OF 1928.**

THIS is to give notice to all that Matwalis Khondkar Fazle Rahman and others of Bagerhat, district Khulna, have submitted statement of wakf property of late Dr. Syed Sakhwat Hossain of Bagerhat, district Khulna.

W. McC. SHARPE, District Judge.

Khulna, the 20th March 1928. (533—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.**NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.**

No. 44 OF 1928.

Re Wali Mahomed Abdul Gunny carrying on business as dealers in sugar and molasses at No. 15, Zakaria Street in the town of Calcutta, *ex parte* the creditor.

C. C. Ghose, creditor's solicitor.

ON the 14th day of March 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 21st day of March 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 53 of 1928.

Re James Arnold Griffiths, residing at No. 11, Panchu Khansama Lane in the town of Calcutta, and employed as an engine driver under the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, *ex parte* the debtor.

Mukherjee & Co., debtor's solicitors.

ON the 15th day of March 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 19th day of March 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 56 of 1928.

Re Satish Chandra De, residing at No. 22D, Ashutosh De's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and formerly carrying on business in sweetmeats under the name and style of Dwarka Nath Dutt and lately in the name and style of Satish Chandra De at No. 11-6, Baranashi Ghose Street, and also carrying on business as decorators in co-partnership with Narendra Nath Bakuli under the name and style of Satish Chandra De Narendra Nath Bakuli at No. 123, Chitta Ranjan Avenue, in Calcutta aforesaid, at present of no occupation, *ex parte* the debtor.

I. C. Ghose, debtor's solicitor.

ON the 20th day of March 1928, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated this 21st day of March 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

NOTICE OF ADJUDICATION ORDER.

No. 57 of 1928.

Re Niranjana Lal Agarwalla, residing at No. 163, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as Hosiery Merchant at No. 152, Harrison Road, in Calcutta aforesaid, at present doing no work, *ex parte* the debtor.

M. H. Huq, debtor's solicitor.

ON the 20th day of March 1928 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its insolvency jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Dated, this 21st day of March 1928.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

No. 79 of 1921.

Re Arthur Edward Waymark, *ex parte* the debtor.

No. 12 of 1925.

Re Bopin Behary Dawn, *ex parte* the debtor.

No. 98 of 1925.

Re Pannulal Sreckissen, *ex parte* the debtor.

No. 183 of 1926.

Re Uttam Chand Asudamull, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that final dividends are intended to be declared in the abovenamed estates and that if the persons claiming to be creditors of any of these estates who have not yet proved their claims in this office do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Court on or before the 17th April next or such later day as the Court may fix, their claims, if any, will be expunged and the said dividends will be declared without regard to such claims. Creditors who have already proved their claims in this office need not file fresh claims.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1928.

(553—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

No. 68 of 1923.

Re Ebrahim Hajee Hassam Abbai, *ex parte* the debtor.

THE insolvent lately carrying on business as dealer in country produce, sugar and gunny at No. 71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta, having absconded without filing a schedule of his affairs, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the abovenamed insolvent to submit their claims by an affidavit supported by vouchers to the undersigned on or before the 20th April next to enable him to prepare the insolvent's schedule. Claims received by this office after the 20th April next will not be considered and will be excluded from the dividend that may be declared here in. Creditors who have already filed their claims need not file fresh claims.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1928.

(555—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

No. 68 of 1923.

Re Ebrahim Hajee Hassam Abbai, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above estate, the amount whereof will be notified by advertisement, and the same will be paid from this office on proved and admitted claims on or after the 4th day of May next. Creditors are hereby required to submit their claims in this office by the 20th April next, after which date any claim, if sent in to the office, will not be considered and no dividend will be declared on such claims.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee

Calcutta, the 20th March 1928.

(556—1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in Insolvency.

No. 34 of 1923.

Re Charles Alfred Newbury, *ex parte* the debtor.

No. 39 of 1923.

Re Joydeb Mullick, *ex parte* the debtor.

No. 56 of 1923.

Re Debendra Nath Dutt, *ex parte* the debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that dividends are intended to be declared in the above estates, the amount whereof will be notified by advertisement, and that the same will be paid by this office on proved and admitted claims on or after the 4th day of May next. Persons claiming to be creditors of the above estates are hereby required to submit their claims in this office by an affidavit supported by vouchers by the 20th day of April next, after which date no claims, if filed in this office, will be accepted and no dividend will be declared on the claims. Persons who have already filed their claims need not file fresh claims.

G. M. FALKNER, Official Assignee.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1928. (554—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Bakarganj.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 4 of 1927.

NOTICE is hereby given that one Radhika Kanta Ghosh, son of late Rajani Kanta Ghosh, insolvent, has applied for his discharge under section 41 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 within the period allowed to him for filing a petition for discharge and that the 24th April 1928 has been fixed for final orders.

S. K. HALDAR, District Judge.

Barisal, the 20th March 1928. (551—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 52 of 1927.

ANATHBANDHU SAHA, son of late Shib Nath Saha, resident of Kumarganj, police-station Kumarganj, district Dinajpur, was adjudicated insolvent on the 13th day of March 1928. He must apply for discharge within nine months.

The Nazir of the Court has been appointed Receiver.

D. L. VAUGHAN-STEVENS, District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 15th March 1928. (518—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Dinajpur.

INSOLVENCY CASES Nos. 56 AND 57 OF 1927.

SAMIR MAHAMMAD and Pania Mahammad, sons of late Dagar Mahammad, residents of Banbari, police-station Pirganj, district Dinajpur, were adjudicated insolvents on the 13th day of March 1928. They must apply for discharge within nine months.

The Nazir of the Court has been appointed Receiver.

D. L. VAUGHAN-STEVENS, District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 15th March 1928. (519—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 42 of 1926.

Pashupati Saha, son of late Prasanna Kumar Saha, of Talma, at present residing at Nayakandi, police-station Sadarpur, debtor, petitioner.

NO application for final discharge having been filed, the order of adjudication, dated the 4th February 1927, against the said debtor be and the same is hereby annulled.

T. H. ELLIS, District Judge.

Faridpur, the 17th March 1928. (524—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Faridpur.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 22 of 1927.

IT is hereby notified that one Krishnadhan Saha, son of late Ram Nath Saha of Unasia, police-station Kotalipar, has, on his application as a debtor, been adjudged an insolvent and that he has been directed to apply for his discharge within six months.

T. H. ELLIS, District Judge.

Faridpur, the 17th March 1928. (525—1)

In the Court of the Additional District Judge of Hooghly at Howrah.

NOTICE is hereby given under the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 to his creditors that the discharge petition of Nalin Chandra Banerjee, son of late Jogendra Nath Banerjee, of Jhorhehat, thana Sankrail, district Howrah, has been filed in this Court in No. 18 of 1926 and that the 11th April 1928 has been fixed for the hearing thereof.

K. B. GUPTA, for Addl. District Judge.

Howrah, the 16th March 1928. (531—1—518)

In the Court of the District Judge of Jalpaiguri.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 24 of 1927.

AHARTULLA MAHOMED, son of late Safatulla Mahomed, resident of Majgram, police-station Malbazar, district Jalpaiguri, having failed to apply for discharge within the time allowed, the order of adjudication passed on the 6th day of July 1927 be and the same is hereby annulled.

D. L. VAUGHAN-STEVENS, District Judge.

Dinajpur, the 16th March 1928. (520—1)

In the Court of the District Judge of Pabna and Bogra.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 41 of 1927.

WHEREAS Sasthi Charan Das, son of late Jagat Chandra Das of Tarash, police-station Tarash, district Pabna, has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 12th December 1927, to be declared an insolvent, this is to give notice to all his creditors that the Court has fixed the 16th April 1928 for hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtors.

N. K. BASU, District Judge.

Pabna, the 19th March 1928. (530—1)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

[Section 41 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore, 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 40 OF 1927.

Nirupama Chandra Banerjee, at present of 17A, Bhaba Nath Sen Street, applicant.

TAKE notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied at the Court for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 2nd day of April 1928, at 11 o'clock for hearing the application.

Dated this 23rd day of February 1928.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.
(379—1—517)

In the Court of the District Judge of 24-Parganas.

ORDER OF DISCHARGE.

[Section 41 (2)(a) of the Provincial Insolvency Act.]

INSOLVENCY CASE No. 83 OF 1926.

Fazeldin Khawaja Shygal, applicant.

ON the application of Fazeldin Khawaja Shygal of 6C, Kasabasti First Lane, adjudged insolvent on the 31st January 1927 and taking into consideration the insolvent's conduct and affairs, it is ordered that the insolvent be and the said insolvent is hereby discharged on the 27th February 1928.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.
Alipore, the 2nd March 1928. (428—1—515)

ORDER OF ADJUDICATION.

[Section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1920.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Alipore, district 24-Parganas.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 81 OF 1927.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 22nd December 1927, filed by Lachman Das, of 9, Mohini Mohan Road, Bhawanipur, debtor, and on the application of the debtor himself and on reading his application and hearing his pleader it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

It is further ordered that the debtor do apply for his discharge within six months from this date.
Dated this 27th day of February 1928.

G. C. SANKEY, District Judge.
(434—1—516)

RAJENDRA NATH DAS, M.A., B.L., intends to be admitted as a vakil of the High Court. (432—4—467)

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all exhibits filed in cases in the Court of the Municipal Magistrate, Calcutta, in the year 1925, will be destroyed if not taken back by the parties who filed them before 31st March 1928.

M. N. GUPTA, Presidency and Municipal Magistrate.
Town Hall, Calcutta, the 10th January 1928.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all exhibits filed in cases disposed of in this Court during the year 1925, will be destroyed if not taken back by the parties who filed them before 31st March 1928.

A. N. M. ALI, Municipal Magistrate.

Town Hall, Calcutta, the 10th January 1928.

Road Cess Notification.

THE District Board of 24-Parganas at a special meeting held on the 13th February 1928 declared under section 46 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, that the Road Cess should be levied during the year 1928-29 at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee on the annual value of all lands.

J. C. SEN, Chairman.

Alipore, the 2nd March 1928.

(438—3)

THE District Board of Chittagong, at a special meeting held on 14th February 1928, resolved to levy road-cess in the district at the maximum rate of six pies in the rupee on the annual value of lands, etc., during the ensuing financial year, 1928-29.

SYED MOQBUL HUSAIN, Chairman.

Chittagong District Board, the 29th February 1928.

(430—3)

NOTICE.

Imperial Bank of India.

THE members of the Local Board sanctioned the following changes in the Bank's establishment :—

Mr. S. C. Das was in charge of Mymensingh Branch from the 23rd January 1928 to 22nd February 1928 (both days inclusive), *vice* Mr. S. N. Ghosh.

Mr. L. N. Varma was in charge of Peshawar City Sub-Agency from the 16th February 1928 to 20th February 1928 (both days inclusive), *vice* Mr. M. M. Bhargava.

Mr. D. H. Stanger to be Agent, Jalpaiguri Branch, as from 16th February 1928, *vice* Mr. C. A. Hopson.

Mr. S. K. Ray to be Agent, Rangpur Branch, as from the 18th February 1928, *vice* Mr. R. P. Borooah.

Mr. A. Y. Russell to be Agent, Ferozepore Branch, as from 22nd February 1928, *vice* Mr. G. A. Blackman.

Mr. N. D. Mehra, Assistant, Second Grade, acted as Assistant Accountant, Lucknow Branch, from 23rd February to 13th March 1928 (both days inclusive).

Mr. F. L. Blair to be Agent, Jhansi Branch, as from 25th February 1928, *vice* Mr. L. W. Woodward.

Mr. R. P. Borooah to be Agent, Bulandshahr Branch, as from 1st March 1928, *vice* Mr. R. K. Srivastava.

Mr. G. A. Blackman to be Agent, Jalpaiguri Branch, as from 3rd March 1928, *vice* Mr. D. H. Stanger.

Mr. E. D. Roberts to be Agent, Amritsar Branch, as from 4th March 1928, *vice* Mr. P. M. Tregale.

Mr. Hardayal to be Clerk-in-charge, Mian Channu Pay Office, from 4th March 1928, *vice* Mr. Rangoo Ram.

Mr. Rangoo Ram to be Clerk-in-charge, Khanewal Pay Office, as from 7th March 1928, *vice* Mr. K. C. Batra.

Mr. R. K. Srivastava to be Agent, Jhansi Branch, as from 8th March 1928, *vice* Mr. F. L. Blair.

Mr. L. W. Woodward to be Agent, Darjeeling Branch, as from 8th March 1928, *vice* Mr. C. J. Tribe.

Mr. C. C. Lumley to be Agent, Simla Branch, as from 11th March 1928, *vice* Mr. H. A. Page.

Mr. N. L. Exell to be Agent, Mandalay Branch, as from 11th March 1928, *vice* Mr. C. N. L. Bruges.

Mr. L. P. Kichlu, Assistant, Second Grade, to act as Assistant Accountant, Lucknow Branch, as from 12th March 1928.

Mr. D. H. Stanger to be Agent, Meerut Branch, as from 16th March 1928, *vice* Mr. W. A. Smurthwaite.

K. M. MACDONALD, Secretary and Treasurer.
Calcutta, the 20th March 1928. (552—1)

Notice.

THE Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund which is provisionally managed and assisted by Government has for its object the provision of monthly pensions for the maintenance of the widows and children of subscribers and is open, with certain exceptions, to all active and pensioned members of the Uncovenanted service of Government (except those serving under the Government of Bombay), and to Local Fund servants earning pensions from Government. Some of the special features of the fund are—(1) that widowed daughters incapable of remarriage or children labouring under such mental or bodily infirmities as incapacitate them from earning their livelihood or preclude the possibility of marriage (in case of a daughter) are admitted to its benefits; and (2) that subscribers to the Widows' and Daughters' branches are entitled to a refund of 30 per cent. of the premia paid, should the nominees predecease them after five years of admission. The second quinquennial valuation of the Fund has been completed by the Actuary to the Government of India, and his report discloses very favourable results. For forms of application and rules of the Fund apply to the Accountant-General, Bengal, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta.

Currency Note.

PORION of the following Currency Note of the Calcutta circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Register No.	No. of note.	Value.	Name of claimant
		Rs.	
W. D. 10 of $\frac{27}{28}$	R D 74 97654	100	Bhupendra Nath Sinha, typist, Imperial Bank of India, Cash Department, Calcutta.

G. H. A. Wood, Currency Officer.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1928

Currency notes.

PORTIONS of the following currency notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
W. D. 9 of 27-28.	S 5 347555	100	Raj Mohan Kundu, of 13, Beliaghata Main Road, P. O. Beliaghata, Calcutta.
	" 347556	100	
	" 347558	100	
	" 347559	100	
	" 347560	100	
	" 347571	100	

G. H. A. Wood, Currency Officer.

Currency Office, the 8th March 1928.

Currency notes.

PORION of the following currency note of the Calcutta circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person

whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
W.D. 8 of 27-28	PD 95 98723	100	P. Kumar Sinha, Proprietor of the Badshahi Fancy Knitting Works, Bankipore, Patna.

G. H. A. Wood, Currency Officer.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1928.

Lost or Stolen.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 165467 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sarbasundari Dassi, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issues of duplicate in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—Radha Kanta Sen (the manager to the Estate of Sm. Sarbasundari Dassi, a lunatic).

Residence—9, Herambo Chandra Dass Lane, Calcutta.
(442—3—509)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, and**In the matter of the Ayurved Sadhanasram, Limited (In liquidation).**

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the shareholders and contributors will be held at 100-3, Serpentine Lane, Calcutta, on the 5th May 1928, at 6 p.m., to pass the liquidator's accounts of the Ayurved Sadhanasram Limited (in liquidation).

JITENDRA NATH BOSE, Liquidator.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1928. (514—1—514)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.**ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.****In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and****In the matter of the Amalgamated Newspapers, Limited (In liquidation).**

NOTICE is hereby given that by an order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pearson, dated the 24th February 1928, Messrs. H. W. Hales, T. Law, N. F. Thompson and W. J. Younie, the members of the firm of Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co., Chartered Accountants, B4, Clive Buildings, Calcutta, have been appointed Official Liquidators of the above Company.
Dated this 16th day of March 1928

For and on behalf of Amalgamated Newspapers, Limited (in liquidation),

N. F. THOMPSON, Joint Official Liquidator.
(517—1—513)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and**In the matter of the New India Cotton Mills, Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 16th day of March 1928 the following resolution was duly passed as an extraordinary resolution :—

Resolved that the Company by reason of its liabilities cannot continue business and accordingly be wound up voluntarily and that Babu Ashutosh Chatterjee of 1-2, Chitta Ranjan Avenue, Calcutta, be and is hereby appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

N. K. SANYAL, Chairman.

1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, the 22nd March 1928.

(572—1)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and**In the matter of Bengal Electric Works Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from date, the name of Bengal Electric Works, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the Company will be dissolved.

W. STATHER HALE, Registrar of

Companies under Act VII of 1913.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1928.

Imperial Library.

(Secretariat Buildings, 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.)

Open on ... { Weekdays and Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Sundays and holidays from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Librarian.

CINCHONA FACTORY PRODUCTS.

BY order of the Government of Bengal Cinchona Factory Products as manufactured at the Cinchona Factory, Mungpoo, Darjeeling district, will be sold and distributed **Superintendent, Presidency Jail, in original packages** as received from the Mungpoo at the rates noted below, **from the 1st May 1926 :—**

Quinine Sulphate.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 18 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 19 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 20 "
Quinine Hydrochloride.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 23 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 24 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 25 "
Quinine Di-Hydrochlor.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 25 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 26 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 27 "
Quinoidine Sulphate.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 20 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 21 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 22 "
Cinchonidine Sulphate.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 25 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 26 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 27 "
Cinchonine Sulphate.			
For 60 lbs. and upwards at a time	...	...	Rs. 12 per lb.
For 6 lbs. and over but less than 60 lbs. at a time	...	...	" 13 "
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 14 "
Cinchona Febrifuge (Powder).			
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	Rs. 9 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 10 "
Cinchona Febrifuge (Tablets).			
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	Rs. 10 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 11 "
Quinoidine (Tablets).			
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	Rs. 5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 6 "
Quinoidine (In Mass).			
For 6 lbs. and over at a time	...	...	Rs. 4 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs.	...	...	" 5 "
Cinchona Bark (In 50 pound original bags).			
Per bag	...	...	Rs. 25.

Transit charges extra in every case.

Quinine Sulphate is for sale to Government Institutions and Missionaries only. It is sale to private Firms or the General Public.

Cinchona Febrifuge in Powder and Tablet form (when in stock) is for sale to Gov Institutions, Missionaries and the General Public.

Quinine Sulphate will be supplied to Hospitals and Dispensaries of this Presidency the wholesale rate of Rs. 18 per lb., irrespective of quantities. For all other purchasers given above will apply.

Provinces other than Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam will get their supplies of Quinine from the Director, Botanical Survey of India, Shibpur, Howrah.

Local sale at the Jail gate from 2 to 4 P.M.

The system of payment is by—*Cash in advance*—by "*Treasury Chalang*", which should accompany or indent.

In cases where this is not possible, payment should be made by "*Remittance Transfer Receipts*" or "*cheques*".

Indents unaccompanied by cash in advance will be sent Value Payable Post. Credit sale is not allowed under special circumstances.

In the case of *Government Officers* payment will be recovered by *Book Transfer*, i.e., *Countersigned* in the event of *Cash* not accompanying the indent by "*Treasury Chalang*", *Remittance Transfer Receipt* or

2. Price and postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by post).

3. The name of the Railway and Steamer Station or Post Office must be written distinctly when the are required by Rail, Steamer or Post. *Railway parcels are sent by passenger train only.*

4. A scale of postage is given below :—

For $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 4 annas, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 5 annas, 1 lb. 8 annas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 11 annas, 2 lbs. 14 annas, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Re. 1
Re. 1-1, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Re. 1-4, 4 lbs. Re. 1-7, 5 lbs. Re. 1-13, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Re. 1-13, 6 lbs. Re. 2.

Two different drugs are not packed in the same parcel and postage must be paid for each kind.

N.B.—Postage stamps are not accepted as revenue.

Government reserve the right to alter the price without notice.

NOTICE.

Advertisements, Notices, etc., intended for insertion in this Part of the Gazette to be received after noon on Saturday.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1928.

PART VI.

Bills introduced in the Council of State and Legislative Assembly, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Assembly and Bills published under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 1st February, 1928 :—

COUNCIL OF STATE BILL NO. 1 OF 1928.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, for certain purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920, for the purposes hereinafter appearing ; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

XLVIII of 1920.

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Territorial Force (Amendment) Act, 1928.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Amendment of section 2, Act XLVIII of 1920.

2. In section 2 of the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),—

XLVIII of 1920.

- (a) the definition of "Advisory Committee" shall be omitted ;
- (b) between the definitions of "European British subject" and "prescribed" the following definitions shall be inserted namely :—

" 'non-commissioned officer' means a person holding non-commissioned rank in the Indian Territorial Force, and includes an acting non-commissioned officer ;

'officer' means a senior officer or a junior officer ;"
and

- (c) the definition of "University Corps" shall be omitted.

Amendment of
section 4, Act
XLVIII of 1920

3. In section 4 of the said Act,—

- (a) after the word "more," the word "provincial" shall be inserted;
- (b) after the word "disband" the words "or re-constitute" shall be inserted; and
- (c) section 4, as so amended, shall be renumbered as sub-section (1), and the following sub-sections shall be added, namely:—

"(2) The Governor General in Council may constitute for any town or group of towns in a Province one or more urban corps or units of the Indian Territorial Force, to be recruited from persons residing in or near such town or towns, and may disband or reconstitute any corps or unit so constituted.

(3) The Governor General in Council may constitute for any Province a University Corps consisting of one or more units of the Territorial Force, for the appointment thereto of students of, and other persons connected with, a University established by law in British India, or colleges affiliated to such a University, and may disband or reconstitute any unit so constituted."

Insertion of new
section 4A in Act
XLVIII of 1920.

Classes of officers.

4. After section 4 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"4A. (1) There shall be the following classes of officers in the Indian Territorial Force, namely:—

- (a) senior officers, holding commissions granted by the Governor General in the name of His Majesty, with British designation of rank, and
- (b) junior officers, holding commissions granted by the Governor General, with Indian designation of rank.

(2) An officer shall be deemed to be enrolled in the Indian Territorial Force for so long as he holds a commission in that Force."

Amendment of
section 5, Act
XLVIII of 1920.

5. In sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act,—

- (a) the words and brackets "(not being a European British subject)" shall be omitted; and
- (b) the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no European British subject shall be enrolled in any corps or unit of the Indian Territorial Force other than a University Corps."

Amendment of
sections 5, 6 and 7,
Act XLVIII of
1920.

6. (1) In sub-section (2) of section 5, in sub-section (1) of section 6, and in sub-section (2) of section 7 of the said Act, after the word "Province", the words "or town or group of towns" shall be inserted.

(2) in sub-section (2) of section 7 of the said Act, the words "or of a person enrolled in an urban corps or unit to a provincial corps or unit" shall be added at the end.

Insertion of new
section 7A in Act
XLVIII of 1920.
Change of residence.

7. After section 7 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"7A. (1) Any enrolled person who leaves his place of residence for the time being and thereby leaves the Province in which the corps or unit in which he is serving is constituted shall, if he does not intend to return to that Province, notify the prescribed authority in that Province of his change of residence.

(2) If such person having intended to return does not return within three months, he shall notify the prescribed authority as aforesaid immediately on the expiry of that period.

- (3) The prescribed authority on being notified of a change of residence under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) may, subject to the provisions of section 7, transfer such person from the corps or unit in which he is serving to another corps or unit."

Amendment of section 8, Act XLVIII of 1920.

8. In sub-section (2) of section 9 of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to persons enrolled in a University Corps."

Amendment of section 10, Act XLVIII of 1920.

9. In sub-section (1) of section 10 of the said Act, the following words shall be added at the end, namely :—

"and no person for the time being serving in an urban corps or unit shall at any time be required to perform military service beyond the limits of the Province in which the corps or unit in which he is serving is located, save when it is, in the opinion of the senior military officer present, necessary to proceed beyond those limits in the course of the military operations upon which the corps or unit or any portion thereof is for the time being engaged"

Substitution of new section for section 11, Act XLVIII of 1920.

10. For section 11 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Application of the Army Act and of the Indian Army Act, 1911.

"11. (1) Every senior officer of the Indian Territorial Force when doing duty as such officer, shall be subject to the Army Act, and any orders or regulations made thereunder, whereupon the said Act, orders and regulations shall apply to him as if he held the same rank in His Majesty's Army as he holds for the time being in the said Force, subject to the terms of his commission and the orders of His Majesty.

44 and 45
Vict., C. 58.

(2) Every junior officer of the Indian Territorial Force, when doing duty as such officer, shall be subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, and the rules and regulations made thereunder, whereupon the said Act, rules and regulations shall apply to him as if he held the same rank in His Majesty's Indian Forces as he holds for the time being in the said Force, subject to the terms of his commission and the orders of the Governor General.

VIII of
1911.

(3) Every non-commissioned officer and man of the Indian Territorial Force,—

- (a) when called out or embodied for military service under section 9,
- (b) when attached to, or otherwise acting as part of, or with, any regular force, or
- (c) when embodied for, or otherwise undergoing, military training in the prescribed manner,

shall be subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, and the rules and regulations made thereunder, whereupon the said Act, rules and regulations shall apply to him as if he held the same rank in His Majesty's Indian Forces as he holds for the time being in the said Force, subject to the orders of the Governor General:

VIII of
1911

Provided that the said Act, rules and regulations shall, in their application to such non-commissioned officers and men when embodied for or otherwise undergoing military training, be modified to such extent and in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided further that non-commissioned officers and men of an urban corps or unit, when undergoing military training without having been embodied for that purpose, and non-commissioned officers and men of a University Corps when undergoing training, shall, in respect of such training, be subject only to such disciplinary and other rules as may be prescribed.

(4) Where an offence punishable under the Indian Army Act, 1911, or, as the case may be, under that Act as modified under sub-section (3), has been committed by any person whilst subject to that Act under the provisions of this section, such person may be taken into and kept in military custody and tried and punished for such offence although he has ceased to, be so subject as aforesaid, in like manner as he might have been taken into and kept in military custody, tried or punished, if he had continued to be so subject :

Provided that no such person shall be kept in military custody after he has ceased to belong to the Indian Territorial Force, unless he has been taken into or kept in military custody, on account of the offence before the date on which he ceased so to belong ; nor shall he be kept in military custody or be tried or punished for the offence after the expiry of two months from that date, unless his trial has already commenced before such expiry."

Insertion of new sections 11A and 11B in Act XLVIII of 1920.

Summary trial and punishments.

11. After section 11 of the said Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

"11A. In addition to, or in substitution for, any punishment or punishments to which he may be liable under the Indian Army Act, 1911, a junior officer, non-commissioned officer or man of the Indian Territorial Force not being a member of a University Corps, may be punished, either by a Criminal Court or summarily by order of the prescribed authority, for any offence under that Act, or for the contravention of any rule or regulation under this Act, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, to be recovered in such manner and by such authority as may be prescribed :—

Provided that no fine shall be summarily inflicted by order of the prescribed authority in any case in which the accused claims to be tried by a Criminal Court :

Provided further that no Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence made punishable by or under this Act.

Presumption as to certain documents

11B. Where a junior officer, non-commissioned officer or man of the Indian Territorial Force is required, by or in pursuance of any rule, regulation or order made under this Act, to attend at any place, a certificate purporting to be signed by the prescribed officer, stating that the person so required to attend failed to do so in accordance with such requirement, shall, without proof of the signature or appointment of such officer, be evidence of the matters stated therein."

Substitution of new section for section 12, Act XLVIII of 1920.

Advisory Committees.

12. For section 12 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"12. (1) The Local Government of each Province in which any unit or units of the Indian Territorial Force has or have been constituted shall constitute a Provincial Advisory Committee for all such units, and a Unit Advisory Committee for each of such units.

(2) The constitution, powers and procedure of the Advisory Committees shall be such as may be prescribed."

Amendment of section 13, Act XLVIII of 1920.

13. In clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 13 of the said Act, after the word and figure "section 7" the words figure and, letter "or section 7A" shall be added.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Auxiliary and Territorial Force Committee in so far as they involve amendments of the existing Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920. The report of that Committee recommends the formation of two different kinds of units in the Indian Territorial Force (apart from University Training Corps), namely :—

- (a) the provincial unit, which will be recruited from all classes of men in a province, will have a comparatively extended annual period of training, will be recognised as the main part of a second line of the regular Indian Army, and will be liable for military service both within and without the borders of India ; and
- (b) the urban unit, which will be recruited from the educated classes of the large towns, will have conditions of training similar to those of the Auxiliary Force, will also be regarded as part of the second line to the regular Indian Army, and will have the same liability for military service as the provincial units.

The Bill embodies and carries out these recommendations, with one exception, namely, that it is proposed that the liability for military service of the urban units should be confined to the province for which they are constituted. It also embodies the recommendation that officers in the Indian Territorial Force should be classified into those of "British rank" and those of "Indian rank", as in the Indian Army.

As suggested by the Committee, the provisions of the Auxiliary Force Act, and those of the Indian Territorial Force Act relating to urban units, are being assimilated, as far as is practicable and without unnecessary changes of mere drafting.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 2.—The definition of "University Corps" has been transferred in substance from section 2 to section 4. (See clause 3.)

Clause 3.—This clause provides separately for the constitution of each of the three proposed branches of the Indian Territorial Force, namely, provincial units, urban units, and University Training Corps.

Clause 4.—The junior officers mentioned in this clause will correspond to the present ranks of Indian Officers in the regular Indian Army, namely, Subadars, Jemadars, etc. The senior officers will correspond to the British Officers of the Indian Army, namely, Lieutenants, Captains, etc.

Clause 5.—The amendment which permits any member of a University or College, who is a British subject, to be enrolled in the University Training Corps follows the specific recommendation of the Committee to that effect.

Clause 7.—This is adapted from section 16 of the Auxiliary Force Act, and is intended not merely to assimilate the two Acts, but also to secure that the units of the Indian Territorial Force shall be up to their recorded strength in time of disturbance.

Clause 9.—The object of this addition to section 10 is to secure that a military movement actually in progress shall not be interfered with by reason of a cessation of the liability of the men occurring at the border of a province.

Clause 10.—This important clause provides for the discipline to which the officers and men of the Indian Territorial Force shall be subject in the performance of their duties at various times. The general scheme is that senior officers shall at all times be subject to the Army Act (44 & 45 Vict., c. 58) while performing their duties as officers, that the junior officers shall similarly be subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), and that non-commissioned officers and men shall be subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, when mobilised or attached to the regular troops, but shall be subject to less stringent discipline while undergoing training only. The discipline of the Indian Territorial Force, when mobilised, will in all respects be the same as that of the Indian Army.

In sub-sections (1) and (2) of the proposed section 11, the phrase "subject to the terms of his commission and the orders of His Majesty", and in sub-section (3) the phrase "subject to the orders of the Governor General" allow provision to be made for the numerous points of detail which may arise in the relations between officers and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Territorial Force and officers and non-commissioned officers of the regular army when acting together.

Clause 11.—This clause is intended to avoid the necessity for a court-martial for the trial of a petty transgression, and it gives the accused an option of being tried by the prescribed authority (usually his own Commanding Officer) or a Criminal Court not below the rank of a first class Magistrate.

Clause 12.—This important clause outlines a scheme of Advisory Committees whereunder there will be a Provincial Advisory Committee for all the units in each province, and an Unit Advisory Committee for each unit of the Territorial Force within that province. The policy underlying the section is that the powers and duties of Advisory Committees should be expanded as these Committees gain experience and confidence, and as the ways in which they can be usefully employed become known.

W. R. BIRDWOOD.

The 26th January, 1928.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of State on the 1st February 1928 :—

COUNCIL OF STATE BILL NO. 2 OF 1928.

A Bill further to amend the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, for certain purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, for the purposes hereinafter appearing ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Auxiliary Force (Amendment) Act, 1928.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Amendment of section 4, Act XLIX of 1920.

2. In section 4 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), clause (b) shall be omitted. XLIX of 1920.

Amendment of section 17, Act XLIX of 1920.

3. In section 17 of the said Act, -

(a) in sub-section (2) for the word "may" the word "shall" shall be substituted ; and

(b) the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(3) Any enrolled person may be discharged by such authority, and subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), no enrolled person, who is for the time being engaged in military service under the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to receive his discharge before the termination of such service."

Amendment of section 21, Act XLIX of 1920.

4. In sub-section (1) of section 21 of the said Act, the words "subject, in the case of an officer, to the terms of his commission and the orders of His Majesty, and, in the case of a non-commissioned officer or man, to the orders of the Governor General" shall be added at the end.

Insertion of new section 27A in Act XLIX of 1920.

5. After section 27 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Presumption as to certain documents.

"27A. Where any non-commissioned officer or man of the Auxiliary Force is required, by or in pursuance of any rule, regulation or order made under this Act, to attend at any place, a certificate purporting to be signed by the prescribed officer stating that the person so required to attend failed to do so in accordance with such requirement, shall, without proof of the signature or appointment of such officer, be evidence of the matters stated therein."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill is intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1925, in so far as they require legislation and affect the Auxiliary Force, with the exception of the recommendation that the Auxiliary Force should be liable for general military service within and without the borders of India.

The amendments for the most part are designed to assimilate, as far as practicable, the substance of the Auxiliary Force Act to the provisions of the Indian Territorial Force Act as proposed to be amended, in so far as the latter relates to urban units of the Indian Territorial Force.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 2.—The omission of clause (b) of section 4 is designed to secure that in future persons eligible for enrolment under the Indian Territorial Force Act shall enrol under that Act, and not under the Auxiliary Force Act. The operation of section 6, clause (c), of the General Clauses Act, 1897, will preserve the rights and liabilities of existing members of the Auxiliary Force.

Clause 3.—These provisions are reproduced from corresponding provisions in the Indian Territorial Force Act and fill in a blank in the existing Act.

Clause 4.—This amendment allows for provision to be made regulating the relations between officers and non-commissioned officers of the Auxiliary Force and officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army when they are acting together.

Clause 5.—This is reproduced from the Indian Territorial Force (Amendment) Bill and is intended to avoid unnecessary delays in trials and to save waste of time and money.

The 26th January, 1928.

W. R. BIRDWOOD.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 9th February, 1928 :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 3 OF 1928.

A Bill further to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1872 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Special Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1928.

Amendment of
preamble to Act III
of 1872.

2. In the preamble to the Special Marriage Act, 1872 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act),—

(i) after the words "a form of" the word "civil" shall be inserted ;

(ii) after the words "for persons" the words "domiciled in British India" shall be inserted ; and

(iii) the words "who do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Muhammadan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion" shall be omitted.

Amendment of
section 2, Act III
of 1872.

3. In section 2 of the said Act,—

(i) the words "neither of whom professes the Christian or the Jewish, or the Hindu or the Muhammadan, or the Parsi or the Buddhist, or the Sikh or the Jaina religion" shall be omitted ; and

(ii) after the words "between persons" the words "domiciled in British India" shall be inserted.

Amendment of
clause 2, Second
Schedule to Act III
of 1872.

4. In the Second Schedule to the said Act, for clause 2 in the Declarations to be made by the bridegroom and the bride, respectively, the following shall be substituted, namely :—"I am domiciled in British India."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The laws of all civilised countries provide for the contract of civil marriage by persons who may so desire. The disability to contract such marriages in India is merely territorial and there is no reason why a similar law should not be enacted for this country. The enactment, if passed, would be merely optional and leaves intact the existing personal laws which control the performance of marriages.

The reasons which have induced us to draft this Bill are as follows :—

Sir Henry Maine as Law Member of the Governor General's Council had introduced a Civil Marriage Bill ; but, as the Government were then immediately concerned with an enactment to prescribe a civil form of marriage applicable only to Brahmos by whom they were moved for the enactment of a secular law to enable them to contract marriages, its provisions were so limited in the Bill which became Act III of 1872.

In 1909, the late Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and later on one of us had also introduced a similar Bill, but its provisions were eventually transformed into those of Act XXX of 1923.

The Baroda State have recently introduced a Civil Marriage Bill ; while the Laws of other Indian States are understood to provide for the performance of such marriages. The advantages of the measure, if enacted, are obvious. The Bill would enable persons subject to polygamous marriage laws to contract monogamous marriages and remove the inequality in the matter of divorce. It would elevate the status of women. These benefits have already been assured to the Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains by Act XXX of 1923, and there is no reason why the benefit that that Act confers upon the communities named should not be extended to other communities who might as regards succession be equally brought under the law enacted in the Indian Succession Act. A provision to this effect has not been inserted in the Bill, but it can be added at a later stage if public opinion favours it. The absence of a civil marriage law lends itself to perjury and

artificial conversions which it is the policy of the State to prevent. It was so observed by Sir Henry Maine who advocated the establishment of a non-sectarian marriage law in order to prevent the abuse resulting from such conversions (Proceedings Imperial Council, dated 27th November 1868, pp. 498, 499).

To sum up then the advantages of such marriages are as follows:—

1. Such marriages are recognised and provided for by the laws of all civilized countries, and it is possible to contract such marriages outside the territorial limits of India. The disability is, therefore, purely territorial, and patriotic Indians are naturally anxious to remove all such disabilities from their way.

2. The Bill is monogamous in its policy and would result in introducing monogamy where polygamous marriages alone are at present possible.

3. It would prevent artificial conversions resulting from the exigency of marriages.

4. It would give a wider field for selection and thus ensure a happier domestic life.

5. It would introduce a greater sincerity in marriages by dispensing with the subscription of a declaration which many desiring to marry under the existing Act have to subscribe to not without considerable mental reserve.

6. It would tend to the unification of the Indian races without at the same time interfering with their personal religion.

7. It would give the wife a more assured position and entitle her to exercise her right of divorce which may not be possible if married under her personal law.

8. And being merely optional it trenches upon no one's rights, but merely prescribes a form to those who, while desiring to escape from the thralldom of their religious ritual, do not wish to renounce it.

It is believed that, with the growing strength of the national sentiment, such a Bill has become a public desideratum, and it has therefore been decided to re-introduce it in the Central Legislature.

H. S. GOUR.

T. C. GOSWAMI.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 13th February, 1928 :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BILL No. 13 OF 1928.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, for certain purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, for the purposes hereinafter appearing ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

VIII of 1894.

Short title and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1928.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

Amendment of the Second Schedule to Act VIII of 1894.

2. In the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, there shall be made the amendments specified in the Schedule to this Act.

VIII of 1894

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

AMENDMENTS TO THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894.

1. In sub-head (c) of Item No. 12, for the words "which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service" the words "being a unit notified in pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903" shall be substituted.

XV of 1903

2. In Item No. 14 after the word "QUININE" the following words shall be added, namely :—

"and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from cinchona bark."

3. In Item No. 15, after the words "spraying machines" the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

"beet pullers, broadcast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, culti-packers, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil graders."

4. In Item No. 16, after the words "cream separators" the words "milking machines" shall be inserted.

5. In sub-head (4) of Item No. 18A, after the word "materials" the brackets and words "(other than cotton, hair and canvas ply)" shall be inserted.

6. In Item No. 18C, after the word "aluminium" the words "and zinc" shall be inserted ; and for the words "lead and rule cutters" the words "lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters" shall be substituted.

7. In Item No. 20, after the word "coin" the following words shall be added, namely :—

"and gold and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling."

8. After Item No. 21A, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 21B | PAPER MONEY. "

9. In Item No. 24, for the words "and manuscripts" the words "manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books" shall be substituted.

10. After Item No. 24, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 24A	LIGHT SHIPS "
-------	---------------

and items Nos. 24A and 24 shall be re-numbered as 24B and 24C, respectively.

11. After Item No. 24C, as so re-numbered, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 24D	STONE prepared as for road metalling "
-------	--

12. After Item No. 25, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 25A	INSIGNIA AND BADGES of official British and Foreign orders "
-------	--

13. In Item No. 26, after the word "SPECIMENS" the words "MODELS AND WALL DIAGRAMS" shall be inserted.

14. After Item No. 27, the following heading and Item shall be inserted, namely :—

" FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

		Rs.	A.
27A	CUCURBITS.	Cwt.	1 4 "

15. After Item No. 43, the following heading and Item shall be inserted, namely :—

" MACHINERY.

43A	Cotton, hair and canvas ply BELTING for machinery.	Ad valorem.	5 per cent."
-----	---	-------------	--------------

and Item No. 43A shall be re-numbered 43B.

16. After Item No. 45A, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

" 45B	YARN (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	Ad valorem	5 per cent "
-------	--	------------	--------------

17. In Item No. 46C, the words "excluding white Portland cement" shall be added.

18. In Item No. 59, for the word "Company" the word "Administration" shall be substituted.

19. In Item No. 63, for the word "water-tank" the word "water-tanks", and for the word "company" the word "administration" shall be substituted.

20. In Item No. 67, after the word "preserved" the words "not otherwise specified" shall be added.

21. In Item No. 85, the brackets, words and figures "(see Nos. 132 and 133)" and "(see Nos. 100A and 131)" shall be omitted.

22. In Item No. 91, after the word "APPLIANCES" the words and brackets "(including plated surgical instruments)" shall be inserted.

23. In Item No. 99, the brackets, words and figures "*(see No. 21)*", "*(see No. 21A)*" and "*(see Nos. 155 and 156)*" shall be omitted, and after the word "unused" the words "and paper money" shall be inserted.

24. In Item No. 100, after the word "silk", where it occurs for the first time, the words "and silk mixtures" shall be inserted, and the brackets, words and figures "*(see No. 134)*", where they occur in two places, and the brackets, words and figures "*(see No. 22)*" shall be omitted.

25. In Item No. 103, for the words "other than Portland cement" the words "excluding Portland cement other than white Portland cement" shall be substituted.

26. In Item No. 118, the words "but excluding stone prepared as for road metalling" shall be added.

27. In Item No. 129, the words "excluding surgical instruments" shall be added.

28. In Item No. 132, after the word "wire" the words "gold leaf" shall be inserted, and after the word "sorts" the words "not otherwise specified" shall be added.

29. In Item No. 133, after the word "wire" the words "silver leaf" shall be inserted, and after the word "sorts" the words "not otherwise specified" shall be added.

30. In Item No. 138, for the words "including photographs and picture postcards" the brackets and words "(including photographs and picture postcard), not otherwise specified" shall be substituted.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to give effect to certain minor amendments which it is proposed to make in Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894). The more important proposals in the Bill are dealt with *seriatim* below. They are included in separate Tariff Bill instead of in the Finance Bill, because they have not been made primarily with reference to the revenues of 1928-29.

2. *Cinchona bark and alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine.*—It is proposed to amend item 14 so as to cover alkaloids derived from other sources than cinchona bark, which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from cinchona bark. It may be mentioned, for example, that the chemical constitution of quinoline whether prepared from a cinchona bark alkaloids or aniline and nitrobenzene is the same.

3. *Gold and silver sheets and plates.*—It is proposed to remove the import duty of 30 per cent. on gold and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling and to include them under item 20 of the Import Tariff. These articles are raw materials of an industry, and it is considered desirable that they should, in accordance with the recommendation of the Fiscal Commission, be admitted free of duty. Gold bullion and silver bullion are already free, and the process of rolling adds but slightly to the value of the bullion. It is also proposed to amend items 132 and 133, so as to make it clear that the amended item 20 does not cover gold and silver leaf.

4. *Paper money.*—It is proposed to place currency notes and the like on the free list. They are at present assessable to duty at 15 per cent. on their intrinsic value fixed at Re. 1 per hundred notes. But imports on Government account are already exempt from duty under a notification issued under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act. Imports by post have also hitherto been exempted by executive practice, which ought to be regularised, and import as cargo on private account is rare.

5. *Illustrations specially made for binding in books.*—Illustrations for books are imported free under item 24 of the Import Tariff when they are bound in a book. But they are assessable to duty at 30 per cent. under item 138 if they are imported separately. A certain class of illustrations cannot be produced in India, but has to be imported and bound up in the book or journal after arrival. The inevitable effect of a high duty on such illustrations when imported separately is to drive publishers to have the whole book printed or produced abroad when the illustrations will be allowed to enter free as part of the book. In order to remove this anomaly, a notification under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act was issued in September 1927 exempting such illustrations from the duty leviable on them under item 138. It is now proposed to place this exemption on a statutory basis.

6. *Stone prepared as for road metalling.*—The importations of road metal have in the past been very rare, so that from the revenue point of view the duty of 15 per cent. to which it is subject under item 118 is negligible. The Government of Madras having

represented that certain local bodies in the Madras Presidency experience great difficulty in obtaining locally good metal for their roads and that the present duty acted more or less as a prohibitive duty on the import of good metal from Ceylon, a notification was issued in December last exempting from import duty stone prepared for road metalling. It is now proposed to place this concession on a statutory basis.

7. *Specimens illustrative of natural Science*.—Only specimens illustrative of natural science are at present admitted free of duty under item 26 of the Tariff. It is considered that the item is unduly restrictive and that it should be extended so as to include models and wall diagrams for illustration of natural science.

8. *Currants*.—By a notification under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, the import duty leviable on currants under item 67 of the Import Tariff was reduced to Rs. 1-4 per cwt. This reduction was made to carry out a *modus vivendi* with Greece by which complete and unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment was secured for all Indian goods on importation into that country. It is now proposed to incorporate this rate in the law.

9. *White Portland cement*.—The specific duty of Rs. 9 per ton on Portland cement was fixed in 1926 with reference to the then existing duty of 15 per cent. and tariff valuation of Rs. 60 per ton. It has been brought to notice that the incidence of the specific duty on White Portland cement, a recognised commodity used for special purposes such as repairing and joining marble, making tiles and imitation marble and plaster and stucco work, is much below 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, the landed cost of the article being Rs. 130 per ton. It is accordingly proposed to amend item 16C of the Tariff so as to make it possible to levy a duty of 15 per cent. on such cement.

10. *Silver plated surgical instruments*.—Under the Import Tariff nickel plated surgical instruments are assessable to duty at 15 per cent. (item 91) and silver plated surgical instruments at 30 per cent. (item 129). But before it can be determined whether a surgical instrument is silver plated or nickel plated, it is necessary to test such an instrument. By far the greater proportion of imported surgical instruments and appliances are, however, nickel plated. In order, therefore, to avoid inconvenience to the customs administration, not justified by revenue considerations, and the testing of these delicate instruments, a notification under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act was issued in August 1926, exempting silver plated surgical instruments from so much of the import duty as was in excess of 15 per cent. It is now proposed to place this concession on a statutory basis.

11. *Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery*.—In its report on the question of tariff equality in respect of the manufacture of camel hair, cotton and canvas ply belting in India the Tariff Board has recommended that a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* should be imposed on imported cotton, camel hair and canvas ply belting. The Government of India have accepted this recommendation. They have, however, found it impossible to accept the Board's proposal that the duty on black proofing should be removed, but they have decided that the duty on camel hair yarn should be reduced from 15 per cent. to 5 per cent. instead of 6 per cent. as recommended by the Board. It is proposed to give effect to these changes in the present Bill.

12. The amendments are intended to come into effect from the seventh day after this Bill becomes law.

G. RAINY.

The 10th February, 1928.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1928.

SUPPLEMENT.

Official Papers.

[Non-subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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Form C—BENGAL.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending 16th March 1928.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	Number of bales pressed.		Number of bales pressed.		District included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1927 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ...	1,717 or 1,691·83125 bales of 400 lbs. each.	1,611	14,618	12,414	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

Vital statistics of towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1928.

District.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.																Total of corresponding week of the previous year.										
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Typhoid fever.	Kala-azar.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Total of all causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.			
																										Male.	Female.	Total.						
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	724,248	353,016	1,077,264	299	23	94	15	28	19	14	...	9	35	36	25	10	67	57	130	17	1	256	474	339	813	515	404	919		
Burdwan	2	Asansol Mining Settlement.	176,614	152,539	329,153	103	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	16	...	4	...	2	34	35	24	59	42	36	81
Howrah	3	Howrah	129,472	66,829	196,301	62	8	15	...	...	5	5	6	...	1	27	6	10	...	13	9	16	...	1	36	83	67	150	107	77	184	
Dacca	4	Dacca	67,333	52,117	119,450	80	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	9	...	11	1	5	1	...	20	41	22	63	26	26	72
24 Parganas	5	Bhatpara	45,723	19,886	65,609	28	2	7	1	...	2	2	1	15	9	24	7	5	12
	6	Titagarh	26,533	15,918	52,451	6	...	2	14	1	13	5	18	14	6	20	

CALCUTTA, the 23rd March 1928.

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Director of Public Health, Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing the approximate volume of traffic and the tollage on canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the month of January 1928, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	1927-28.					
	Weight of cargo.		Rafts.		Tollage.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
Major Works.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Midnapore Canal ...	2,328	26,682	10,950	32,829	3,392	41,637
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	1,604	22,459	200	1,778	2,508	34,734
Total ...	3,932	49,141	11,150	34,607	5,900	76,371
Minor Works and Navigation.						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	49,535	362,816	17,436	142,445	37,943	2,66,041
Tolly's Nala ...	23,591	215,146	14,949	202,713	9,331	75,700
Madaripur Bil Route ...	24,361	911,249	11,840	26,358	11,644	2,59,488
Total ...	97,487	1,489,241	34,225	361,516	58,918	6,01,229
Magrahat Channels ...	9,170	50,443	200	3,201	3,193	21,506
Orissa Coast Canal ...	2,415	15,708	...	425	1,723	14,699
GRAND TOTAL ...	109,072	1,555,392	34,425	365,142	63,834	6,37,434

Canals.	1926-27.					
	Weight of cargo.		Rafts.		Tollage.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
Major Works.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Midnapore Canal ...	2,845	26,843	8,900	31,526	4,443	40,965
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	1,708	38,865	32	632	2,460	57,552
Total ...	4,553	65,708	8,932	32,158	6,903	98,517
Minor Works and Navigation.						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	50,581	307,742	8,382	40,490	35,607	2,52,187
Tolly's Nala ...	22,708	173,955	18,567	245,441	8,438	71,758
Madaripur Bil Route ...	14,884	1,290,008	2,560	21,648	9,275	3,23,156
Total ...	88,173	1,771,705	29,509	307,579	56,320	6,47,101
Magrahat Channels ...	11,793	56,146	400	1,590	3,075	19,171
Orissa Coast Canal ...	1,983	27,825	...	...	1,831	26,084
GRAND TOTAL ...	101,949	1,855,676	29,900	309,169	61,226	6,92,356

Sunderbans Steamer Route, 1927-28.

Months.	Tollage during the month.	Months.	Tollage during the month.
April ...	3,930	September ...	6,530
May ...	4,590	October ...	7,830
June ...	4,414	November ...	7,290
July ...	3,924	December ...	6,004
August ...	4,844		

C. ADDAMS WILLIAMS,

CALCUTTA, the 21st March 1928.

Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENQAL.

Monthly Weather and Crop Report of Bengal for February 1928.

I. **Character of the season.**—The weather continued practically dry excepting for occasional light and scattered showers in some North Bengal districts during the third week of the month. The usual rainfall statement is appended.

II. **Progress of agricultural operations.**—Harvesting of early spring crops was almost completed and that of late varieties was proceeding under favourable conditions. Preparatory tillage for jute and other autumn crops was proceeding slowly owing to prolonged drought.

III. **State of standing crops.**—The condition of standing crops was generally fair in low lands; elsewhere it was unfavourable owing to lack of soil moisture.

IV. **Prospects and probable outturn.**—The outturn of spring oilseed and wheat crops is anticipated to be fair only. The prospects of other standing spring crops were not hopeful on account of lack of soil moisture.

V. **Damage to standing crops.**—The standing spring crops were adversely affected by prolonged drought, especially in parts of West and North Bengal.

VI. **Condition of agricultural stock.**—The condition of live-stock was, on the whole, fair. Stray cases of cattle-disease were, however, reported from ten districts and from the States of Cooch Behar and Tripura.

VII. **Failure of pasturage and fodder.**—Fodder was reported to be adequate except in parts of Nadia, Murshidabad and Burdwan, where it was insufficient.

VIII. **Prices of food-grains.**—During the second half of the month the price of common rice of the cheapest quality rose in six districts, fell in seven and remained stationary in the rest of the Presidency. It ranged from 5 seers per rupee at Mymensingh to 7 seers per rupee at Chittagong.

IX. **Condition of agricultural population.**—The condition of the agricultural population was fair, on the whole, except in parts of Nadia, Murshidabad, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Dinajpur and Malda, where distress continued to prevail owing to a partial failure of the winter rice crop. Test relief works continued in parts of Nadia, Murshidabad, Birbhum and Malda.

ROBERT S. FINLOW,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 20th March 1928.

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall in each district during February 1928.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of February 1928.	Actual district rainfall for the month of February 1928.	Variation from the normal.	Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of February 1928.	Actual district rainfall for the month of February 1928.	Variation from the normal.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Presidency	24-Parganas ...	1.16	0.07	- 1.09	Rajshahi— concl'd.	Rangpur ...	0.64	0.26	- 0.38
	Nadia ...	0.98	Nil	- 0.98		Bogra ...	0.72	0.08	- 0.64
	Murshidabad ...	0.76	0.03	- 0.73		Pabna ...	0.79	Nil	- 0.79
	Jessore ...	1.21	0.10	- 1.11		Malda ...	0.79	0.35	- 0.44
	Khulna ...	1.23	Nil	- 1.23	Dacca	Dacca ...	1.09	0.75	- 0.34
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	1.09	Nil	- 1.09		Mymensingh ...	0.81	0.11	- 0.70
	Birbhum ...	0.73	0.43	- 0.31		Faridpur ...	1.13	0.02	- 1.10
	Bankura ...	1.02	0.06	- 0.96		Bakarganj ...	1.13	0.04	- 1.09
	Midnapore ...	1.10	0.1	- 0.98	Chittagong	Chittagong ...	0.68	Nil	- 0.68
	Hooghly ...	1.16	0.21	- 0.95		Tippera ...	1.08	0.25	- 0.83
	Howrah ...	1.29	0.02	- 1.27		Noakhali ...	0.99	0.08	- 0.91
Rajshahi	Rajshahi ...	0.65	0.17	- 0.48		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	0.75	0.02	- 0.73
	Dinajpur ...	0.68	0.19	- 0.49		Cooch Behar ...	0.71	0.27	- 0.44
	Jalpalguri ...	0.89	0.11	- 0.78		Tripura State ...	1.24	1.27	+ 0.03
	Darjeeling ...	1.00	1.91	+ 0.91					

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 21st March 1928.

Summary.—The weather continued dry. Rain is urgently needed to enable cultivators to push on with ploughing and sowing of autumn crops. Fodder and water are getting scarce over the greater part of West Bengal districts. Distress continues to prevail in parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Dinajpur, Nadia, Murshidabad, Birbhum and Malda. In the latter four districts the number of persons employed on test relief works was 956, 14,501, 1,213 and 2,395 respectively. The average price of common rice for the province has risen by about 0·09 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS...	0·00	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is going on in Basirhat but that of sugarcane is nearly finished in Baraset. Fodder and water are sufficient except in Baraset where water is getting scarce.
	Diamond Harbour.	Nil	6½	6½	
	Barrackpore ...	Nil	5	5	
	Baraset ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Basirhat ...	Nil	6½	6½	
2	NADIA ...	Nil	4½	4½	Weather seasonable. Rain is badly needed for ploughing. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is over. Prospects of crops are not favourable. Fodder and water are insufficient in Sadar and Meherpur subdivisions. Distress continues. Test works provided for 956 men in five centres on the 17th March. Expenditure during the week was Rs. 995.
	Kushtia ...	Nil	5	5	
	Meherpur ...	Nil	5	5	
	Chuadanga ...	Nil	5	5	
	Ranaghat ...	Nil	5	5	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are not favourable. Fodder and water are insufficient. Test work continues: 8,426 labourers earned Rs. 1,781 at Jasohari in Kandi and 6,075 coolies earned Rs. 1,320 in Jangipur.
	Lalbagh ...	Nil	5	5	
	Jangipur ...	Nil	5½	(n)	
	Kandi ...	Nil	5½	5½	
4	JESSORE ...	Nil	5	6	Weather seasonable. Cultivation of lands for jute and autumn crops continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Magura ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Narail ...	Nil	5	5	
	Bongaon ...	Nil	5½	5½	
5	KHULNA ...	0·06	5½	5½	Effects of weather on crops are unfavourable. Cultivation of <i>boro</i> rice continues. Fodder sufficient; water insufficient. Export of paddy is going on.
	Satkhira ...	(n)	(n)	5½	
	Bagerhat ...	Nil	6	6	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ...	Nil	5	5	Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops are going on. The outturn of sugarcane is fair. Fodder and water are insufficient. Rice market is steady.
	Asansol ...	Nil	6	6	
	Katwa ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kalna ...	Nil	5	5	
7	BIRBHUM ...	Nil	6¼	{ 5½ 6½(b) }	Weather seasonable. Cattle-disease prevails in the district. The attendance on test work at Koteswar Ramnagar road was 348 and at Karimpur Jajigram road 865 on the 18th March. Fodder is sufficient, but water is not so everywhere.
	Rampurhat ...	Nil	5½	5½	
8	BANKURA ...	Nil	6¼	6¼	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Fodder is sufficient, but water scarcity is acute all over the district.
	Vishnupur ...	Nil	6	6	
9	MIDNAPORE ...	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Fodder is sufficient and water insufficient in thana Salboni.
	Contai ...	Nil	7¼	8	
	Tamluk ...	Nil	5¾	5½	
	Ghatal ...	Nil	6½	5½	
	Jhargram ...	Nil	6¾	6½	
10	HOOGLY ...	Nil	5¼	5¼	Weather seasonable. Rain is urgently needed. Harvesting of potatoes continues. Fodder is sufficient. Drinking water for cattle is not quite adequate in the Serampore subdivision.
	Serampore ...	Nil	5¼	5¼	
	Arambagh ...	Nil	5½	5¼	
11	HOWRAH ...	Nil	6	6	Harvesting of sugarcane is nearly finished. Rain is badly wanted.
	Uluberia ...	Nil	5½	5½	
12	RAJSHAHI ...	Nil	5¼	5¼	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops is nearly finished. Preparation of lands for jute and <i>aus</i> paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	(RAMPUR-BOALIA). Naogaon ...	Nil	5¼	5¼	
	Nator ...	Nil	5¼	5¼	
		Nil	5¼	5¼	
13	DINAJPUR ...	Nil	6	6	Weather seasonable. Effects of weather on agricultural operations are fair. Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon ...	Nil	6½	6½	
	Balurghat ...	Nil	6	6	
14	JALPAIGURI ...	Nil	5¼	5¼	Effects of weather are favourable for tobacco but unfavourable for jute and <i>bhadol</i> paddy. Condition and prospects of standing crops are fair. No damage is reported.
	Alipur ...	Nil	5½	5½	
15	DARJEELING ...	Nil	4½	4	Potatoes and peas are growing and <i>bhutta</i> (maize) is being sown. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Jorebanglow thana.
	Kurseong ...	Nil	5	5	
	Siliguri ...	Nil	5	5	
	Kalimpong ...	Nil	5	5½	

(b) New.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	RANGPUR ...	Nil	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Weather seasonable. Rain is needed for sowings of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ...	Nil	5	5	
	Kurigram ...	Nil	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Gaibandha ...	Nil	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
17	BOGRA ...	Nil	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ploughing and sowings of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy are being retarded for want of rain.
18	PABNA ...	Nil	5	5	Fodder and water are adequate.
	Sirajganj ...	Nil	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	
19	MALDA ...	Nil	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops and ploughing of lands for jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy continue. Condition of <i>boro</i> rice is fair. 2,395 persons worked on the test works on the 19th instant. No want of fodder and water.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	Weather seasonable. Preparation of lands for autumn paddy, jute and cutting of tobacco leaves continue. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease exists in Dainhata subdivision.
21	DACCA ...	Nil	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Weather seasonable. Rainfall at North Sadar (Kapasias) nil. Rain is immediately needed for the growth of the standing crops. Ploughing of lands is not going on well owing to drought. Standing crops are doing well. Cattle-disease is reported from almost all subdivisions. Fodder and water are not sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	Nil	5	5	
	Narayanganj ...	Nil	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Munshiganj ...	Nil	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Weather hot. Crop prospects are normal. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ...	Nil	5	5	
	Tangail ...	Nil	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	
	Netrakona	Nil	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Kishorganj ...	Nil	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	Nil	5	5	Lands are being cultivated for jute and autumn paddy. Rain is badly wanted. Prospects of standing <i>rabi</i> crops are not good. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Goalundo subdivision.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	Nil	5	5	
	Madaripur ...	0·15	6	6	
	Gopalganj (a) ...	Nil	5½	5½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	Nil	5½	5½	Prospects of standing crops are good in Patuakhali and Bhola, but not hopeful in Sadar and Perojpur. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Patuakhali ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	0·02	5½	5½	
25	CHITTAGONG ...	Nil	{ 6½ 6½ }	{ 6½ 6½ }	Prospects of standing <i>rabi</i> crops are unsatisfactory for want of rain. Fodder and water are sufficient, except in the interior of Cox's Bazar where scarcity of water is being felt. <i>Panga</i> salt sells at 14 seers per rupee at Sadar and 12 seers at Cox's Bazar.
	Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	6	6	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are favourable. Cattle-disease is reported from Brahmanbaria.
	Brahmanbaria	Nil	5	5	
	Chandpur ...	0·22	5½	5½	
27	NOAKHALI ...	Nil	6	6	Weather fair. Condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ...	Nil	6½	6½	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Nil	{ 6 (b) 5 }	{ 6 (b) 5 }	Weather seasonable. Drought is affecting standing crops.
29	TRIPURA STATE	Nil	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Cattle-disease is reported from Sabroom, Khowai and Sonamura. Fodder is sufficient, but water insufficient. Cleaned cotton sells at Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 and jute at Rs. 5 to Rs. 8½ per maund.

* Burma rice.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is not shown here.

(b) New.

Marts.	Paddy, local (best quality).			Paddy, local (common quality).			Rice, local (best quality).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	10 4 0	10 4 0	10 0 0
Burdwan ...	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 15 0	4 4 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	8 4 0	8 0 0	7 12 0
Raniganj ...	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore...	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0
Chittagong ..	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	8 4 0	8 8 0 (ⁿ) 10 0 0	9 0 0
Dacca ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	8 4 0
Fabna ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 1 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0
Rangpur ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	9 8 0	9 4 0	8 0 0
Seraijani (Fahna).	.....	..	..	...	.....	.. ...	.....	..	.....
Sarisabari (Mymen- singh).	.....	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
Narayangan, Dacca).	..	..	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....

[illegible]

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first-half of March 1928.

Marts.	Gram.			Arhar dal.			Linseed.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 12 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 12 0	9 0 0
Burdwan ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	7 4 0	7 8 0
Raigang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	10 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
Chittagong ...	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 10 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	10 0 0
Dacca ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0
Pabna ...	5 12 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	9 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0
Rangpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	(a)	(a)	(a)
Seraiganj (Pabna).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj (Dacca).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Marts.	Mustard.			Gur.			Cotton (unginned).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	9 8 0	10 0 0	8 8 0	8 12 0	9 4 0	8 0 0	34 0 0	34 0 0	31 0 0
Burdwan ...	8 12 0	8 12 0	{ 9 0 0 to 10 0 0 }	7 8 0	7 4 0	{ 6 8 0 to 10 4 0 }	...	...	...
Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	9 0 0	{ 9 8 0 to 8 12 0 }	{ 10 4 0 to 12 4 0 }	8 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	9 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	{ 9 0 0 to 10 0 0 9 0 0 }	8 0 0	...	...	...
Dacca ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 8 0	{ 9 0 0 to 12 0 0 }	{ 10 0 0 to 12 0 0 }	11 4 0	...	...	...
Pabna ...	9 0 0	7 8 0	6 12 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 4 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	...	...	...
Seraiganj (Pabna).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj (Dacca).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Not available.

Wholesale prices current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first-half of March 1928.

Marts.	Jute.			Ghee.			Hide (Cow).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	{ (1) 11 0 0 (2) 10 0 0 (3) 8 8 0 }	{ (1) 11 0 0 (2) 10 0 0 (3) 8 8 0 }	{ (1) 14 0 0 (2) 13 0 0 (3) 11 8 0 }	72 0 0 to 78 0 0	80 0 0 to 85 0 0	75 0 0 to 78 0 0	15 0 0 to 21 0 0†	16 0 0 to 22 0 0†	13 8 0 to 18 0 0†
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seraiganj (Pabna).	7 5 6	8 1 0	(n)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).	{ 7 8 0 to 10 8 0 }	{ 7 8 0 to 10 8 0 }	(n)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narayanganj (Dacca).	{ 7 4 0 to 9 8 0 }	{ 7 4 0 to 9 12 0 }	{ 9 8 0 to 10 8 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...

(1) Price of jute four.

(2) Price of district four.

(3) Weighted average price.

Marts.	Iron.			Salt.			Kerosine oil.*		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	{ (a) 6 8 0 to 15 8 0 }	{ (a) 6 4 0 to 16 0 0 }	{ (a) 7 0 0 to 16 0 0 }	2 6 0	2 9 6	(n)	{ Swan 4 13 6 Rising Sun 6 3 6 Elephant 6 3 6 }	{ Swan 4 13 6 Rising Sun 6 3 6 Elephant 6 3 6 }	{ Swan 6 4 0 Rising Sun 7 8 0 Elephant 7 7 6 }
Burdwan
Raniganj
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Pabna
Rangpur
Seraiganj (Pabna).
Sarisabari (Mymensingh).
Narayanganj (Dacca).

† Price per 20 lbs.

(a) British mild steel per cwt.

(n) Not reported.

* Per two tins.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the first-half of March 1928.

Marts.	Mustard oil.			Firewood.			Coal (Bengal).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	19 8 0 to 22 0 0	21 0 0 to 23 0 0	22 8 0 to 24 0 0	0 14 0 to 1 0 0	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	0 14 0 to 1 0 0	0 7 6*	0 7 6*	0 9 0*
Burdwan
Beniganj	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Pabna
Rangpur
Seraiganj (Pabna).
Sariahari (Mymensingh).
Narayanganj (Dacca).

* Soft coke.

H. D. BANERJI, for *Director of Agriculture, Bengal.*

Dacca, the 23rd March 1928.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MARCH 29, 1928.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the first-half of March 1928.

Division.	Number.	Districts and marks.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.															
			Common rice.						Kalmi dal (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			Arhar dal or Thur Odjan Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			Salt.			
			Average.			Cheapest.			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.										
Presidency.		24-PARGANAS.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Ch.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.	S. Oh.
	1	Oheta Hat ...	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 4	6 4	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	2	Magra Hat ...	6 6	6 6	5 4	6 11	7 4	5 6	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 0	4 0	3 12	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5
	3	Calcutta-Bellaghata	4 8	4 8	4 2	5 4	5 4	5 2	5 0	5 0	5 6	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
		NADIA.																
	4	Gouti ...	4 12	4 11	5 10	5 4	5 5	6 8	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 4	12 0	13 8	13 0
	5	Ranaghat ...	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	5 8	6 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0
		MURSHIDABAD.																
	6	Berhampore ...	5 8	5 4	6 8	6 0	5 8	6 10	5 8	5 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	4 8	11 0	14 0	13 0	13 0
	7	Kandi ...	5 8	5 10	6 14	5 12	5 12	7 0	5 8	5 8	4 8	4 4	4 4	4 12	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8
	8	Jangipur ...	5 12	5 8	6 2	5 14	5 10	6 6	5 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	4 4	5 4	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 0
		JESSORE.																
	9	Sadar ...	5 8	5 4	5 8	6 4	5 12	5 12	3 8	4 0	3 8	4 0	4 0	3 8	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0
	10	Bongaon ...	5 2	5 2	5 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	4 0	4 0	3 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Burdwan.		KHULNA.																
	11	Sadar ...	5 12	5 12	5 4	6 8	6 4	6 0	4 8	4 8	5 6	4 3	4 4	4 12	12 0	12 0	12 12	12 12
	12	Bagerhat ...	(n)	5 0	5 0	(n)	6 0	5 4	(n)	7 0	7 0	(n)	4 8	4 8	(n)	12 8	12 8	12 8
		BURDWAN.																
	13	Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	5 8	6 0	6 4	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	3 14	13 8	14 0	13 8	13 4
	14	Kalna ...	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 5	5 8	6 8	5 0	4 12	4 0	4 6	4 7	3 12	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0
		BIRBHUM.																
	15	Suri ...	5 8	5 8	6 0	5 12	6 0	6 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	4 8	4 8	4 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	16	Rampur Hat ...	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	5 12	6 4	5 12	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 4	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0
		BANKURA.																
	17	Sadar ...	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	4 4	5 0	6 0	4 8	4 12	4 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8
	18	Vishnupur ...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 4	6 0	7 0	6 8	6 4	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0
		MIDNAPORE.																
	19	Sadar ...	5 4	6 4	6 12	6 0	6 12	7 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0
20	Oontal ...	8 0	7 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	6 12	4 8	5 0	5 8	4 0	5 0	4 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	
	HOOGHLY.																	
21	Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 8	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	12 12	13 0	13 4	12 12	
22	Arambagh ...	5 12	5 8	6 0	6 4	5 12	7 8	3 8	3 14	3 8	4 0	3 14	4 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	
	HOWRAH.																	
23	Sadar ...	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 12	6 0	6 8	5 0	5 8	5 0	4 8	5 0	4 0	12 8	15 0	12 8	10 8	
24	Ulubaria ...	5 12	5 8	5 6	6 8	6 8	6 0	5 0	5 4	4 4	4 0	4 4	3 8	13 0	13 0	14 10	14 10	
Rajshahi.		RAJSHAHI.																
	25	Rampur-Bonalia ...	5 4	5 4	5 10	5 13	5 13	6 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	4 8	4 8	4 14	12 12	12 12	12 0	12 0
	26	Nator ...	5 4	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	5 10	4 14	4 14	4 14	4 2	4 4	4 14	9 12	9 12	9 12	9 12
	27	Dinaipur—Railway Bazar Hat.	4 13	4 13	5 11	6 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	6 6	6 0	4 13	4 13	4 13	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0
28	Jalpaiguri—Sadar...	5 12	5 8	5 4	6 8	6 4	5 12	4 8	4 12	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 4	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	

* Karkach.

N.A.—The prices of Karkach and Liverpool salt tally with each other in marks marked †.

(a) Not available.

(n) Not reported.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the first-half of March 1928.

Division.	Number.	Districts and marts.	Quantity per rupee in seers of eighty tolas.														
			Common rice.						Kala dal (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			Arhar dal or Thor Odjan Poo (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			Salt.		
			Average.			Cheapest.											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Rajshahi.		DARJEELING.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	29	Sadar ...	4 8	4 8	4 4	5 8	5 8	5 8	4 0	4 0	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0 4 0	8 0 4 0	9 0 4 8
	30	Siliguri ...	5 0	4 12	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 0	10 0	10 0
		RANGPUR.															
	31	Sadar ...	4 8	4 8	5 0	4 12	4 12	5 4	6 6	6 6	6 6	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
	32	Nilphamari ...	5 0	5 0	5 6	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	33	Bogra—Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 14	4 14	3 12	3 15	4 14	4 14	12 0	12 0 9 12	10 12 9 12
		PAHNA.															
	34	Sadar ...	4 12	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 8	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 4	12 0	12 0	13 0
	35	Straiganj ...	4 12	4 12	5 0	5 12	6 0	5 3	6 0	5 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0 11 0	12 0 11 0	10 4
Dacca.		MALDA.															
	36	Sadar ..	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0 13 0	12 0 13 0	12 0
	37	Balla-Nawabganj ...	5 12	5 12	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 12	5 12	5 12	7 0	5 8	5 8	5 4	13 0	13 0	12 8
		DACCA.															
	38	Sadar ...	5 4	5 4	4 12	5 10	5 10	5 0	5 4	5 4	(n)	4 2	4 2	4 0	11 4	11 4	12 0
	39	Mirakalim ...	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 8	5 4	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	12 8	12 8	12 8
		MYMENSINGH.															
	40	Nasirabad ...	4 12	4 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 5	4 0	3 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 8	11 6	12 5 11 6
	41	Netrakona ...	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 6	5 8	6 4	5 4	5 8	6 8	4 0	4 6	4 0	12 8 11 0	12 8 10 0	10 8 11 12
		FARIDPUR.															
Chittagong.	42	Sadar ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	3 8	10 0	10 0	11 0
	43	Rajbari ...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	4 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0 10 0	11 0 10 0	11 0 10 0
		BAKARGANJ.															
	44	Barisal ...	5 12	5 12	5 5	6 0	6 0	5 10	6 0	5 12	6 0	4 0	4 4	3 9	12 0	12 8	11 4
	45	Phojpur ...	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 4	6 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
		TIPPERA.															
	46	Cumilla ...	5 11	5 11	5 2	5 14	5 14	5 8	3 3	3 3	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	12 12 11 0	10 10 9 2	9 2 10 10
	47	Chandpur ...	5 0	5 6	5 2	5 8	5 10	5 8	(n)	(n)	(a)	4 0	5 4	4 0	11 4 10 0	12 8	10 10
		NOAKHALI.															
	48	Kalctwa Hat ...	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 4	11 4	10 8
Chittagong.	49	Feni Hat ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 2	6 4	5 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	13 0 7 0	13 0 7 0	13 0 8 0
		CHITTAGONG.															
	50	Sadar ...	7 0	6 8	6 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	14 0 10 0	15 0 12 0	11 0 8 0
	51	Cox's Bazar ...	6 0	6 0	5 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 8	3 8	3 8	12 0 8 0	12 0 8 0	12 0 8 0
	52	Chittagong Hill Tracts—Rangamati.	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	(a)	3 0	3 0	3 8	3 0	3 0	3 8	12 0 5 0	12 0 5 0	14 0 8 0

(a) Not available. (n) Not reported. * Karkach.
N.B.—The prices of Karkach and Liverpool salt tally with each other in marts marked †.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 17th March 1928.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero of gauge.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1928.					
11th March ...	7 A.M.	38·85	38·85	35·30	P. W. D. datum 6·25 feet above Kidderpur old dock sill. B. M. on Rajshahi College step 64·73. Value of zero = 0·00 P. W. D.
12th " ...	7 "	38·75	38·75	35·25	
13th " ...	7 "	38·70	38·70	35·25	
14th " ...	7 "	38·55	38·55	35·20	
15th " ...	7 "	38·50	38·50	35·25	
16th " ...	7 "	38·40	38·40	35·25	
17th " ...	7 "	38·35	38·35	35·25	

N.B.—The gauge readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

		Old value.	P. W. D. datum.
The previous year's highest water-level	...		
Ditto lowest water-level	...		
Record highest water-level	...	69·25 on 2nd August 1879	... 64·14
Ditto do do	...	68·8 on 9th September 1881	... 64·27
Ditto do do	...	66·30 on 25th August 1890	... 63·17
Ditto do do	...	68·21 on 26th August 1906	... 63·13
Ditto do do	...	on 13th August 1922	... 61·70
Ditto do do	...	on 27th August 1923	... 61·05
Ditto do do	...	on 18th August 1924	... 61·35
Ditto do do	...	on 16th September 1925	... 61·45
Ditto do do	...	on 11th September 1926	... 60·15
Ditto do do	...	on 10th September 1927	... 58·75
Ditto do do	...	on 1928.	
Ditto do do	...	on 1929.	
Ditto lowest do	...	37·63 on 25th April 1884	... 32·82
Ditto do do	...	38·13 on 14th-15th April 1883	... 33·32
Ditto do do	...	39·02 on 21st-22nd April 1897	... 34·21
Ditto do do	...	39·28 on 6th-7th May 1908	... 34·47
Ditto do do	...	on 9th May 1922	... 34·70
Ditto do do	...	on 4th May 1923	... 35·80
Ditto do do	...	on 25th May 1924	... 35·95
Ditto do do	...	on 15th April 1925	... 35·80
Ditto do do	...	on 8th May 1926	... 35·20
Ditto do do	...	on 25th May 1927	... 34·95
Ditto do do	...	on 1928.	
Ditto do do	...	on 1929.	

W. R. ROBSON, *Subdivisional Officer,**I. D., Rajshahi.*

RAMPUR BOALIA, the 17th March 1928.

Statement of weekly gauge-readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 17th March 1928.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1928.					
11th March ...	7 A.M.	7·4	7·4	7·1	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench-mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat at Goalundo.
12th " ...	7 "	7·2	7·2	6·8	
13th " ...	7 "	7·6	7·6	6·6	
14th " ...	7 "	7·5	7·5	6·5	
15th " ...	7 "	7·1	7·1	6·5	
16th " ...	7 "	6·8	6·8	6·5	
17th " ...	7 "	6·6	6·6	6·7	

The gauge-readings commenced from 3rd October 1909.

Highest recorded flood during previous year	...	26·0 on 15th September 1927.
Highest recorded flood	...	26·7 on 23rd and 24th August 1914, 25·5 on 15th September 1925, 25·75 on 28th August 1906, and 25·66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and 1st to 3rd September 1883.
Lowest recorded water-level during previous year	...	6·4 on 12th and 13th and 26th to 28th February and on 1st March 1927.
Previous recorded low water-level	...	1·0 on 8th February 1914.

R. K. GHOSE, for *Subdivisional Officer,**P. W. D., Faridpur.*

RAJBARI, the 19th March 1928.

Statement showing the gauge-readings at Dacca water-works on the river Burliganga for the week ending 10th March 1928.

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		Commencement of—		Remarks.	
	Time.	Reading.	Time.	Reading.	Ebb tide.	Flow tide.		
1928.							7 A.M.	5 P.M.
4th Mar. ...	9-30	5.45	15-30	3.9	9-40	15-40	4.8	4.2
5th „ ...	10-15	5.55	16-20	4.0	10-30	16-30	4.8	4.2
6th „ ...	11-0	6.1	17-10	4.5	11-15	17-20	5.0	4.4
7th „ ...	11-50	6.2	...	...	12-0	...	4.8	5.1
8th „ ...	12-45	5.95	6-45	4.4	12-57	6-50	4.45	4.9
9th „ ...	13-35	5.8	7-35	4.2	13-45	7-45	4.35	5.1
10th „ ...	14-30	5.6	8-30	4.0	14-40	8-38	4.4	4.9

B. M. on settling tank 39.49 O. M. S. L. Zero is at O. M. S. L.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

			Taken at high tide.				Taken at low tide.
27th August	1906	...	70.5	23rd February	1907	...	51.06
5th September	1909	...	66.86	13th „	1908	...	51.06
10th August	1910	...	69.86	12th March	1912	...	51.06
1st „	1911	...	68.46	6th „	1914	...	50.60
13th „	1912	...	67.46	22nd February	1915	...	50.30
31st „	1915	...	69.7	15th „	1916	...	50.60
8th „	1916	...	68.1	3rd March	1917	...	51.0
12th „	1917	...	67.1	21st February	1918	...	51.10
13th „	1918	...	69.12	26th „	1919	...	50.4
2nd „	1919	...	66.8	18th „	1920	...	50.9
8th September	1920	...	66.9	19th „	1921	...	50.9
28th July	1921	...	68.4	8th March	1922	...	51.05
10th August	1922	...	68.00	14th „	1923	...	50.8
31st July	1923	...	66.15	16th February	1924	...	50.50
29th August	1924	...	68.82	5th March	1925	...	50.9
8th September	1925	...	68.52	9th February	1926	...	2.2
15th August	1926	...	19.6				

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works prior to 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926 = -48.51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works since 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926 = 0.00 with reference to P. W. datum.

N. SEN, for *Executive Engineer*,
Khulna Division.

KHULNA, the 16th March 1928.



The Calcutta Gazette

Extraordinary

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1928.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Legislative Department.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 289 L., dated Calcutta, the 25th January, 1928.—His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to order, under Rule 18 of the Bengal Legislative Council Rules, 1920, the publication of the following Bill, together with Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information.

J. BARTLEY,

Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.

THE BENGAL MEDICAL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1928.

A BILL

to amend the Bengal Medical Act, 1914.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bengal Medical Act, 1914, in the manner hereinafter appearing; Ben. Act
VI of
1914.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Bengal Medical (Amendment) Act, 1928.

New section
for section 4
of Bengal Act
VI of 1914.

2. For section 4 of the Bengal Medical Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Constitution
of Council.

4. The said Council shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (a) a president to be nominated by the Local Government;
- (b) three members to be nominated by the Local Government;
- (c) one member to be elected from among the members of the Faculty of Medicine by the Senate of the Calcutta University;
- (d) one member to be elected by and from among the staff of each Medical College or School permanently affiliated to the Calcutta University or to any other University hereafter established within Bengal;
- (e) one member to be elected by and from among the staff of each institution in Bengal other than those mentioned in clause (d) which is or may hereafter be recognised permanently by the Bengal Council of Medical Registration for admission of its students to the Licentiate standard of examination of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal;
- (f) two members to be elected by registered practitioners who are graduates or licentiates in Medicine or Surgery of the University of Calcutta;
- (g) one member to be elected by registered practitioners who are qualified to be registered under the Medical Acts;
- (h) two members to be elected by registered practitioners other than those referred to in clauses (f) and (g);
- (i) one member to be elected by and from among the staff of the School of Tropical Medicine; and
- (j) one member to be elected by the Railway Board;

Provided that, of the members to be elected under clause (f) or clause (h), one member shall in each case be elected by registered practitioners practising outside Calcutta."

Amendment of
section 5.

3. In section 5 of the said Act, for the brackets and letter "(f)" the brackets and letter "(j)" shall be substituted.

The Bengal Medical (Amendment) Bill, 1928.
(Clauses 4—11.)

Amendment of
• section 6.

4. The proviso to section 6 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

New section
for section 10.

5. For section 10 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Filling of casual
vacancies.

“ 10. When the place of a nominated or elected member of the Council becomes vacant by his resignation or death or by his ceasing to be a member as provided in sub-section (1) of section 9, a new member shall be nominated or elected within one month in the manner provided by section 4, and shall hold office so long as the member whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if such vacancy had not occurred:

[Cf. Ben.
Act V
of 1919,
s. 13.]

Provided that no act of the Council or of its members shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only that the number of members of the Council at the time of the performance of such act was less than the number provided by section 4.”

Amendment of
section 11.

6. In sub-section (2) of section 11 of the said Act, after the word, figure and brackets “ sub-section (1)” the words and figures “ and section 10 ” shall be inserted.

Amendment of
section 12.

7. In section 12 of the said Act,—

(i) in clause (b) of sub-section (1) the word “ and ” shall be omitted;

(ii) after clause (c) of sub-section (1) the following shall be inserted, namely:—
“ and

(d) the appointment, powers and duties and procedure of special committees including special committees appointed under sub-section (2) of section 19.”

(iii) in clause (i) of the proviso to the same sub-section after the word “ meeting ” and in clause (ii) of the same proviso after the word “ meeting ”, where it first occurs, the words “ of the Council ” shall be inserted.

Amendment of
section 13.

8. In section 13 of the said Act,—

(i) after the words “ meetings of the Council ” the words “ or of special committees ” shall be inserted; and

(ii) after the word “ expenses ” the words “ for such attendance and for journeys undertaken in the discharge of their duties under this Act ” shall be inserted.

Amendment of
section 19.

9. Section 19 of the said Act shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) of section 19, and the following shall be added to the said section as sub-section (2), namely:—

“ (2) The Council shall have power to inspect any such Medical College or School and may for this purpose appoint a Special Committee of not less than three or more than five members of the Council to inspect any such institution and submit a report in regard thereto, to the Council to enable them to judge of the efficiency of the institution.”

Amendment of
• section 27.

10. In section 27 of the said Act after the word “ Council ” the words “ or any committee of the Council ” shall be inserted.

Amendment of
section 33.

11. In clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 33 of the said Act for the brackets and letter “ (f) ” the brackets and letter “ (j) ” shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under section 4 of the Bengal Medical Act, 1914, the Council of Medical Registration consists of the following 15 members:—

- (1) A President and 7 members nominated by the Local Government.
- (2) One representative of the Calcutta University.
- (3) Six representatives of different classes of medical practitioners.

It is considered that the time has come to make the Council a more representative body by including members elected by the staffs of the School of Tropical Medicine and of other recognised medical colleges and schools which are already in existence or which may come into existence from time to time. It is also proposed to include a representative of the Railway Board which employs a large number of medical men. As it is not desirable to make the Council too unwieldy, it is proposed to cut down the Government nominees from 7 to 3, and to reduce by one the number of representatives of the graduates and licentiates in medicine or surgery of the Calcutta University. The opportunity has been taken to give the Council specific power to inspect medical institutions, to extend and define the power of the Council, to act through committees for inspection and other purposes, and to authorize the payment of fees for attendance at committee meetings and of travelling allowances for such attendance and for visits of inspection. Other amendments are consequential.

A. N. MOBERLY,
Member-in-charge.

CALCUTTA:
The 25th January, 1928.

